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McGill News

January 1969

Part-time employment, government loans and bursaries, a student corporation: some of the channels used by McGill students to finance their education (pages 8 to 13).

v. 50



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The McGill News

Volume 50, Number 1
January 1969

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Editor's Notebook

A few weeks ago the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill had occasion to address a few remarks to a group of Montreal businessmen on the state of the University today. "I think I can say that our external relations look bad," observed Dr. Robertson. "I think all universities' external relations look bad these days. But . . . internally things are not nearly so bad as they may appear. The University is now described as exciting . . . the students find it so and the staff find it so. But in spite of all this excitement the place runs really as if nothing very much was happening. Lectures continue . . . although one would never have thought it from the press reports."

Dr. Robertson's comments were timely, to say the least. Even as he spoke, political science students were occupying the Leacock building (*page 5*), and our November issue on student unrest had just been mailed. Judging from the response to the latter (*see Letters*) some readers felt that the press — *The McGill News* included — has indeed given too much attention to the "radical" or "extreme" elements in our universities at the expense of the "moderate" majority.

Leaving aside the propriety of publishing the radical view — for readers' letters suggest the range of possible conclusions — we might well ask (as does one correspondent) whether or not the *News* should take a stand on the great issues facing the University today. As the official organ of the Graduates' Society, what is the role of the *News* (and by extension that of the Society) vis-a-vis McGill? The answer is as simple as our stated purposes and as complex as the University's problems.

Almost 50 years ago *The McGill News* dedicated itself to be "primarily a record for circulation among graduates of the college of what is being done at McGill and of what is happening in the world outside that concerns the welfare of the University." We have come a long way since 1919, but we believe those purposes to be as sound and relevant today as they were then. We take "what is being done at McGill" to mean just that: the good, the bad, the exciting, the mundane events and ideas — in short, the whole spectrum of activities in the continuum that is the University. Obviously we cannot report them all; but we can attempt to identify and present those significant issues which are helping to chart the future course for McGill.

But what of the role of the Graduates' Society for whom we speak? By definition the Society exists "to afford its members the means by united efforts to promote more effectively the interests of McGill University and to bind the graduates more closely to one another and to the University." One way in which graduates promote the interests of McGill is by annual contributions to the Alma Mater Fund. But in an age of unprecedented rapid change, when the very nature of the University is under question, can we afford to rest our hopes for McGill solely on a response to an appeal for money?

This Society does not believe so. And it is in response to that belief that the Society, in common with the University it serves, will shortly undertake a review of its own nature and functions. In attempting to redefine its purpose and its goals, in planning for a meaningful participation by its members in the life of McGill, the Society will need your help, your ideas and your criticisms. And *The McGill News* stands ready to articulate our common aspirations.

Contributors to this Issue

Dr. Barbara Jones, an assistant professor of genetics at McGill, is a native of Trinidad who studied at the University of West Indies and later at Cornell where she obtained her PhD. Dr. Jones, who claims to be "a geneticist by vocation, a poet by avocation" has appeared frequently on television and in the theatre in Montreal, and her poems and articles have been published in numerous journals. Her article, "The Black Man in a White Society", takes a look at the black man in Canada today.

Former McGill psychology student Robert Firger toured South America last summer as part of a film team from Harvard making a film about Charles Darwin's observations which he made during his epic voyage on *HMS Beagle*. The team shot approximately 20,000 feet of film for a one-hour colour documentary for television and school use. Excerpts from his diary on the expedition begin on page 18. Firger is currently studying and working in Cambridge, Mass.□

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Letters

In a letter published in the *News* for September, Mr. C. S. A. Edwards Jr. expresses support for the right of dissent and then criticizes those who "dare" (his term) to use it. This somewhat illogical position does not in itself move to reply, but Mr. Edwards criticizes the signers of a letter on the issue of recruiting and, as a signer, I would like to offer a defence.

The letter appeared in the *McGill Daily* about eight months ago, and was rather long (in good professorial tradition). In the letter the signers specifically forswore any attempt to physically block entrances, etc. Our action was confined to placing a letter in a newspaper, surely a rather mild rein on any student's freedom to appear before the interviewers of any particular company. The letter made no "demands" (again Mr. Edwards' term) on anyone and specifically recognized that large segments of students, of faculty and of administration did not agree with us.

Again, the letter was lengthy and complex, but the issue is also complex. Thus it cannot be further summarized here except to state that one other important point was this: the professed position of the majority of the University community (students, faculty, and administration) was one of "neutrality". We in the letter attempted to express our view that "neutrality" really means support of the war effort by opening University facilities to firms supplying war material. Support of the war effort may or may not be commendable. That is another issue. But support of the war effort cannot be called neutrality.

Prof. Edward J. Farkas
Department of Chemical Engineering

I enjoyed your article on "Disciplinary System under Fire" (September 1968) but think that your paragraph on historical perspective fails to bring out the true significance of 1943 which will, of course, be recognised by many thousands of graduates who, I venture to think, did not when they were students have any doubt about the people responsible for student discipline and the procedures that we followed.

You are quite right in thinking that the 1942-43 session was probably my worst during the whole period that I served McGill as Principal and Vice-Chancellor. As you know, I had only occupied that Office for two sessions in the autumn of 1942 and there were still many students and faculty members who recall that Arthur Eustace Morgan and Lewis Douglas had only lasted in that Office for two years. *Saturday Night*, that amusing Toronto magazine had whimsically commented at the time on my appointment in December 1939, that McGill University seemed to be running a two-year course in the Principalship and that James might conceivably complete it in one year.

Secondly, the war was in a bad stage and public psychology at a low ebb. The Government of Canada had earlier insisted that undergraduates should be encouraged to complete their university courses before being conscripted but had required of all men a programme of military training while they were still at university. Unimaginatively, the Government had not provided for a *progressive* pattern of military training for students, so that in the autumn of 1942 (when the lads found themselves starting on the same drill that they had learned a year before) there was a sit-down strike on the floor of the Sir Arthur Currie gymnasium, which the military officers called a mutiny. I was called in immediately and had the task of reasoning with several hundred undergraduates who were thoroughly fed up, but finally agreed to return to the ranks while I negotiated with Ottawa on a better programme of training. Even at that, many of the brighter students were eager to get into one of the armed services and deliberately failed their academic work so that they might do so.

Thirdly, in the spring of 1943, Sir Edward Beattie, who had been Chancellor for twenty-three years died and the Board of Governors, most of whom had never previously faced the problem of electing a Chancellor, were confronted with this problem.

The *Commerce Daily* came as the fourth problem of the session. It was so dirty that on the day of its appearance my telephone rang continuously with protests from parents and other Montreal citizens. I tried to think out what action should be taken and, for the first time, realised that the Statutes which had been put into force during the summer of 1939 gave no clear definition of responsibility for matters of student discipline other than in the Royal Victoria College.

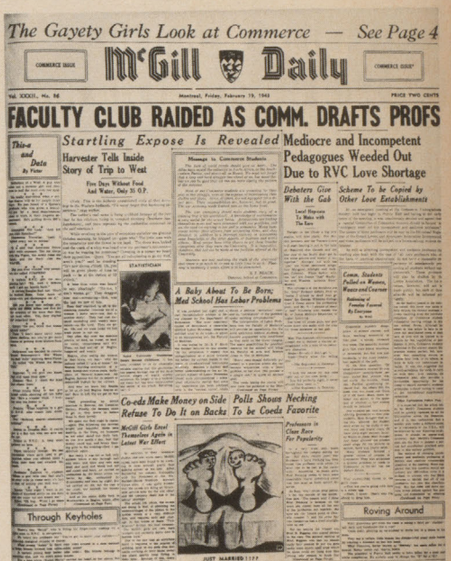
After consulting members of the Senate and senior members of the faculty, I decided to suspend publication of the *Daily* (as you report) for two weeks, and this action was substantially confirmed by the Senate.

The most significant, and creative, fact of this session is, however, that you do not report I immediately started a series of discussions with the Editorial Board of the *Daily*, and with the members of the Student Council for the purpose of working out constructive arrangements that would be adequate to deal with situations of this kind in the future. In the specific case of the *McGill Daily* it was agreed between us that in future all issues of the paper would be under the control of the Editorial Board and that the names of those responsible for each issue would appear at the masthead.

More importantly, it was suggested by students and agreed by the Senate that three joint committees should be set up on which students were adequately represented. The first of these was the Military Training Committee responsible for the general supervision of the military training of male under-graduates. The second was the Womens' War Service Committee, responsible for the parallel programme of training that the University required of all women undergraduates. Both of these committees, of course, disappeared in 1945 but during their short life they served a very useful purpose in discussing, and finding solutions for, the kind of problems that had arisen in the autumn of 1942.

The third committee that emerged from these discussions was originally called the

The front page of the "Commerce Daily" *of February 19, 1943.*



The Gayety Girls Look at Commerce — See Page 4

McGill Daily

FACULTY CLUB RAIDED AS COMM. DRAFTS PROFS

Startling Expose Is Revealed

Mediocre and Incompetent Pedagogues Weeded Out Due to RVC Love Shortage

Harvester Tells Inside Story of Trip to West

Dieteters Give Scheme To be Copied by Other Love Establishments With the Gab

A Baby About To Be Born; Med School Has Labor Problems

Co-eds Make Money on Side Polls Shows Necking Refuse To Do It on Backs To be Coeds Favorite

Through Keyholes

Roving Around

THE BEST MEN OF ALL GO TO PURVIS HALL

Committee on Morals and Discipline (subsequently renamed the Committee of Student Activities). The Principal served as Chairman, the President of the Students' Council and the President of the Women's Union were both members by right of their office, as were the Deans of the largest Faculties and the Warden of the Royal Victoria College. This Committee functioned for more than twenty years, and occasionally had very serious cases before it, but its existence was well known to all members of the student body and I am happy to say that, as long as I was Chairman, its final decisions were always unanimous.

These facts need, I think, to be put on record because during the twenty-year period to which I am referring, McGill owed a great deal to the quality and character of the undergraduates elected to senior positions. I had many occasions to talk with them, and work with them and, as I review the list of their names in my mind, I have the greatest admiration for all of them. They contributed to the development of responsible student self government, and to co-operation with the Senate in matters of joint interest, which was a happy tradition of McGill University.

Dr. F. Cyril James
Amersham, Bucks, England

I have the *McGill News* Volume 49 Number 6 and feel disgusted with your article "Rebels with a Cause", and the picture of three critics of McGill.

I am a graduate and remember the fine men who taught us, e.g. Colwell, Taylor, Leacock, and Tory. Why give those poor specimens publicity? That is what they want. Foster looks much like a hippie, and none of the three are like the solid people from the Maritimes. They are not real Canadians. We have the Simon Fraser University here giving trouble and few of the teachers are Canadian. They get nowhere in our Provincial University here. I have two grandchildren attending this university. I never hear a word of criticism: one is in Medicine and the other in Science.

Foster is from the old country — so was our labor leader in Winnipeg in 1919 — John Queen. A lot of our troubles are imported. Let us attend to our own. I spent my life in education and received the Centennial Medal and at 90 I am disturbed to see those half-wits getting away with so much.

H. W. Huntley, BA '07, MA '10
Vancouver, B.C.

In your most recent issue you may have served a good purpose in expounding the extreme views of a number of activist individuals as to their solutions for the current unrest at McGill and other universities. For my part, I feel, that like television and other mass communication media, you have given an articulate radical minority a privileged position from which to propagandize their revolution. I trust that a future edition will attempt to balance the situation by giving an opportunity to "listen to students" of the majority non-activist group. Also to provide factual information from the administration placing the problems in proper perspective with the personnel and financial resources of the University. Surely there are some vocal moderate voices to be heard from.

Eric A. Leslie, BSc '16, LLD '61
Editor, Volume One, *McGill News*
Georgeville, Quebec.

We here in the US are very proud of our Mark Rudds, Herbert Marcuses, Abbie Hoffmans, Jerry Rubins, Eldridge Cleavers, Allen Ginsbergs, Stokely Carmichaels, and other assorted revolutionaries. Your Peter Foster, Robert Hajaly and Ian Hyman seem to be nice, bright, energetic, personable and progressive young men. Unfortunately for Canada and McGill they are only pale, watered-down carbon copies of our home-grown revolutionaries in that they want only to change the system. They want, for example, to reduce the administration and the professors to a subsidiary role and to introduce coeducational dormitories as "a marvelous social experiment," (a perfectly splendid idea which I only wish had been adopted when I was a student.)

Our bright young revolutionaries, on the other hand, are determined to lead us to the New Jerusalem willy-nilly by smashing the present system completely and building some kind of bright new Marxist world on the ruins . . .

I, for one, would be perfectly happy to see our present system destroyed provided that I would be the Lord High Cockalorum and Chief Cook and Bottle Washer in the new regime which replaced it. However, I have a sneaking suspicion that in the new system the Maximum Leaders and Supreme Fuhrers would be Mark Rudd, Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, Eldridge Cleaver, Herbert Marcuse and their associates. My point is that regardless of the low esteem in which I might possibly hold L. B. Johnson, Hubert Humphrey, Richard Nixon, Spiro Agnew, Nelson Rockefeller or even John (I am the Mayor) Lindsay, I would still prefer living under our present system than under one dreamed up by and in complete charge of Mark Rudd et al, or even under one invented and controlled by Peter Foster, Robert Hajaly and/or Ian Hyman.

Lyon Steine, BSc '24, MD '28
Valley Stream, New York.

I am among those who welcome the student movement as evidence of a social transition world-wide in its dimensions and heralding the democratization not only of the universities but of the whole of society everywhere.

The students must be listened to as the body of people produced by society at its latest stage of development. They are the people who reflect in its purest form the thinking reaction of human beings to society and its values in their most highly evolved state to date. They more than anyone else voice the cry of human flesh being pressed into what the establishment institutions demand people become, to satisfy the standards of the ruling order. How human is our civilization? Listen to the students.

Listen to the students: not in fear, but with attention and concern, for they more than any other sector of our community are consciously struggling toward the future. They are where they are precisely because they are aware, involved, concerned, critical, vitally alive, full of hope and demand and fighting for a meaningful, creative, human, socially useful existence which will have rewards both personal and social, both material and spiritual.

Because they have grown up in a world that has changed in their two decades of existence more rapidly and in more spectacular ways than during any prior like period, they are at home and sense their real fate more sharply than we of the older generations, who can scarcely grasp the significance of what has happened because our terms of reference are all out of date. We cannot look to the past for answers; the best we can do is equip ourselves to best pass on to the students what *they* want of the past, what *they* feel they need to enable them to cope creatively with life, as they find it and as they want to make it.

The students demand democratization of the university, not, as I understand them, in any superficial or formal sense of token representation here and there; but in a way that

Letters/continued

will result in a basic reconstruction of the organization and administration of higher learning. In doing this, I think they are right in feeling that sectors other than the business community must be drawn into university administration, such as organized labour, and organized labour must itself broaden and deepen and humanize its own concept of its place in society, and its responsibility for taking part in the democratization of the economy against which the students are rebelling.

Beatrice Ferneyhough, Arts '30
Montreal, Quebec.

The November issue is devoted to presenting the University unrest from the point of view of the most radical members of student groups and staff and is likely to give our graduates a wrong impression of what is going on on the campus. Even worse, the point of view of these people is presented by the editorial staff with a bias in their favour.

On page 1 the Editor's Notebook shows several examples of this bias. The first paragraph is telling us that we do not listen enough to the students. The second paragraph comes to the conclusion that "it is appalling to see so little being done in the universities to come to grips with the enormous and widespread malaise". The next two paragraphs describe in an admiring tone the three leaders of student activism Robert Hajaly, Peter Foster and Ian Hyman. The first one is presented as presenting "arguments which are invariably detailed and logical". The second is described as being frank and giving "straight from the shoulder answers" which "make him an easy person to talk with". Hyman is "the most affable of the three". To anyone who has heard them speak to student groups about the need of destroying society elite and to use revolution if necessary to disrupt the so-called complacency of the University, it is clear that the presentation of these men by the editor misleads the readers of the journal . . .

The issue concludes with a stirring sentence of Stanley Gray that our future does not lie with "politicians, corporate chieftains or lifeless bureaucrats who now control the organs of national power, nor for that matter with their intellectual flunkeys and apologists in the universities, but rather with today's generation of revolutionary youth".

Such strong language can only incite our young to excesses. And yet it is our duty to prevent violence. In this number of the *McGill News* those who continuously preach destruction of our society and disruption of the University are presented as our saviours. It is essential, if the University is to survive to take steps insuring that those on whom we should count, the editors of our own journals, be people who love the university and are dedicated to its welfare. The first step in any reform is to clean up our own home and therefore I suggest that careful consideration be given to making sure that every member of the editorial board of the *McGill News* be a loyal and devoted supporter of this university.

Dr. C. P. Leblond,
Department of Anatomy

Permit me to draw your attention to "A Sane Revolution" by D. H. Lawrence:

If you make a revolution, make it for fun,
don't make it in ghastly seriousness,
don't do it in deadly earnest,
do it for fun.

Don't do it because you hate people,
do it just to spit in their eye.

Don't do it for money,
do it and be damned to the money.
Don't do it for equality,
do it because we've got too much equality
and it would be fun to upset the apple-cart
and see which way the apples would go
a rolling.

Don't do it for the working classes.
Do it so that we all of us be little aristocracies
on our own
and kick our heels like jolly escaped asses.

Don't do it, anyhow, for international labour.
Labour is the one thing a man has had too
much of.
Let's abolish labour, let's have done with
labouring!
Work can be fun, and men can enjoy it; then
it's not labour.
Let's have it so! Let's make a revolution for
fun!

Gavin Alderson-Smith, BA '63
Montreal, Quebec.

I expect that this will be one of many letters expressing incredulity and indignation at the attention that is being paid to the preposterous nonsense expounded by student activists.

This reaction will doubtless be derided by downy cheeked lice carriers as the "knee jerk" syndrome of we squares. I would suggest the commando style knee jerk, learned by so many of my vintage, might be a whole lot less palatable, but more salutary, than the present permissive attitudes to their inane posturings.

J. C. Stevens, BEng '49
Vancouver, B.C.

I write to congratulate you on the recent issue of the *McGill News* on "student unrest". I thought it was thoughtful, intelligent and sensitively put together, and while we may agree or disagree with the opinions expressed in the articles, it has been a long time since McGill graduates have been treated to a theme as topical and as tastefully done.

Melvin L. Rothman, BA '51, BCL '54
Montreal, Quebec.

Since each of the feature articles contained one or more of the following characteristics — lack of logic, questionable veracity, selfishness, smugness, evasion, triteness, and near-slander — as well as valid insights into the current student situation, it would seem that the Society, or at least the *News*' Editorial Board should *commit* itself to some stand on these important questions.

An evaluation of students', faculty's, and administration's attitudes, demands, tactics, motives, and answers to the question, "Why is the University?" would be most welcome.

Barbara Ledden Petrello, BA '59
Cranford, New Jersey.

Congratulations on the openness towards student attitudes displayed in your last issue. If North American life doesn't make sense, one must expect repercussions in the university, the most conscious segment of society. If the university also fails to make sense, administration and faculty deserve to be at least as troubled as students are.

Joseph B. Gough, BA '67
Montreal, Quebec.

As a member of the McGill Associates I am the recipient of your publication . . .

Volume 49, Number 6, has impressed me greatly since it provides in very explicit form some of the problems of, and students' attitude towards, educational problems.

T. H. Paaske
Montreal, Quebec.

What the Martlet hears



Faculty and student negotiators from the Department of Political Science met last November on closed circuit television to resolve their differences (see story below). *A National Film Board cameraman, left, was on hand to record the scene in the control room.*

The New Senate

For the last two months McGill's "new" 65-man Senate has been holding open meetings under the critical eye of the University community. Although admission to the Leacock building's eighth floor Council Room is restricted by the lack of space, those who have managed to get tickets have been interested spectators to the deliberations of McGill's highest academic body. Initially at least the experience has been novel since prior to last October nobody but the Senators themselves had ever witnessed Senate in action.

What have the public galleries learned of McGill's restructured governmental system? A few years ago the Duff-Berdahl Report on University Government stated that "the size of Senate often determines its effectiveness. It should be a deliberative body, not a mass meeting." Unfortunately, the McGill experience has so far tended toward the latter. Agendas are long, and the sheer size of Senate often means that debate on any issue will involve prolonged discussion. Indeed, the backlog of work has piled up to such an extent that a special all-day meeting was called for a Saturday in January to deal with unfinished business from previous meetings. Even so, Senate managed to get through less than one quarter of the items in a 40-point agenda.

The generation gap between the student Senators and their elders is quite apparent in the new Senate's early stages. The students — who tend to present their arguments and vote in a bloc — are eager to get on with matters of concern to them, and have proposed a barrage of complicated motions, many of them related to their campaign promises. Coupled with the existing amount of "bread and butter" work before it is the need for Senate to streamline some of its procedures. As Arts and Science Dean H. D. Woods put it: "This Senate, we thought, was cumbersome and awkward before it was reconstituted." But he added, "Students have to get over the idea of fighting battles in Senate and let it do its business."

Despite its difficulties, the most striking thing to emerge from Senate's public discussions is the staggering amount of business which it has to do. Whether or not it can function effectively is a matter of conjecture, but progress has been made. The complex problems of student housing, admissions criteria, collegial studies, the grading system, and the king-sized questions of the University's policies with regard to Quebec education are slowly being discussed and resolved.

To help speed up its decision-making process, Senate has formed a steering committee with power to arrange meeting agendas, make decisions on routine recurring matters (such as granting duplicate diplomas), and to suggest time limits for debates.

For the time being, the opening of Senate's deliberations has introduced a greater awareness of McGill's problems to the community at large. Readers may expect further and more detailed reports on the new Senate's activities in coming issues of the *News*.□

Restructuring the Departments

If the University's most important policy decisions are made in Senate, much of what happens in the day to day life of the students is affected by decisions made at the departmental level. With eight of their number now on Senate, students in various faculties have turned their attention to democratising the departments where they can best act to improve courses and teaching.

Most of the action has centred on McGill's largest Faculty, Arts and Science, where as early as last September students began to form unions to represent themselves in negotiations with faculty members in many departments where no formal structures existed for student participation in evaluating and structuring curriculum. Movements sprang up in History, French, English, Political Science, Sociology, Anthropology, Psychology and Philosophy, and resulted mainly in student-faculty committees to investigate the means of reorganizing their decision-making policies and procedures.

In the English Department, for example, where chairman Dr. Donald Theall and not the students initiated discussions, students were given equal representation on committees, and a commission was set up to discuss the implications of this policy and the forms of student participation. Sociology gave students equal representation on the caucus committee which makes all major policy decisions.

The attention-getter, however, was Political Science, a department which had the most militant and radical students in conflict against faculty members determined not to give the students excessive powers. After continued failure to resolve their differences by negotiation, faculty and the Political Science Association (PSA) — the union of political science students — squared off for a confrontation, mostly over PSA demands for one-third representation on the Appointments Committee which recommends the hiring of staff.

On November 25, a mass meeting of the PSA voted 319-179 to boycott classes, occupy the department's fourth-floor offices in the Leacock building (without violence or damage to any equipment), and demanded that no individuals or classes be penalized for this

Martlet/continued

action. The debate went on for seven days before Dr. Theall was called in as mediator, and negotiations began in earnest over the University's closed-circuit television system. Meanwhile, classes were cancelled and the occupying students (whose numbers fell off to about 65 after the initial occupation) organized seminars, dealt with the press, maintained food supplies and symbolically picketed classrooms where lectures were normally held.

The negotiations were long on talk and short on substance. It took three days of TV debate to reach the final agreement: two students (not necessarily PhD) on the eight-man Appointments Committee, and final veto powers on the committee's decisions was given to Section (the general policy body) where students have one-third representation.

With the end of the political science dispute, the students went back to classes and the staff and their secretaries returned once more to their offices. But there was little doubt that the outcome would have an effect in the restructuring of other departments in the Faculty of Arts and Science.□

Posters with a Message

Demonstrations, sit-ins and occupations are serious matters, but they do have their lighter moments. Despite McLuhan and the electric society, communication with the masses often takes the form of inventive, satirical and very-to-the-point posters, as witnessed by the following signs which appeared in the Leacock building during the recent student occupation:

"This is a liberated Political Science Community."

"Are PoliSci professors dysfunctional? A) Yes B) Yes. Mark your X objectively."

"Mackenzie King's mother supports PSA."

"This is a Liberated Sign."

"Will the person who liberated a green chequered blanket from the main office please return it therein."□

Vice-Principal Winkler Resigns

"The intention is to go back to teaching and some research," commented Dr. Carl A. Winkler, PhD '33, on his recent decision to resign as Vice-Principal (Planning and Development), a post he has held since June 1966. "That's what I came to McGill for, many many years ago."

Dr. Winkler's return to teaching comes after a McGill career spanning more than 30 years. In 1936, he climaxed his student years by receiving a Governor-General's Silver Medal and a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford. He began teaching at McGill after a stint as a biophysicist with the National Research Council. In 1944, he became an associate professor and two years later a full professor.

His many administrative positions include the chairmanship of the department of chemistry (1955-61) and, in the early sixties, of the Senate Development Committee which was responsible for the University's vast expansion programme. He was also Otto Maass Professor of Chemistry, and his interest in polymer chemistry led to the creation of the High Polymer Laboratory. Recently, he co-authored *Active Nitrogen* which explores the chemistry and physics of activated forms of nitrogen.

Presently, Dr. Winkler is acting Dean of the Faculty of Management. His resignation as Vice-Principal is expected to take effect in March.□

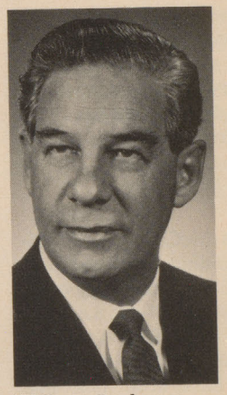
New Governors Elected

Labour leader William Dodge, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Labour Congress and well-known Quebec engineer Gilles Sarault were elected to the University's Board of Governors. According to Principal Robertson, the nominations reflect McGill's policy of broadening the representation of the community at large on the Board.

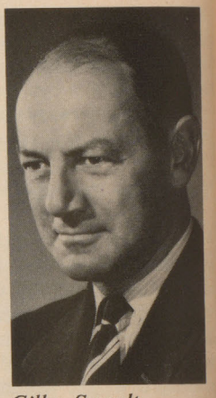
A prominent figure in the labour field for many years, William Dodge held the post of executive vice-president of the CLC from 1958 to 1968, at which time he assumed his present position. He is also a member of the Canadian Trade Committee and a member of the Board of Governors of the University of Waterloo.

Gilles Sarault, BEng '34, is a former teacher who taught electrical engineering at Laval from 1942-1953. In 1945 he formed his own firm of consulting engineers, and in 1964 was named chief engineer for Expo 67. He is a former president of the Canadian Council of Engineers and of the Quebec Branch of the Graduates' Society.

Following the recommendations of the joint Senate-Governors committee on university government, the most significant change in the Board's membership has been the election of



William Dodge



Gilles Sarault

five members by and from Senate for three year staggered terms. They are: Dean Maxwell Cohen of Law; Dean G. L. d'Ombrain of Engineering; Prof. Svenn Orvig of Meteorology; Prof. P. J. Sandiford of Management; and Prof. H. H. Yates of Engineering. Their election, which will strengthen the ties between the two decision-making bodies, brings the total number of Governors to forty.□

New University Archivist

John Andreassen, a former system archivist with CNR, has been appointed University Archivist to succeed Alan Ridge.

Prior to joining CNR in 1962, Andreassen had a varied career in the United States which included such positions as director of administration for the Library of Congress, State Archivist of Louisiana, and regional director for the southern States of a federal historical records survey.

He is a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists and a member of the Records Management Co. of Canada where he has served as archival consultant to a number of Crown corporations.□

Curbing Air Pollution

The University provided a timely and welcome footnote to our cover article on air pollution last September when it recently appropriated $800,000 to convert its central heating plant to natural gas.

The move will go a long way toward removing McGill's dubious distinction as the great-

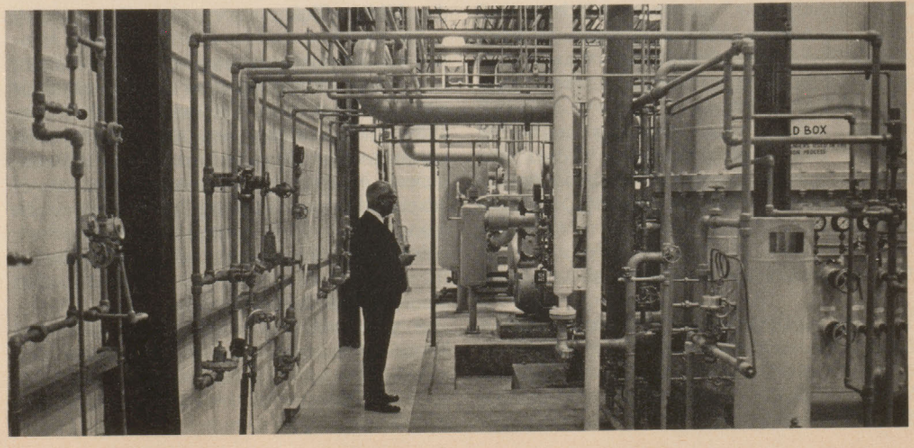
Distinguished faces in the crowd at the official opening of McGill's new Magnet Laboratory: At top, Prof. J. H. Van Vleck, (centre), retired Harvard physicist and Prof. A. J. Freeman of Northwestern University listen to unidentified guest. Below, Dr. W. B. Lewis, (right), senior vice-president of Atomic Energy of Canada, chats with Dr. Stevenson's parents.

Below, Dr. O. M. Solandt, (left), chairman of the Science Council of Canada and laboratory director Dr. Richard Stevenson. Bottom, a guest admires the complex of cryogenic equipment associated with the supermagnet.









est source of air pollution in this area of Montreal. According to physiologist Dr. David V. Bates, chairman of the McGill Interdisciplinary Committee on Air Pollution, the McGill boilers were pumping up to two tons of sulphur dioxide into the air every day, an estimated 5% of the total pollution level in the city.

Power plant officials have been working on the problem for some time. Prior to 1958 the University had been burning coal which produces sulphur dioxide, sulphur trioxide and soot. Aware of this, ways and means were sought to convert to natural gas but the Quebec Natural Gas Corporation had no high pressure mains to supply McGill's gas requirements at the time. The University then switched to an oil system and at the same time installed equipment which could burn natural gas. But the oil — a type known as Bunker C — was not a solution to the pollution problem, and in the early sixties various chemical inhibitors were added to the Bunker C to reduce the sulphur dioxide and sulphur trioxide constituents. It took almost two years to find a relatively efficient chemical additive which broke down the large micron particles thus permitting the smokestack breeching to trap about 60% of the effluents.

Last January, Quebec Natural Gas gave the green light for gas conversion. In short order the decision was made to replace two existing 20,000 lb. boilers with a 150,000 lb. unit, and to build two stainless steel smokestacks to replace the existing three. The conversion to gas is not 100% complete; Bunker C oil will still be burned during peak winter months when gas demands are exceptionally heavy in the city, but a "flue gas scrubbing plant" has been installed to clean the remaining effluents produced by Bunker C. Pollution from natural gas will be practically negligible.

With McGill's pollution problem nearly licked, Dr. Bates and his committee will now turn their attention outside the Roddick Gates. They hope to merge with concerned academics at the University of Montreal to form a city-wide educative force, and plans call for the group to sponsor four seminars on air pollution in the coming months.□

How to finance a college education

The ingredients are parental funds, government loans, even a student's own earnings; the formula, however, differs for every McGill student.

Imagine, if you will, that you are an average seventeen year old student about to register for your freshman year at McGill. Chances are that, being average, you won't have thought much about what it will cost to go to university. But if you have worked out a budget, the bill for your freshman year will look something like this:

Tuition: $636 (Arts and Science)
Residence (including food): $775
Books: $75
Clothes: $100
Entertainment and miscellaneous: $300

Total: $1886 for a 30-week university year, and you will still have to keep body and soul together for the remaining 22 weeks of the year.

Many McGill students, perhaps most, have never thought about the problem of financing their university education, but most certainly their parents have. Many parents are able to support their children entirely throughout the four year stay; others are only able to contribute part of the cost, with the son or daughter making up the difference; still others are unable to help their children at all. There is no such thing as an "average" case; each is dependent on many complex factors. But in the final analysis there is one common factor: going to university today is an expensive proposition. Given that each student's ability to pay for his education is a highly individual one, the high cost of education has led nevertheless to what John Porter describes in *The Vertical Mosaic* as a situation where education is related to social class. Money can only come from a finite number of sources: parents and relatives, personal finances, summer or part-time employment, government loans and bursaries, and scholarships. Students from middle and upper class families have better access to such funds than do lower class students.

With today's social pressures inexorably pushing more and more young people into our universities, the questions then arise of how accessible is a McGill education, and how do students finance it?

Government-Backed Loans

The Quebec Government, which according to the Canadian constitution is responsible for education within the province, has developed a loans and bursaries scheme that reduces the financial burden on students and their families. The system is based on the premise that the prime responsibility for a student's education rests with him and his parents; the government's responsibility is considered secondary.

To apply, the student must be either a Canadian citizen or a landed immigrant with one year's domicile in the province. Foreign students are ineligible, and Canadian students living outside Quebec must apply for aid from their home province.

Money is granted as a loan first, with the added provision of a non-repayable bursary only if the need is great. Undergraduates in their second, third or fourth years are eligible to receive up to $1800, and in the past the first $700 was considered a loan, the remainder a bursary. This year more emphasis is being placed on loans, and it is expected that the loan amount will be raised to $800. Freshmen are eligible for up to $1500 with the first $600 being a loan, and post-graduate students may receive up to $2000.

In practice, loans are made by the chartered banks but are backed by the government which pays back defaulted loans. The student does not pay interest until six months after graduation; in the interim, the government meets his interest payments for him.

Financial need is gauged by a financial application form which thoroughly examines the resources and obligations of the student and his parents. The key figures are "parental contribution" and summer earnings. Parents' income is stated, and from this, "exemptions" for children (both college and non-college students) are deducted to arrive at a base figure. It is expected that a certain percentage of this base will be the "parental contribution" to the child's education.

The money a student earns during the summer poses a further restriction on aid, for there is a minimum for *expected* summer earnings which varies according to the student's faculty and year. If a student earns less than the minimum, however, the calculation of his aid nevertheless involves the minimum amount of "expected summer earnings", a practice which many believe to be grossly unfair. In effect, it means that if a student can't get a job during the summer, the government will deduct what he *might* have made anyway.

Any procedure as cumbersome as this is bound to encounter criticism and cause confusion. The major criticism from students has been levelled against the whole concept of a loans and bursaries system. In general, students believe that education is a right and not a privilege, and therefore want to see the government implement the promise made in the early stages of Quebec's Quiet Revolution — to provide free education. Proponents of free education are, in fact, almost considered to be campus conservatives, for the more radical students believe that universal accessibility to education for all, no matter what their social class, will only be achieved by instituting a system of student stipends.

Newfoundland's Memorial University has such a scheme. The provincial government pays tuition fees for all Newfoundland undergraduates enrolled in undergraduate courses, and also pays a monthly allowance to full-time undergraduates in their third, fourth and fifth years. The allowance is $50 per month for students living within reasonable commuting distance of the university, and $100 per month for students whose parents live in outlying districts. This works out to a total of $375 or $750 for the school year, and the price tag on the project is just over $2,000,000 annually.

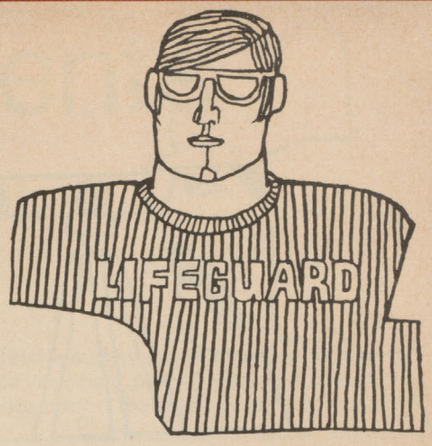
McGill radicals and the Quebec student union, UGEQ, want some similar system to be instituted in Quebec. Other students make less comprehensive criticisms of the current financial aid system. Many would prefer just a system of bursaries or, at the very least, bursaries to be given out before loans.

The outcry against the loans/bursaries system has been to no avail. A limited supply of funds this year has forced the government to cut back its financial aid budget from $21 million to $17 million.

This budgetary cut was performed while total aid to students was kept at the same level as last year. The key to this sleight-of-hand manoeuvre is the student loans for which the government only has to pay interest — the funds being provided by the banks. Loans were therefore increased; bursaries, which come from the government coffers, were reduced, and students were left with a larger amount to repay after graduation.

Student-Parent Split

In the Quebec context, the juxtaposition of student and parent in the position of responsibility for the student's education causes problems in some families, for going to college is a time when many students begin severing familial ties. The government assumes that parents are making a contribution toward



their child's education unless proof is offered to the contrary. If the student had previously worked full-time, he need only prove it to relieve his family of any obligation. If he has been thrown out of the house, he must obtain a sworn affidavit from his parents testifying to this family split; if they refuse to sign such a declaration, he must get an affidavit from some other responsible citizen.

There are other obstacles in the way of getting financial aid from the government, some of which are purely bureaucratic. "In any process where humans are involved you can have errors," explains J. S. Kennedy of McGill's Student Aid and Student Counselling Office. Both Kennedy and the director of the office, Dr. E. C. Knowles, are very fatalistic and accept the inevitability of errors. They point out that a major problem with financial aid has always been the slowness with which applications were processed, thus preventing needy students from receiving their grants early in the school year. Usually, funds are not dispensed until January or February, and clerical or political delays have caused crises in the past. In 1962, for example, the Department of Education was low on funds and could not distribute grants until a supplementary budget had been passed in March. This put a tremendous strain on students who had great difficulty lasting out the school year without government help.

There is an appeal process for students who believe they have received unfair treatment from Quebec's financial aid computer. Last year there were 10,000 appeals, of which a committee on appeals consisting of representatives of each university and two from UGEQ heard 1,000 cases. Many appeals were just machine corrections, such as the case where a parent died just after the application was filed. The student then moved into a different category and his case was resubmitted for consideration. Often, errors arise from abnormal situations where, for example, a student's parents move from Ontario to Quebec during the term. The student, then, is technically ineligible for money from either provincial government.

One of the main functions of the McGill Student Aid Office is to make interim arrangements for students who are awaiting a government grant and need money badly. The office also advises students on the procedures for obtaining money from Quebec, and supervises the giving of McGill money. McGill supports students from endowments and from funds specifically assigned by outside sources for that purpose. The University is not permitted to use operating funds for student aid, as the Quebec government considers that enough money is available for grants and fears that such money might go towards supporting foreign students.

The latter are in a particularly unenviable position with regard to their finances. On arriving in Canada, the foreign student finds himself faced with stringent immigration laws and few job opportunities. He will not be allowed to enter the country unless he can satisfy immigration officials that he has adequate financial resources to carry him through his whole course. He is only allowed to take a job if it is directly related to his academic work or, with the current Canadian unemployment situation, if no Canadian can fill the position.

With prevailing currency restrictions plus the cost of his travel to Canada already working against him, the foreign student is quite likely to find artful dodges to our immigration regulations. One practice is to have all of one's relatives pool their finances and open a bank account in the name of the arriving student. When asked if he has enough money to support himself through the school year, the student can prove that he does and secretly hopes that he can find enough part-time work to support himself during the term. Since for most foreigners taking a job is illegal, the student faces two choices: short of funds, he must break the law or starve. He will usually decide on the former, and it is at this stage that he discovers the dearth of jobs that are open to students.

Summer Employment: A Tragedy

The Protestant ethic, which influences most North Americans pays the greatest respect to those ambitious students who "work their way through college." There are, however, significant barriers preventing students from getting summer jobs or even part-time work during the academic year. Some of these barriers are thrown up by employers; others, oddly enough, are as a result of students' own attitudes in our affluent society.

After Expo year, when McGill students found themselves in a seller's labour market, last summer proved to be tragic. 1880 undergraduates registered as job seekers with the McGill Placement Service, but only 611 were known to have received employment. The actual province-wide student unemployment figures will probably never be known, but estimates range anywhere from 25-70%. Whatever the figures it was a bad summer, the worst in over a decade. And the future looks just as dismal.

W. H. Rutledge, President of the University Career Planning Association (UCPA), in a recent speech before the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), warned that "Unless immediate action is taken now, summer employment opportunities for 1969 undergraduates appear very bleak."

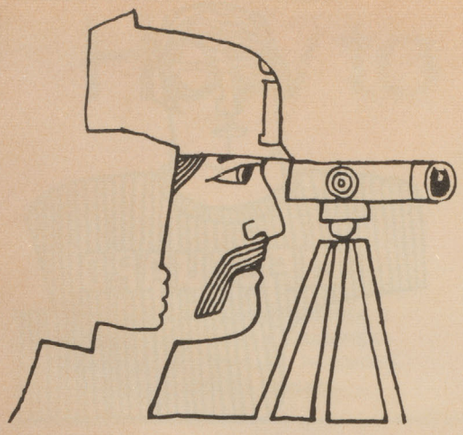
Just what action can be taken is problematical because the causes of student unemployment are diverse. Last summer it was a case of companies, struggling with a sluggish economy, deciding to lower costs by not employing students — this at a time when the number of high school seniors and university students has never been higher. Also, from a corporation's point of view, hiring students is very unproductive as in some cases they have to be trained for most of the summer at great expense, only to be lost, perhaps forever, when school starts again in September.

This reasoning, however, doesn't go down too well with some students. Although they may sympathize with the company's point of view it is true that often they are given meaningless jobs with no challenge to their intellectual abilities. This type of "underemployment" is very discouraging.

What emerges then is a vicious circle: companies don't want to waste money training students who will then use their skills with other companies; and the students won't return to the companies if they didn't enjoy their work there.

Adding to these problems is the growing selectivity of students in job hunting. "Ten years ago," says McGill Placement Service director Rowan Coleman, "a student would do anything to get a job. But now students are very selective." Not content with jobs as bus boys, construction workers and salesmen, students are even choosy about wages. "It used to be," says Coleman, "that a student's main advantage in the labour market was that he would be willing to do a job for less money than an ordinary person."

The Placement Service today has found itself in the middle of the giant summer employment problem, and has begun to change its programmes to cope with the situation. In the past it served solely as a clearing house for



How to finance/continued.
information about available jobs, thus acting as a job exchange. Last summer this changed when it became necessary to try to create jobs for students. Rowan Coleman hired a student assistant, Richard Pomerantz, whose duty was to pound on doors and try to persuade companies to do more hiring.

Pomerantz' work was cut out for him. As difficult as such a job would ordinarily be, the student found that many companies were disturbed by the incidence of campus unrest and were reluctant to hire McGillians. Pomerantz found himself patiently explaining that not all McGill students were involved in campus incidents, and trying to persuade the people involved to help his fellow students.

The experiment was a mild success. Jobs were found, and as bad as the summer was, it might have been much worse. Following on this success, the Placement Service plans to continue the practice of actively soliciting jobs for students.

Part-time work is plagued by many of the same problems faced by those seeking jobs in the summer, only to a much greater extent. The same reluctance to hire students at all is there, as well as the same arguments about their productivity (or lack of it) in relation to the company's investment. For the student working part-time, the major problem is money: wages are generally low and the student would have to work many more hours than he has available in order to make it worthwhile.

Possible Solutions?

With free education not a likely prospect in the near future, the present combination of loans and bursaries, summer employment and parental support will problably remain — imperfect as it may be — as the best way of financing a university education. The question seems to be how to improve the current system. What adjustments can and are being made?

At the suggestion of UCPA President Rutledge, the AUCC has formed a top-level steering committee to coordinate employment on a national basis. This puts the collective weight of all Canadian universities behind the effort to improve the situation. The steering committee will work in conjunction with the UCPA and, hopefully, with the Federal Department of Manpower.

In addition, the AUCC asked each university president to form a local committee consisting of the university placement officer, a professor knowledgeable on the situation, and a student. Rutledge, who proposed the idea, hopes that these committees can organize publicity campaigns in each region to make the public conscious of the problem as well as "brainstorming" for possible solutions.

One interesting potential solution for students taking professional courses is a work-study programme, similar to that now in operation at the University of Waterloo as well as at other universities.

At Waterloo, the Cooperative Engineering course involves an integrated pattern of academic study and industrial experience. The degree requires almost five calendar years, in which eight four-month terms are spent on campus, and six four-month terms are spent training with various firms. The total time spent on campus is equivalent to about that for the normal degree.

The value of such a programme, according to the University's calendar, is that "the cooperative course brings a student into direct contact with the engineering profession and exposes him to problems typical of those encountered in practice. Students are introduced to full-scale engineering projects and installations far beyond the scope of any university laboratory."

So far the plan has worked well and has made Waterloo's eleven year-old engineering faculty the largest undergraduate engineering school in the country. An incoming engineering class spends the first four-month term on campus and is then split into two groups. The groups alternate — one is on campus, the other out working — which allows for continuity of employment opportunity. In the last term, both groups return to the campus to complete the course together.

The problem of securing meaningful work and organizing the matching of student and prospective employer is handled by a Department of Coordination and Placement. Jobs need not be linked too closely with the academic programme, but they must be challenging. Members of the placement department visit the students at work and counsel them. The work experience is considered vital and poor performance on the job is investigated. Satisfactory work assignments are a prerequisite to graduation.

By giving greater meaning to a student's education, the work-study programme has increased his motivation as well as helping to solve the employment problem. The use of a trimester system has reduced the demand for jobs at any one period, keeping the demand at a steady level throughout the year. The integration of the theoretical and practical through a cooperative university-industry programme has evidently appealed to industry, whose responsibility is to provide the practical experience through jobs.

While this type of solution could be applied to other professional faculties, it seems impossible to envisage such work-study programmes for arts or science students — by far the largest number at McGill — as their courses are not directly related to the work being done in corporations. However, one way of helping the arts or science student is currently being tried at McGill. The McGill Student Entrepreneurial Agencies, a student-run non-profit corporation which operates in a variety of fields from babysitting to market research, is helping students help themselves (*see following story*).

The value of the MSEA may be less in the number of jobs it provides than in the impetus it will give to students to take action to help themselves. The Harvard Student Agencies, after which MSEA was patterned, have published a brilliant 238-page book, *How to Earn (A Lot of) Money in College*, which goes into details of various one-man campus businesses that can be set up by enterprising students. The idea of most of the services required in a university community being performed by students is logical and would put money directly into the hands of students.

Work-study programmes, student entrepreneurs and national committees will never solve the complex problem of financing a college education. But these programmes at least indicate that a start has been made toward mobilizing support and organizing to improve the current haphazard methods of improving employment opportunities for students. There is no panacea in sight.□

MSEA: Helping students help themselves

Need a survey done, or a bartender for your next party? Here is a student corporation that may be able to help.

Just over seven months ago a second-year Arts student, working for the McGill Placement Service for the summer, became concerned with the problems his fellow students were having in getting summer jobs. Convinced that something had to be done to alleviate the employment situation, he dreamed of a student-run corporation which would create jobs and fill them with student employees.

Today, Richard Pomerantz is the 19-year old president of the McGill Student Entrepreneurial Agencies (MSEA), a full-fledged incorporated company which has captured the imagination of the University and business communities with its bold plan for easing students' financial problems. With a motto "Helping Students to Help Themselves", Pomerantz and his colleagues have shaped MSEA to function as an extension of the University, government and industry, establishing a strong working relationship with the business community and University officials while at the same time providing students with managerial training and a corporate outlook.

What motivated Pomerantz to set up MSEA? Last summer's disastrous student unemployment situation was certainly a factor, but Pomerantz was also concerned about the negative reaction on the part of business firms to university students in general as a result of campus disturbances. In a memorandum to McGill's Board of Governors, Pomerantz put his case this way: "We could have joined the mounting chorus of students calling out for the government to give them a free education and a salary to boot . . ." he wrote. "We prefer to act ourselves."

Act he did. Armed with his dream, but lacking in business experience, he approached the Montreal business community for advice on organizing a corporation. The response was extremely encouraging, and the corporation now boasts an advisory board that includes such business leaders as Stuart M. Finlayson, President and Chairman of the Board of Canadian Marconi (and a McGill Governor), Earl Hawkins, Vice-President of Imperial Tobacco, The Hon. C. M. (Bud) Drury, President of the Treasury Board, Bent Larsen, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association's Quebec manager, Dr. Donald Armstrong, former director of McGill's School of Graduate Business, and John Meyer, Managing Editor of the Montreal *Gazette*.

The corporation itself is headed by a board of directors consisting of the managers of its eight divisions (Computers, Market Research, Tutoring, Gas Bar, Entertainment, Services, Bartending and Advertising), and a three man executive. From its humble beginnings, MSEA has grown to a point where it has filled 75 of its 350 employment applications and put $2000 in the pockets of its student workers. MSEA hires only students, of course, and the jobs are designed not to interfere too greatly with their studies.

The model for MSEA was the eleven year-old Harvard Student Agencies. Last year this student corporation hired 450 students in a variety of jobs and paid out some $185,000 in earnings. To have generated an equal amount of money through scholarships would have required a $3,700,000 endowment fund earning 5% interest. The figures are remarkable as the Harvard group started with no capital, and initially only entered traditional student markets such as washing linens and selling confections at football games. Recently, Harvard Student Agencies surged forward by raising capital and going into two areas which one would expect to be foreign to student entrepreneurs: market research and computers.

MSEA hopes to capitalize on the experience of the Harvard group. McGill executives have made two trips to Cambridge, and in March a contingent from Harvard will visit Montreal for another session of comparing notes. On the advice of their southern neighbours, MSEA will seek initial capital funds of about $100,000. These will be used to provide for losses in the formative years and to act as a "corporate bank" for financing future expansion.

The corporate bank demonstrates a unique quality of MSEA. Ordinarily, businesses use accumulated surplus funds to finance expansion. But MSEA is barred from such practice as it is seeking non-profit status: legally, the corporation will be considered a charity. As a result, any excess of revenue over expenditure will be donated to the University for the creation of MSEA scholarships, bursaries and loans.

The corporate structure is a duplicate of the Sloan model made famous by General Motors. Power is decentralized, and the managers of the eight divisions have complete authority in their areas. The managers are, in fact, the key to success. They are the entrepreneurs, each one, in effect, running his own business. A manager is responsible for the efficiency of his agency, the hiring of personnel and the day to day operations. As an incentive he receives a percentage of the "profits" from his division.

The computer division is operating an overload service in programming and keypunching. Its work has stirred some interest in industry and has already received four major jobs. Student employees are now responsible for correcting weekly IBM exams in economics, and have rewritten a programme for the Financial Research Institute at McGill. In addition, some computer work has been done for Loyola College.

Consolidata, MSEA's answer to George Gallup, offers challenging jobs to social science students by allowing them to use their academic knowledge rather than by teaching them different or unrelated skills. After doing a few test surveys, a survey was done for the Simon Cigar Co., and another for the Placement Service is in store for the future.

Research has been completed on the idea of operating a gas bar for Texaco, and plans are well underway for a post-exam opening this May. The station will provide gas and oil to motorists, but no maintenance services.

The tutoring division is currently in operation, and offers qualified tutors to both high school and college students. "Entertainment" has already presented a highly successful Paul Newman Film Festival, and hopes to organize varied programmes throughout the school year.

The advertising division hopes to take advantage of the plethora of publications at McGill by soliciting advertising for them, while people in "Services" do odd jobs, from painting to snow removal and lawn mowing. The eighth division trains bartenders, and supplies waiters and waitresses for social functions on and off the campus.

So far most of the divisions have been preoccupied with preparing feasibility studies and have not given their full attention to obtaining jobs. The executive of MSEA has wanted to be sure that the fields that are entered will provide sufficient employment opportunities. Once the basic research has been completed this spring, MSEA hopes to prepare its budgets and start its fund-raising campaign, hopefully a little bit wiser after its initial experience.

What are MSEA's chances of success? Radical campus activists sneer at the entrepreneurs' corporate aims, but MSEA's outlook is optimistic. "We're activists too," stresses Dick Pomerantz. In the perspective of today's society that would certainly seem to be MSEA's key to a successful and remunerative future.□

Three who work

Annie Santerre

'Twas two weeks before Christmas, and all through Holt Renfrew's downtown store not much was happening — especially in Ladies' Sportswear on the second floor where Annie Santerre was on the first night of a part-time job during the holiday season.

A shy, pleasant girl, Annie began her day at 6:30 a.m. at her home in Pointe Aux Trembles, a Montreal Suburb on the eastern end of the island. At 7:15 she boarded the first of three buses (plus the Metro) which would bring her to McGill in time for a nine o'clock lecture. Between classes she studied at the library, and at 5:30 p.m. reported promptly to the manager at Ladies' Sportswear. When the store closed at nine, she headed for home. One train ride, three buses and an hour and a half later she was home, in time to put in an hour's studying before going to bed.

Annie is a 21-year-old McGill student in fourth year Science, and her job as a gift wrapper at Holt's was only the latest in a long string of summer and part-time jobs which she has had since she began at fourteen to pay her way through school. Somehow she has managed to do it.

Annie's fees in Science are $701 per year; her books cost her $75. The jobs she has had pay for both, and she has money left over to go skiing a few times during the winter. Her wardrobe is simple, but adequate, and there isn't much room for luxuries. "Going to movies and Place des Arts are not the first thing on my list," she says. "I do try and get out but it is rather hard sometimes." Sometimes she borrows a dollar or two from her parents to help her out. During her first two years at McGill she applied for government grants but received nothing. Apart from her tuition and books, Annie has no idea of how much she needs to get her through the year; but she is careful with her expenses.

Working and studying at the same time means that Annie has to keep up in her work; she often studies in the library until late at night. She came to McGill because, she says, "it is good in the biological sciences." She wants to do graduate work but will have to work for a year to be able to afford it. Why does she work now? "My father makes good money," she declares, "but he has his problems. Also, working this way motivates me more to study. I want to have more when I leave McGill, so I study harder."

Robert (Toby) Stewart

Sprawled on an old couch in the psychedelic pink and blue living room of his $60 per month flat hard by the CPR tracks near Windsor Station, Toby Stewart talks about working and being a student at the same time. "I need to make $1400 per summer to live fairly modestly at home," he says, "but I prefer to live downtown because it is cheaper and a lot closer to the University."

The 22-year-old student shares his eight room "pad" with two other students, so his fixed expenses are $20 rent plus $10 for utilities per month. Food, he says, costs about a dollar per day ("That's very high — this week it will cost the three of us $10"), and spaghetti and beans are prominent on the menu. Toby is in third year Arts (fees $636), and his books were all bought second hand for $15. Entertainment is restricted to free activities at McGill or visits to museums, but he did trade his scooter for a TV set and a radio.

At McGill, Toby is an average student (68% last year), but his academic career has been somewhat rocky. After high school he went to College Militaire Royale for two years and when he failed out went to work at various jobs (YMCA recreation programme, Bank of Montreal, Expo 67 and Continental Can) until he could finance his first year at McGill. Last summer he worked on a ranch digging fence-post holes, and "lost money." With a loan from his father to continue at McGill, Toby also applied for an $1800 loan from Quebec. "I figure I might get about $400," he says, "but it's such a tremendously bureaucratic and unfair process. I had a net deficit of $250 over the summer, but they assume I made $700. There is a minimum which applies to everyone no matter how much or how little he has made." The loan has not yet come through.

To supplement the little money he has saved, Toby has taken jobs stuffing envelopes, filing cards on a graveyard shift for a bank, and has his name on file with the McGill Student Entrepreneurial Agencies for bartending and tutorial work. For finding part-time jobs, he rates the Placement Service as "a temporary thing. It's a great idea in theory but it doesn't really have the resources behind it." Toby is selective about his jobs. "I've heard of jobs stacking cases of Coke for $1.00 an hour which I wouldn't touch with a stick. I figure I can get $1.25 worth of studying done in an hour, so I can pick and choose."

The Foreign Student

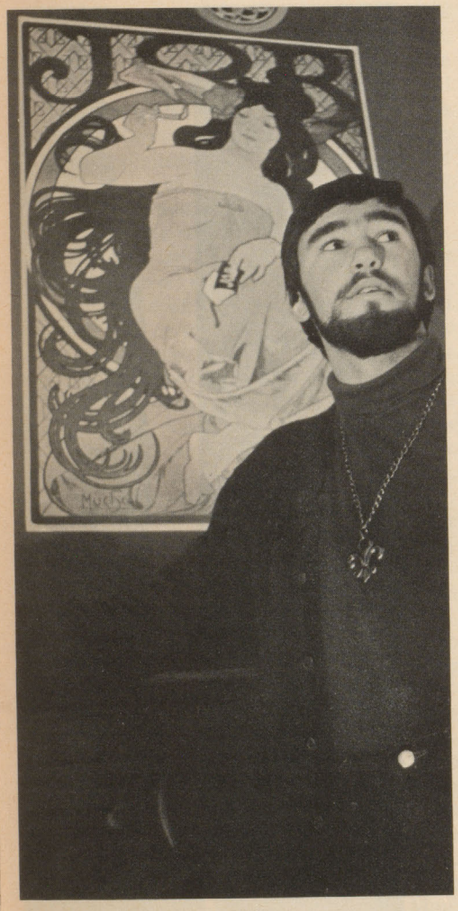
By comparison to Annie Santerre and Toby Stewart, the student washing test-tubes in a McGill lab on the opposite page is in dire straits. For him, as for many of McGill's 2,500 foreign students, life in Canada is hard and not at all as it was described to him "back home."

His case is typical. His name cannot be revealed, because Canadian immigration authorities don't allow foreign students to work in Canada — even part-time — unless they are landed immigrants. He came to McGill because he heard of its reputation from friends. When he arrived he had $1000 Canadian in his pocket to last him through his first year in a science course. He is short of money, needs work, and will do almost anything to get it. He gets no help from his parents ("they can't afford it"), and he neither expects nor wants it.

Apart from money problems ($701 fees, $45 medical insurance, $40 for books, $35 per month rent, $6 per week for food), the foreign student has to adapt to the Canadian way of life. Montreal winters are hard, and he is unaccustomed to the "typical Canadian diet." Cultural differences make it difficult to meet other students, especially Canadians, and the educational system is different. "Physics, for example is taught more rigidly at home," he says, "but here it is more flexible and advanced." With little enough money to support himself, there is none for entertainment so time is spent in the company of his countrymen, studying in his one-room apartment or, on really special occasions, dropping into the local tavern for a beer.

Jobs for the foreign student — when he can get them — pay an average of $1.25 to $1.50 an hour, and can be anything from cleaning windows or moving furniture to sorting IBM cards downtown from midnight to 8 a.m. "Friends tell you what to do to get jobs," he says, and the daily want ads are permanent fixtures in his pocket. Often, he says, he goes out for jobs "but I don't get them." Next summer he will try to get full-time work to earn enough for his school year. If he is lucky he may pay his tuition, but he will still need to live during the academic term. Recently he applied for a loan from the government in his native land but was refused. He is pessimistic about his chances of returning to McGill next year. If he runs out of money, he plans to live with friends in New York. □

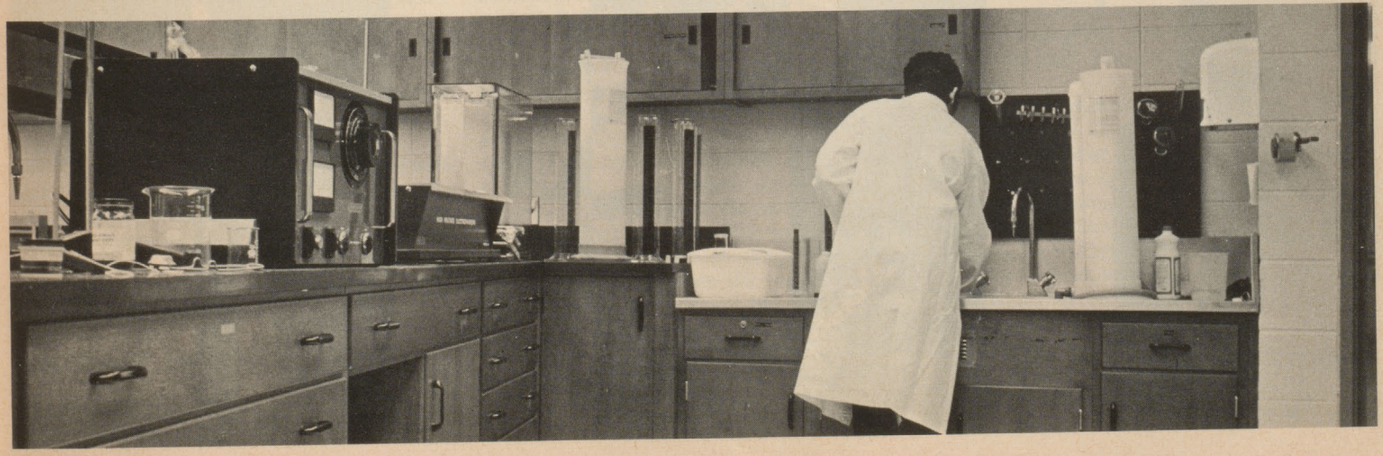
Beneath an appropriately titled poster in his flat, third-year student Toby Stewart discusses job possibilities with a friend.



Below: Annie Santerre (left) learns the ropes as a gift-wrapper for Holt Renfrew during the Christmas rush.



Bottom: A foreign student, one of many at McGill who depend on part-time work to remain in college, washes test tubes in a lab.



The black man



in a white society

A black professor, poetess and writer examines the history, present situation and future of the black man in Canada.

by Dr. Barbara Jones

There is a certain reluctance at all times to talk about the unsavoury aspects of any society. North American society has for a long time put aside the problem of the black man until the problem itself is on the brink of causing a civil crisis through the whole of the North American continent. Canada is a vital part of this continent and as such she cannot sit back with smugness and hypocrisy and look at her neighbour in the south.

Whenever I am asked to speak or write about the problem of the black man in Canada, there is a level of presumption with which I do it. I speak or write only because there are many who would like to do so but fear for their jobs and do not wish to risk the economic, social and political alienation — a risk that individuals of minority groups in a complex society have to confront. To quote the black poet and writer from the French West Indies, Aimé Césaire in *Discours sur Le Colonialisme:* "I am talking of millions of men who have been skilfully infected with fear, inferiority complexes, trepidation, servility, despair, abasement." These are the people among whom I number and for whom I write.

It is sometimes asked whether one can justify the black man's position from the philosophical viewpoint. There is ample reason to believe that one can. Man, the human reality, exists first and then after defines himself. The black man has defined himself and will continue to do so in the future. Man is in essence responsible for all men so we are justified in holding the white man responsible for the present conflict, confrontation and contradictions which his black brothers are heightening. Man is also the future of Man; in effect, the black man does not want his children to have a future as dismal as is his present or as intolerable as was his past. Last of all, Man's dignity is his own destiny and to this end all black men are prepared to fight, and now to their death.

What does the black man want? He wants to be liberated from the chains of economic, social, and political slavery in which he finds himself, so that he can realise his full potential and thereby his full consciousness. Discrimination, prejudice and racism in its ultimate form is, in fact, a waste of human potential.

Realities of Black History

To talk of the black man in abstract terms is purely academic if the realities of his history, that is the history and economics of the slave trade era, are not reviewed. Slavery, particularly the trafficking of black men from Africa began a little after the rediscovery of America by Columbus. The need for labour in America was aggravated by the fact that in some areas of the Caribbean the indigenous tribes preferred to commit suicide rather than work for the white man. The problem was aided by the prevalence of new strains of bacteria and viruses to which the native people had little resistance.

Most of the slaves came from West and Central Africa, the present countries of Ghana, Dahomey, Nigeria, Chad and the Congo, with traders' routes to Tanzania and Angola. In all, it is estimated that about one hundred million slaves were transported to the New World, with about three million a year as the highest recorded in peak trade. It is also estimated that about twenty-five percent of these died in the "middle passage" where the Doldrums made the transatlantic crossing virtually impossible. The slave trade was at its peak by the middle of the seventeenth century but the role of the English-speaking peoples, and now their descendants who share the large part of the black man's anger, was accentuated by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 when the English won the monopoly of supplying slaves to both Spanish and English colonies. Clearly it was economics, with the victor getting the choice spoils.

On the African continent the missionaries aided the traders. There was seldom any crisis of conscience for the Christian missionaries from Europe who believed, as their ruling and merchant class did, that black men were to be exploited. James Wellard in his book *Lost Worlds of Africa*, states that modern evangelisation of Africa began about the sixteenth century, and describes how records show that upon landing on the coast of Africa the friars always set up the cross first, the canticle *Te Deum Laudamus* was chanted and then the traders came in to select slaves when the tribesmen had gathered for worship. In another instance he describes how "a Jesuit monastery at Luanda in Angola possessed 12,000 slaves; and when the trade was at its height between Angola and Brazil, the Bishop of Luanda was regularly carried on his episcopal chair to the quayside in order to bless the ships and crews and to exhort the cargo to accept baptism and Christian religion. He was probably well-praised for his efforts."

The Christian Church has never fully accepted the black man as equal. This is probably one of the reasons why the black man has never had much respect for the Church or the white man. Neither the Church nor the traders did anything to alleviate the condition of the slave because they both assumed that the African was an economic entity and hence he was excluded from the brotherhood of man in a sub-human way. W. Bosman describes some of these conditions in 1705 in *A New and Accurate Description of the Coast of Guinea:* "Those selected for shipment were branded on the chest with the owner's initial or trademark."

"We take all possible care," a Dutch slave dealer wrote, "that they are not burnt too much, especially the women who are more tender than the men." The descriptions of Thomas Clarkson in *The Cries of Africa to the Inhabitants of Europe* 1821 are significant: "A full grown male was allowed 6 ft. x 1 ft. 4 in. of space; a full grown female 5 ft. 10 in. x 1 ft. 4 in., a boy 5 ft. x 1 ft. 2 in., and a girl 4 ft. 6 in. x 1 ft." Clearly we are not dealing with brotherly love.

The Struggle for Dignity

Canada's black people came as slaves to Lower Canada as early as 1688 and to Upper Canada as late as 1806, but the majority came in the middle of the eighteenth century as runaway slaves from the south and settled in Nova Scotia. There were an estimated thirty thousand there by 1865. In Montreal in 1730, when the treaty of surrender was signed, Article 47 of the Articles of Capitulation contained a clause which guaranteed the ownership of slaves, both black and Indian, who were owned by the French. It was common practice for both the rich French and English to keep slaves.

The myth that slaves were docile and submitted to this oppression does not hold true when the number of slave uprisings are counted. In fact the slave had his own particular type of communication to gather his brothers together if a chance of escape or rebellion was envisaged. The majority of the negro spirituals and early work songs were in fact directions which during the work day in the field the slaves gave the images of places of safety. Even today black men seldom speak to their own people in the same way that they speak to the white man. The sub-culture of any black ghetto in the United States is a living example



The author, photographed at a recent music and poetry evening at the Revue Theatre in Montreal.

Black man/continued
of this; Soul Brother and Honkey are not the same.

The revolts as early as 1730 in Montreal, under Gabriel in Virginia in 1800, under Vesey in Carolina in 1822, and under Nat Turner in 1831 in Virginia, are only some that occurred on mainland America. In the Caribbean the famous Haitian Revolt towards the end of the eighteenth century led not only to the treachery of the leader Toussaint L'Ouverture, who died in a cold prison in the north of France in 1804, but to the only successful slave revolt in history. Similar revolts in other Caribbean islands, notably Jamaica, were cruelly suppressed.

These revolts are even more surprising when one looks at the conditions which existed for the slaves. A day in the life of a slave was described in this excerpt from "An Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves in the British Colonies" by the Reverend James Ramsay in 1784, who at the time administered to the spiritual welfare of the West Indian Plantation owners:

"4 am: The plantation bell rings. Slaves go to the fields.

"9-9:30: Breakfast eaten in the field.

"Noon: Collecting blades and tufts of grass for the master's horses and cattle.

"2:00 Assembly. Slaves who return with an inadequate bundle of grass get 4-10 lashes with the whip. Dinner.

"3:00-7:00: Strong slaves work in the plantation; old and weak slaves culling grass blade by blade.

"7:00-8:00: Supper

"8:00-midnight: During the harvest strong slaves and animals required for boiling the sugar cane. Sundays: Slaves allowed to work their own vegetable patch."

Today, even after the black man's sweat has built the Western anglo-saxon wealth and in spite of words such as these, "We hold these truths to be self evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," we find the black man in North America still striving for the socio-economic conditions which would make his civil, political and educational rights seem attainable. No other race has been so emasculated, so dehumanised, so fragmented, so culturally oppressed as the black man. It is of importance to note that the black man is not without a history of his own. It is also of importance to note that the problem is an economic one and is in essence a class struggle in the Marxist sense, and hence transcends the black man to the Third World peoples, the "have-nots" of today's world. This is perhaps why many of the black leaders of today stress the global aspect of the black man's struggle.

The fact that the white man's world is the world of wealth, based on the capitalism of slavery, colonialism and imperialism, all these together have kept the black man in the role of second-class citizen throughout the world. The new look at Africa as the motherland and the positive approach to blackness as something beautiful are aspects of the Afro-American struggle in his fight for dignity. He now questions the Africa from which he came to see whether the myths and misinformation about his ancestors were valid; but he also knows that he must keep pushing forward all the frontiers of his fight for liberation.

The Cultural Heritage

What was the cultural state of the Africa from which he was taken? By 100 AD iron was used as part of the everyday equipment and in the making of ornaments. The Birom, a tribe of over a hundred thousand in the Jos plateau in Nigeria, in the village of Zawan were some of the earliest users of iron; excavations have revealed ironwork dating back to that era. The leatherwork of Northern Nigeria from the towns of Kano, Sokoto and Bornu date back to the fifteenth century and were, in fact, sold on many European markets. The ivory jewelry of the Ibos of Onitsha, and the similar work from Benin to Owo are matched only by the Yoruba jewelry in brass bronze and copper from the sixteenth century. Most of the finest gold work is found in Ghana and dates back as far as sixteenth century relics. There are the even more famous Nupe and Benin bronzes, relics left by the founder of the Nupe Kingdom founded in the fifteenth century by King Tsoede. The famous glass beads of Ife, Bida and of Benin which are now housed in the Ife Museum were even copied in German and Venetian factories as early as the sixteenth and seventeenth century, because of their almost inimitable blue colour.

Neither was the creative element in Africa dead nor was the literary element non-existent in Africa. Micheal J. C. Echeruo, a Nigerian poet and writer and professor of English at Ibadan University, states that excerpts from the *Lagos Observer* in the nineteenth century showed that works in Yoruba were evident in both theatre and concert, and at that time the middle-class blacks that were emerging tried their best to suppress this active aspect of the national life because they were significantly conditioned to agree with their colonial masters that everything "native" was automatically "uncouth" and "primitive." These examples by no means cover the wealth of folk material written or unwritten and handed down from generation to generation or from tribe to tribe.

It is perhaps important to discuss that the black man's awareness of himself as an Afro-American springs from many sources. First, within the last fifteen years the imperial powers have found the colonies expensive to maintain, the profits from the raw materials which were the mainstay of the European economy can now be more easily made by synthetics. There is no longer a colonised Africa; the black man's brothers on the major portion of the motherland are free. Other black dominated colonies such as the West Indies have also become independent within the last few post-war years. Black men now have a say in the world in places such as the United Nations. The brotherhood of the classless masses in the Third World in Asia, and nearer home in Cuba have given black men the necessary pride that the oppressed of the world are uniting against the monolithic capitalistic octopus.

Secondly, the mass media: in seconds we have the whole world before us in "living colour." The demonstrators in Chicago before and during the Democratic Convention in August last year made this point quite well. Thirdly, the black man has always been struggling for his share in the American society that he helped to build. The problem of the black man is in essence similar to the problem of the poor throughout North America who go to bed hungry in an affluent society, except for the fact that, with a visible difference, the chances of overcoming the hundreds of years of prejudice are even slimmer. The white man's dilemma is that as soon as his comfortable place in America or anywhere is threatened by the disenfranchised, the poor or the black, he makes every effort to suppress them. To quote John Boyd Orr and David Lubbock, in *The White Man's Dilemma:* "So soon as the poor are assured of food and the other physical essentials of life, they have taken the first and by far the most important step to liberty." In

most white societies this step frightens if the poor are also black.

Recent Canadian Movements

How does Canada fit into all this? Canada is in a large sense a branch plant of the United States. She also represents a wealthy multi-ethnic society. She also has at least ten percent of her population that lives below the poverty line and a large portion of these are black. The most outrageous case of this is the black population of Nova Scotia, for whom there are few rights and fewer laws that serve to protect them. I have only recently heard of cases of extensive police harassment in this unfortunate situation, where over twenty thousand black Nova Scotians see not only a blind justice but also feel a deaf justice.

Last October a Conference of the black people of Canada was held in Montreal to try to coordinate all the black organizations throughout Canada in an attempt to discuss the problems of the black man. The problems which were discussed revolved around employment, mobility and advancement in the labour force, and the problems of social, political and cultural alienation within the society. Delegates came from all parts of Canada, British Columbia to the Maritimes. Many facts were revealed for the first time even to black Canadians. It was found that in terms of legislation to protect the rights of the black man in housing it was only in Ontario that there was any such legislation (Ontario Human Rights Code, 1962) where it states "No person . . . shall . . . deny to any person or class of persons occupancy of any commercial unit or any self contained dwelling unit." Legislation in Nova Scotia only provides protection in the area of apartment housing, which is almost useless since most of the blacks in Nova Scotia cannot afford such housing.

I would state here again, as I have elsewhere, that the beginnings of black ghettoes in major cities of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia should serve as a warning to any political party which envisages a Canada different to urban northern United States. For black Canadians as for blacks in any ghetto, the ghettoes are formed as a measure of protection from a white society from which the blacks are alienated economically, socially, psychologically and politically.

This early conference dealt with the problem of black Canadians but the Congress of Black Writers in mid-October tried to embrace more global aspects of the struggle. The underlying and fundamental issues concerning the black man were discussed. The more militant aspects of the problem in the international sense arose where ideology for the future with the need for a social and violent revolution were proposed. Needless to say, the speakers from the United States had the most to contribute; this reflected the depth of the injustices and the vigor of the struggle in their country. But this should also be a warning to Canadians, as Al Purdy states in *The New Romans: Candid Canadian Comments on the U.S.*: "What happens in the most powerful nation on earth is everyone's business, for what happens in the U.S. affects every Canadian."

I will not state my own experiences in Canada for I have done so before and I do not think that one's personal experiences are valid unless they represent the norm of similar experiences for a sample of black people. In most cases the discrimination which I have faced here in Canada can be supported by many other black people who have had similar experiences. I must state that I have found this country no different to the United States where I lived as a student for five years. The problem is that few people want to believe this about their Canada. There will always be exceptions, e.g. one black member of parliament or one rich black man, but that is not the average black man who has to fight for his bread every day. There are, therefore, some general ideas concerning the black situation that I would like the reader to think about.

Racism: A Waste of Human Potential

When a people become desperate and have nothing to lose, the means to achieve their ends are of no consequence. The conditions in which they live will dictate the terms of their struggle. Canadians, as well as all white men, must accept the idea of equality, from educating their own children to this concept to the practice of it themselves; at least the equality of opportunity must exist. The cohesion of the black peoples of Canada although now loose, if accelerated by conditions, will prove to be a real force for their own progress, and there is no doubt that the quality of the lives of many blacks in Canada must improve.

It is often asked, what are the solutions to the black man's problems? There is a need for social reorganization of the capitalist society so that there are fewer who go hungry in a wealthy society. Many are disenchanted with the system and the life style in the western world but do not know how to change it. The society is in itself so violent to all, especially to the poor and the black, that men must seek for something new. Racism is a waste of human potential and men must seek a new humanism if they are to lead meaningful lives. As all men are responsible for their fellow men I believe that there is a need for a total commitment to improve the lives of men, and more so black men, at local, national and global levels.

Canada is a multi-ethnic society and as such is not a melting pot, but a mosaic. Its reputation is at stake if it allows some of its citizens to be perpetually second-class. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau points this out in his book *Federalism and the French Canadians:* "From a philosophical point of view the aim of a political society is not the glorification of the 'national fact' (in its ethnic sense) . . . The state, whether provincial, federal, or perhaps later supra-national must seek the general welfare of all its citizens regardless of sex, colour, race, religious beliefs or ethnic origins." In order to achieve this laws must be made, enacted and enforced which are relevant to the human and civil rights of all citizens, which must set the proper moral tone for the "just society."

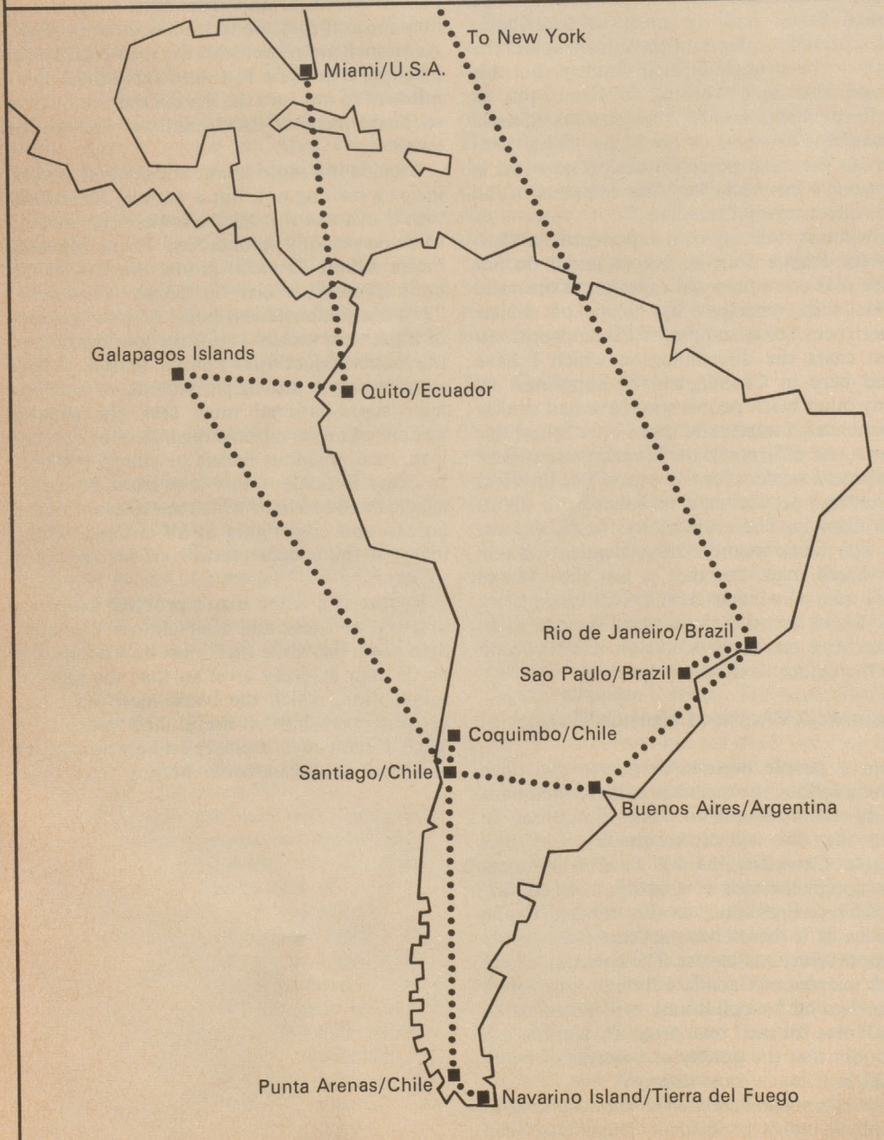
Racism is a white man's problem born out of greed and fear and after almost four hundred years the white man must now accept the black man at every level so that the hate of subjugation, which the black man feels, can be converted into a useful and productive force. Finally men must seek a new humanism and work towards a better Man.□

In Darwin's footsteps

Excerpts from the diary of a former McGill student who toured South America last summer with a Harvard group on a 90-day filming expedition.

by Robert Firger

Route of the Darwin Film Expedition, Summer 1968



Miami, June 18: Here I sit in Miami Airport, an outrageously expensive sandwich almost filling my stomach. I guess we're off, and this is it! Still hasn't hit yet, though. I suppose once we get the details of the Galapagos Islands trip settled we can start to appreciate the excitement and adventure. From here it looks dim for making it to the Islands this journey, but we'll see.

Quito, Ecuador, June 19: Just as with everything about this project, details change so fast that it seems impossible to make a definitive statement for or against any plan of action. This evening it *looks like* (not definite) we'll be going to the Galapagos on July 9, which means some juggling of schedules . . .

The flight from Miami to Quito was interminable. Quito is quite impressive, exquisitely set among phenomenally high, smooth, green mountains. At 9300 feet the air is quite thin and a brisk walk followed by an excellent Ecuadorian beer (35 cents for a quart) is quite enough to dizzy you momentarily . . .

June 22: Quito is a city with unbelievable poverty, but has four or five of the loveliest parks I've ever seen; a friendliness that includes an old man who pats you on the knee as he walks by ; a curiosity that can attract sixteen shoeshine boys and waifs to a *gringo* in thirty seconds; little old men with whistles in the night to protect the city *and* yourself from your indiscretions; a girl to be known only as Luisa — a true beauty — and the discovery that her *compromiso* of last night was but a date. And after the adrenalin that was expended in asking her, too!

These are the things that make a visit to Quito a fitting and delightful start to a great adventure.

In transit, June 25: Well, here we are. I'm sitting on a duffle bag in the reconnaisance bubble of a PBY sea plane on the way to the Islands. Rather fascinating, very cramped, and of course unexpected (as usual) relative to our proposed schedule.

Sunday was rather uneventful. Up and packed, lunch at the Hotel Colón, then out to the airport for our flight to Guayaquil. Once there we took a walk down by the river to see the city. Disgusting, like something from *La Peste* by Camus. Ten and fifteen feet of assorted refuse line the banks of the river — flotsam, jetsam and junk — and sewage

Top: At the Darwin Research Station on Isla Santa Cruz, expedition members film huge Galapagos tortoises. These venerable behemoths, some of which have been around since Darwin's time, weigh several hundred pounds each. Unlike turtles, tortoises can right themselves if flipped over on their backs.

Below: A two-foot marine iguana basks on lava flow.





pouring out of the pipes straight into the river. It felt as though every thick, muggy, tepid, disgusting breath you took was laden with disease. The odours of excrement and other excreta of the earth and people of Guayaquil seemed to dissolve in your mouth and pour syrupy, sickly down your throat.

Isla Santa Cruz, Galapagos, June 28: I've lapsed a few days. The excitement of shifting around for two days left little time and less energy to write. Then, once we were settled here, there was at once a flood of impressions and yet little to say of them. This dichotomy captures the paradoxical nature of all the Galapagos.

It is at once lush and desolate. It teems with life, yet seems barren; all life forms are bizarre and the effect even spreads to the people. It seems forsaken, yet at once God's private land, perfect for his little, mad experiments. If ever a science-fiction story had to have a setting, this is it: a gap in our wall, a door into time and space.

The outstanding thing is that people really live here when they could live elsewhere! This is the biggest observation for this whole trip which will literally take us to some of the ends of the earth as well as its glittering, big-city todays. People are so amazingly adaptable to some of the weirdest situations, but in their own warped and perverse way the situations manage to bend the people to fit them.

As will be the perpetual fate of this book, I just finished the last sentence three hours after I started it. Had to go down to the lab with Joe to talk to DeVries about finches, then wandered over to the water and found the others on the rocks filming iguanas. I took some fine shots — plan to devote a lot of film to the sea.

The Galapagos is like a health regimen. It's so apparently dead, but makes you feel so effervescently alive! It's like a sterile solution that washes out your veins, with the slightest trace of spice in it to hold your interest and excite your soul. There will be a bird hopping across your path — not too much to strain your perception or senses — perhaps the drabbest, plainest bird you've ever seen, a change from the richly colourful "peacocks" and "birds of Paradise" of our everyday lives. And then that bird will put forth a single solitary, beautiful note, and that note tells you there is much beauty before you, there is *life*.

This is a key to the lives and ways of the squalid, plumeless people we have seen here and elsewhere: they have life. They live at a pace that lets only them see the little things in life that count. That is a rare beauty. One could become awfully used to such a low-key life here and just not want to do much else. It would be well, however, to take some things of value out of this example of a way of life, to pace oneself so as not to miss the beauty in the simple things in life.

July 6: A good thing to be doing on a Saturday morning is to be on the move in the cockpit of a square-rigged Tahitian ketch on the high seas. So we're under sail out of Baltra over to James Bay . . .

July 7: Yesterday's cruise around Isla Santa Cruz brought us to an area called Dragon Hill Lagoon. After we had landed with the equipment we set off following Carl, scrambling across, over and through lava sheets, boulders, crevasses and ravines. For awhile I thought he was going in for this authenticity bit too much, but he soon explained that the only other way than going around the coast (as we were doing) was to cut straight across through the cactus jungle which would have taken us at least twice as long.

The rock was fascinating because the fluidity of the once-molten lava was perfectly preserved, frozen in time. The essence of suspended time and isolation is everywhere: we were later to see an entire tree trunk wrapped around some boulders, almost frozen and ossified in motion. Everything here looks as though life and death occur spontaneously and instantly. Cacti and lush green plants occur abundantly all over the most barren and desolate black lava flows. And yet when something dies it ages immediately and looks like it was always that way, never holding any evidence of former life. I later found an almost complete bleached skeleton of an iguana all lying loose on the ground within inches of his burrow, obviously precisely where it had fallen. It might easily (and might as well) have been years old.

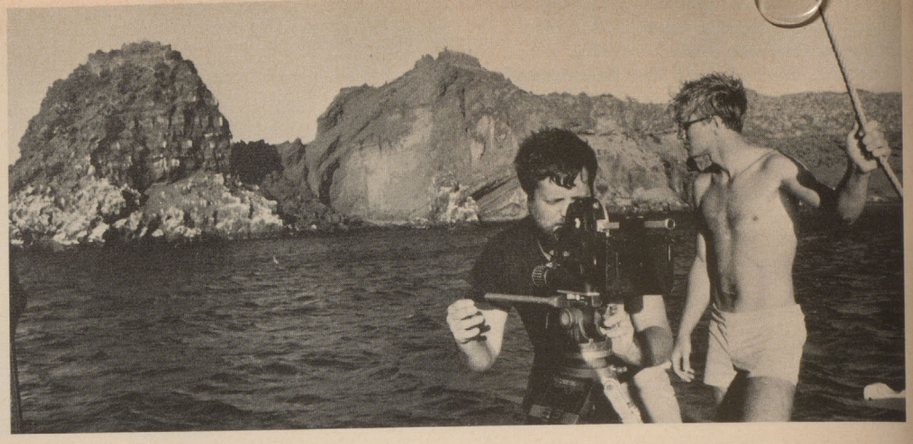
After alternately clambering over rocks and plowing across beaches of the finest, slidingest white sand we encountered a big bull sea-lion who, perturbed by our cameras and clamouring for poses from him, rose out of a nap under a mangrove to take off after us with amazing speed as we scattered wildly. Finally we left the beach-rock coastline to head inland toward Dragon Hill.

We started across countless brutal little rocks of lava which were strewn everywhere, and through remarkably heavy stands of cactus. Since the best way to get across the rocks was by a careening lope on the balls of our feet we were perpetually being presented with cactus head on, at near out of control speeds. I felt much like a hybrid goat and billiard ball.

July 8: An earlier impression of mine was reaffirmed: that you haven't seen anything by visiting one of the Galapagos, for their variety is unimaginably incomparable. Got to Sullivan Bay at James Island about three pm after a glorious approach through a channel in the island buttressed by volcanic peaks of lava and great cliffs of sandstone thrust straight

Top: Cameraman Werner Bundschuh readies his Arriflex for a sequence off Pocadello Cove in the Galapagos, while Eric Lindborg looks for new angles.

Below: Felipe, the last native of Tierra del Fuego who still speaks the Yagane tongue, poses in front of his home.





Darwin/continued
up out of the water. We immediately went out in a skiff and landed on a seal beach . . .

July 9: Spent this morning climbing back up the volcano . . . I just wrote in a letter that the craters, boulders, cones, sheets and rivers of rock and sandstone (the former being real lava from molten rock, the latter from molten mud) looked like the abandoned playthings of a fickle cyclopean child. The *motion* that is frozen into those objects is terrifying — one has the constant fear that what- or whoever is holding back time here is suddenly going to release it and everything will spring to devastating life again, to continue on down the slopes picking up from where it last landed. This of course is, in a very real sense, true, for none of these lands or actions are finished, they are merely suspended as witness the most recent eruption of Fernandina which registered as the biggest recorded eruption in history.

Spirits are high, and everyone is enjoying himself and getting along very well. I feel and look great, with the possible exception that I could well use that promised bath in a spring on James Island. I'm so gritty with sand and dust that I grate and scrape when I move.

Shortly before sunset, and we've just been into a cove called Pocadello wherein are some of the most exquisite geological structures I've seen: winding spires standing free in the middle of the water, topped by solitary trees at their hundred-foot peaks, great stratified crusts of Mother Earth thrust straight out of the water, and all of this standing all by itself right out in mid-Pacific. Everyone rushed to take pictures. Even Werner broke out the Arri and filmed on deck. Carl was marvelous, went in and out of the cove twice so we'd get all the pictures we wanted. A wonderful interlude, altogether amounting to ten minutes!

Santiago, Chile, July 20: Our planning has dragged on, as usual, for too long. Santiago is not a bad place to be, but not a great one either; it's entertaining, but not exciting — a little piece of Europe, but not quite. Anyway, it all adds up to a great eagerness to get moving again, which we'll be doing quite soon.

July 21: (A week in Santiago — excerpts from a letter to Barb): 'When we got back from Galapagos by way of Guayaquil and arrived here in Santiago to meet our advance men, Joe and Mark, we were confronted with a stupendous amount of information and plans which had started rolling. The two had gotten their pictures in the paper in connection with a news story on our project, all of which derived from an interesting coincidence of foreign policy and our particular little project.

"I don't know how this has been covered in the States . . . but there is a border dispute raging between Argentina and Chile. It involves a piece of Tierra del Fuego where we are going next. It seems that the border was originally determined by the voyage of Charles Darwin and the *H.M.S. Beagle*, after which the Beagle Channel was named and which constitutes the current border.

"Enter stage left, one bright, fresh, dewey-eyed bunch of Americans whose only desire is to make a nice apolitical documentary about where Charles Darwin went and what he saw. Enter stage right the Socialist, Communist, Fascist, Radical, Conservative, Reactionary and Associated Press wire service representatives; also the US Embassy, the Chilean Border Patrol and local television and radio (and this spells an unexciting stay in Santiago ?) . . .

"All the Chilean press and authorities wanted to speak with us, either to show that we were or were not out to make trouble, or that we did or did not have secret information that would or would not help Chile or Argentina. The US Embassy wanted to oversee our relations with the press and authorities carefully so that it would seem that we were not agents of the US State Department here to make trouble, and that they were in no way manipulating us or engaging in press managing.

"Exit stage left, right and center, our heroes for points North, West, South and East: to Quintero, Campana, Coquimbo, Los Andes, Portillo (one of the truly great ski resorts, now completely devoid of snow due to a severe drought), the Cordillera, Concepcion, Punta Arenas and Tierra del Fuego. We will be cruising around the latter on a navy ship exactly identical to the one that was fired upon by the Argentinian Navy down there last week."

Coquimbo, Chile, July 25: Early today produced a remarkably helpful guide, Federico, a field geologist who took time out from his own explorations to lead our group around. Took us through small towns near Coquimbo by two Land Rovers to see terraces, and then to a lime deposit where two men were mining shells from their farm for commercial lime (exactly as Darwin describes and a perfect scene for shooting). Was remarkable how Chile has industrialized greatly, but charmingly has maintained the countryside as well, so you'll see a beautiful farm next to an oil depot.

The afternoon brought us to a delicious lunch in an airy, sleepy-town restaurant. Plenty of sun and South American music (on the jukebox!), but just the way I had always liked to envision it would be. I commented that you could just spend the rest of your life in a place like that doing anything and nothing.

Navarino Island, Territory of Tierra del Fuego, August 2: I write this sitting in the officers' mess and lounge of a Chilean Navy boat moored in a harbour which, for the dead of winter in the southernmost habitation in the



Up to their waists in greenery, the crew films the lush vegetation of a rain forest in the Rebaion dos Lajes region between Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Darwin studied insects and made some of his early observations on enslaved man in Brazil.

world looks like nothing so much as a pleasant town in the Swiss Alps.

Up early last Wednesday to head for Los Cerrillos Airport and onto a surprisingly crowded LAN-CHILE flight for Punta Arenas. Had a very good lunch of palta reina, fish and corazon de alcachofas, with choice of vino tinto or blanco — you'd honestly swear that the staple crops here were avocados and artichokes!

We soon started passing over some exceptional scenery: great jagged, snowy peaks, blue-green glaciers, fields of snow to the horizon, then both clear and brackish frozen serpentine lakes and rivulets, patches of glistening corn snow. Then, surprisingly, lush green patches of verdure and rich, black loam. I got some excellent pictures . . .

After all that promise of landing in spectacular near-polar glory, we pulled into Punta Arenas, a town in a drab and semi-desolate territory. A quick turn about the downtown area after settling into the Hotel Savoy — a real hole with laundry hanging in the halls and toilets like outhouses, only inside—turned up absolutely nothing of interest, further lending to my mood of anxiety to be on to some exciting territory. We did find an office of a bush pilot firm, and established that we could fly down to Puerto Williams on Navarino for 110 dollars.

Had a good dinner Thursday night, thinking we'd be on poor rations for a few days in Tierra del Fuego. Up early this morning to take off in miserable weather in a Beechcraft Twin . . . The flight was the most visually boring we've had yet.

. . . we landed in a light rain . . . and here we were eight thousand miles due south of Boston, but at a latitude corresponding precisely to Edinburgh in the North.

The area was not quite the barren Antarctic I foresaw, but in its beautiful resemblance to Switzerland I was not disappointed. We got clearance to stay — the area is restricted to all civilians, foreign and native alike, since the border situation we were told was about to erupt for real — and were escorted to our living quarters on a large naval vessel (six hammocks in a cabin). But we were told immediately that we were to dine in the officers' mess, and proceeded to lunch, complete from King Crab to steak, all to the tune of *L'amour est bleu* on their Grundig radio. We had obviously misjudged the hardships we would have to endure! In any case it's nice to have the cooperation of an entire nation's navy at your disposal . . .

Went to meet the second in command of the Puerto Williams base, and were given a car and driver who took us to see the last Fuegan native who still speaks the Yagane tongue, and arranged to film and record him on Sunday. Then drove around the base and through a great swampy forest, where full-sized trees had just keeled over in the "quick-mud" and lay with their whole root bases poking in the air.

Punta Arenas, August 5: Back in Punta Arenas after accomplishing some of our objectives in Tierra del Fuego. I started writing on the plane . . . but even the concentration of staring at a page for more than a few seconds made me ill, so I've had to put this journal aside . . .

As could have been predicted, not everything went according to our expectations in our Fuegan filming. We had hoped to travel down the Beagle Channel to Mount Sarmiento to capture some of the scenes of glaciation that Darwin describes. This area had been very important to Darwin in providing much of his early thoughts on geological formation processes as well as his very important speculations on the nature of man in the savage state. The Chilean Navy very gladly offered us a chance to film from the decks of a supply ship that was travelling along the Beagle Channel on Saturday. Of course it was going the wrong way, but having no choice we took the offer to film what we could under the circumstances.

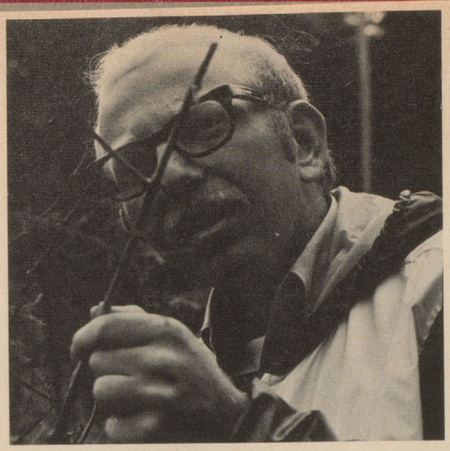
Spent a most enjoyable day on Saturday running between our camera emplacements on the decks and the officers' chartroom where a steady stream of steaming bouillon and hot chocolate defrosted the ravages of what constituted a very polar climate (tests have shown that it takes precisely two minutes to die if accidentally immersed in that water)!

Sunday the camera-sound crew took to the Fuegan forest for a morning's filming of the amazing tree formations and general desolation of the area. We were amazed by the sudden dive-bomb attack of peculiar green birds that put forth an astounding screeching noise. We quickly identified same as parrots (of all things!) which, it turns out, are native to Tierra del Fuego. I proceeded to spend some minutes attempting to record them with mixed success.

The regularly scheduled LAN flight was to be Monday afternoon so we had to hurry this morning with our plans for Felipe, the native Fuegan. It was decided that since he was a very shy old man that Flynn and I would do the technical work, and Eric would go because of his terrific manner with all people and his fair knowledge of Spanish, Felipe's principle language now that his knowledge of Yagane is fading . . . He was absolutely beautiful in cooperating — ignoring the equipment and our instructions — and we did try to keep retakes to a minimum. It was a peculiar interlude, for it's been the only staging we've done of any footage in the whole film, and probably will be the last . . .

Santiago, Chile, August 9: The last day or so has been an amazing combination of experiences, starting with meeting a very charming





Amazement shows on the author's face as he watches giant Brazilian ants (closeup at left) carry whole mimosa leaves on their backs. Ants of the rain forest often grow to over an inch in length.

Darwin/continued

young lady on Wednesday. Flynn and I were in the Citibank in the morning and a very attractive, obviously American, girl picked us up. After a short interchange of information on why we were in S.A. for the summer, we arranged to meet that evening . . .

(The next day) Sue, Eric, Flynn and I hopped in the Land Rover and headed east for the Andes. It was terrific, everyone was in a great mood from having been together the previous night. We had a small working group for a change which was a great boon because with the full complement of six crew members — and everyone a director — we often had trouble moving about with ease. But yesterday morning was just perfect . . . we got some terrific studies of rock forms and ice in the stillest, most serene setting we had encountered since Galapagos. In the Islands we had been discovering what the wilds unspoiled by man were like; but here at Ferrelones we had a return to "civilization" and now we could rediscover what it was like to sit very still and be able to hear the sound of ice melting hundreds of yards away and smell the absolute freshness of air that contained nothing more than the pure odour of wet earth . . . these small delights of nature were much appreciated.

Today we spent the day travelling down the Maipu River Valley looking for fossil deposits which we did indeed find, and took some small ones for souvenirs. This inspired Mark and I to bitter quarreling over who discovered one fossil; it seems we have one rock in which I found a fossil on one side and Mark found one on the other, and he would like to split the rock!

Buenos Aires, Argentina, August 15: Spent most of today engaged in errands, Joe and I having arrived on Tuesday and the others yesterday. We were shown our offices at the very modern US Embassy this morning, and we're free to use them at any hour, day or night, for our official business. We're trying to catch up on our scriptwriting and hope to have the entire script for the film completed before we leave Buenos Aires.

This place is phenomenal. There's one park that runs for miles and miles as you come into the city from the airport — it takes about an hour and a half to come from the airport to downtown Buenos Aires and the park runs the whole way! The people are wonderful — it's so cosmopolitan, flower carts on every corner and sidewalk cafes all along the Novena de Julio — I'm in love with the place.

August 24: Well, we finally found out what our famous "guests of the university" status is here. It means that they would like to take us to all sorts of events, but we really don't have the time, fighting against the schedule we have. On Tuesday evening we did take in the first of the events they have planned for us when we went to the Teatro Colón, the opera house and a very excellent one. Very posh in the old style, and everything was gilt-edge and red velvet — quite lovely.

Last night we attended a party of a more youthful, modern jet set style, in our honour no less . . . The result was an evening of cocktails and filet (of course filet is standard here; we've been eating it almost regularly twice a day since it costs about eighty cents in a restaurant) . . .

Rio de Janeiro, September 8: I consider it a great accomplishment that after all the warnings from Mark and Frank that we would be so busy and pressed for time on arriving in Rio . . . things are moving smoothly enough to allow me to write this while lying on Flamengo beach and after only two days here.

Flynn, Frank and I finished up in Buenos Aires after Mark and Eric left to join Joe in Rio on Tuesday. On Wednesday, the three of us rented the special lenses we needed for our sunset sequence on the Pampas, and rented a cab to take us out there for the afternoon. Finally settled on a spot on the way to the University of La Plata . . . then proceeded on to La Plata where we got to the museum in time to get in about an hour of shooting of their fossils for our extinction sequence before we had to leave.

Thursday morning we spent filming the live armadillo at the zoo, and the afternoon getting a perfect sunset sequence in a retake. That night we had hoped to celebrate with a last minute meal at our favourite restaurant . . . Discovered on the way to dinner that Mark had providentially left us with enough money to cover his hotel bill, but we were about $100 short on our own bill. We decided to speak to the manager about extending us credit and told him we were picking up money in Rio. He was very stubborn and we were very upset . . . After much haggling we told him that we would leave our Bolex camera as security. His eyes lit up and he placed it in his safe . . . and we proceeded to our dinner, a little late, a lot irritated, but very amused that after succeeding in overcoming the bureaucracy of a military dictatorship which originally refused to let us bring our equipment into Brazil, we were almost foiled along the way by an officious little hotel manager in Argentina.

Lying here on the beach just a block from our hotel, all of that seems very far away and long ago indeed. Flamengo beach here is really the most picturesque — though others are more famous — because in front is Pao d'Azucar (Sugarloaf) and directly behind is Corcovado, topped by Cristo Redentor — exquisitely awe-inspiring.

Sao Paulo, September 15: Here we sit in our hotel suite in Sao Paulo catching a little rest from the past week's activities . . . I think we'll run out of steam just about in time to get home.

We visited a terrifically alive rain forest twice, once to film and once to record the sounds. This place called Tijuca is actually the equivalent to Rio of their city park — like Mount Royal or Boston Common — except here they have a whole rain forest, most of which has been artificially planted.

We have had great help from the Brazilian Light people (one of our sponsors) who provided vehicles and we've just spent two days at their own preserve near their northern power plant. Tomorrow Mark, Frank, Eric and Flynn are continuing on to the coast of Brazil to a University of Sao Paulo preserve to do insect footage, while Joe and I return to Rio. . .

September 19: (On the plane to Boston from New York) Joe and I are on the very last moments of our trip and for the most part it has been an excellent, varied and unusually rewarding adventure. We got a lot of work done our last days in Rio, but found enough time to tone up our tans and have that last dinner we'd promised ourselves — by moonlight in Botofogo Bay, lobster and Liebfraumilch — if only Joe had been a gorgeous girl . . .!□

Society activities

by Andrew Allen



Can a woman behave like a man? Hmm, let's see now . . . I would definitely have to say that . . . The topic was good grist for Dr. Charlotte Whitton's mill when she addressed a meeting of the McGill Alumnae Society last November.

Although there are more than twice as many alumni as alumnae living in the Montreal area, it seems that when it comes to staging an event the ladies have the last word. At least that is the way it would appear from the attendance figures at two recent events sponsored separately by the Alumnae Society and the McGill Society of Montreal.

On a particularly perilous night of freezing rain in November, 120 people slipped and slid their way up to the McIntyre Medical Sciences Centre for the Alumnae Society's Fall meeting. The drawing card was the redoubtable former Mayor of Ottawa, Dr. Charlotte Whitton, who delivered a witty and entertaining — if somewhat meandering — harangue on the topic "Can a Woman Behave Like a Man?" Calling on an extensive repertory of anecdotes from the worlds of politics, biology, religion and literature, Dr. Whitton's 90-minute lecture ran the gamut from boredom to hilarity. But if the medium was not always altogether clear, the message was: women, and particularly university women, should participate more directly in all manner of community affairs.

Two nights before, in the Leacock building, the McGill Society of Montreal fared less well in attracting graduates to a revolutionary talk-in. A disappointing crowd of less than 60 — 0.25% of the local branch's membership — withstood the well-known rhetoric of students John Fekete, BA '68, Mark Starowicz, BA '68 (current editor of the *McGill Daily*), and Jean Doré, past president of the Students' Society of the University of Montreal. The talk-in was chaired by Peter Desbarats, well-known Montreal journalist and TV personality, whose *bon mot* for the evening was to comment that John Fekete was the first person he had known to speak *joual* in English. The students' discussion of the need for a social revolution in the western community did, however, produce both light and heat.

The intriguing question, which is raised not by the performances themselves but by the reaction to the advance billing, is whether the Graduates' Society should direct its programmes to its members as McGill graduates or as citizens. Whenever an officer of the Society travels he meets people who want to know what is going on at McGill. The Society and the Alma Mater Fund receive letters protesting the current situation on the campus. Nevertheless, the pages of this magazine seem to remain unread in many circles and few graduates, at least in Montreal, seem to have sufficient interest to pursue their inquiries any further.

In any event, the McGill Society of Montreal has not had a lucky season so far. A social outing to Blue Bonnets race track was clobbered by the first snow storm of the year which dumped a foot of snow on the city and brought traffic to a standstill (my own car inched seven miles in seven hours). It was the first time that the track had ever been closed because of weather conditions.

In the Branches

Bad weather forced two students to cancel a trip to Granby for an appearance to the St. Francis Valley District Branch. Tom Daly, Regional Director for the Alma Mater Fund, and I took to the road, and eventually engaged in a lively discussion with local graduates about current campus trends. Tom defended the student left, but in my appointed role of explaining the student centre I found myself suggesting yet more radical changes.

On another occasion, the Sherbrooke Branch welcomed Paul Wong, president of the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society, and Dr. R. V. V. Nicholls for a discussion of the causes of student unrest.

In Chicago, one of the most successful events of recent years was a reception at the home of the president, Dr. Charles Myran, at which the guest of honour was Dr. John C. Beck, physician-in-chief at the Royal Victoria Hospital. In Detroit a social gathering in the local Playboy Club was particularly well attended, and in Texas Dr. John H. Milsum, director of McGill's bio-medical engineering unit addressed lively meetings in Dallas and Houston.

Earlier in November Houston was the scene of the installation of Maynard B. Golt, BCL '49, as the first Canadian president of the North American Judges Association. Among those present was the Canadian Solicitor-General, John McIlraith, and his escort of Mounties.

Prof. Miles Wisenthal, associate dean for student affairs of the Faculty of Arts and Science, made a remarkable impression on the

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Andrew Allen

Society activities/continued

Branches in Halifax and New Brunswick when he addressed them in November. In Hamilton, Dean G. L. d'Ombrain of Engineering, spoke on the position of the university in society.

In New York the regular Christmas cocktail reception had as its guest of honour the Canadian Ambassador to the United Nations, George Ignatieff. Elie Abel, BA '41, who was to have spoken to the Washington, D.C. Branch on the significance of the change in U.S. presidents had to be replaced when he was whisked off to Paris by his bosses at NBC to cover the Vietnam peace negotiations.

Student Relations

The McGill Society of Montreal has completed its autumn exercise in arranging offers of hospitality by local graduates to students from overseas. The intent of this programme is much more than to offer a Christmas dinner (which in itself might not be appreciated by Muslims, Hindus or Confucians), but to open the windows of some Canadians to the outside world and in turn to open the doors of Canadian homes to give foreign students a more personal understanding of Canada and its people. Recent discussions suggest that this programme is far more advanced at McGill than at any other Canadian university.

Miss JoAnne Cohen, the officer concerned with student relations, was recently appointed to the board of directors of Canadian Service for Overseas Students and Trainees. Although our concern for overseas students is only part of our interests, it is a particularly difficult one and we hope that closer contact with other groups concerned with overseas students may help us to improve the often worrying isolation of many of these people.

The Society is also concerned with questioning the status of athletics at McGill and present attitudes toward student housing. The latter is very much a concern of the alumnae who have been operating the Rooms Registry service for some time. In a report to the Alumnae Society, Director Mrs. Eleanor Dunlop, BA '34, stated that in the period from August 22 to September 27, 1968, when the Rooms Registry was in full operation, 619 students were interviewed of which 307 were definitely placed and 312 did not report back. 314 applications to rent rooms were received, and 158 of these, being new, were inspected. The Registry office was staffed by twenty-four alumnae, and six acted as drivers for the professional rooms inspector.

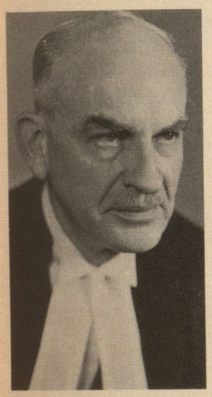
Mrs. Dunlop said that the difficulties encountered during Expo 67 had led the Society to ask graduates to consider taking students in to their homes. In some cases this was so successful that graduates have volunteered to continue the operation. On the other side of the picture, however, more graduate students than ever are looking for apartments for their families, and as a result the Rooms Registry is becoming more of an Apartment Registry.

Student co-op housing appears to be coming more into vogue. "Students kept coming to our office wanting us to put up notices advertising the merits of their various (co-op) houses which seemed to be open to both sexes with absolutely no supervision," said Mrs. Dunlop. "Our rooms inspector, upon viewing one such establishment marked it definitely 'unsatisfactory' . . . I am rather afraid the parents of these students would not exactly approve of such accommodations or of the Rooms Registry of McGill who sent their children to it. I really don't know how this plan of co-op housing will work."

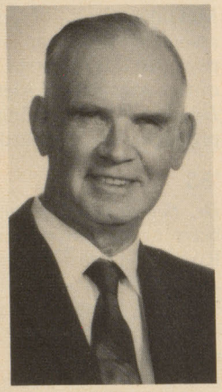
There is no doubt that whatever steps may be taken to ease the demand for accommodation in the next few years, the Rooms Registry will need to continue its vital services and there will be constant pressure to extend them. Graduates, parents and students have good cause to be grateful for the work done in this by members of the Alumnae Society in collaboration with officers of the University.

The alumnae have also announced the names of eight scholarship winners for the present academic year: Penny J. Drury, Montreal, the Georgina Hunter Scholarship; Barbara D. Lead, Lachine, the Catherine I. Mackenzie Scholarship; Sorana Marcovitz, Montreal, the Carrie Derrick Scholarship; Linda L. Mickleborough, Regina, Sask., the Ethel Hurlbatt Scholarship; Carol A Myron, London, Ont., the Isabella McLennan Scholarship; Arlene Steiger, Montreal, the 75th Anniversary Scholarship of the Alumnae Society; Elizabeth B. Thomas, Madison, N.J., the Susan Cameron Vaughan Scholarship; Mrs. Kent Knechtel, Montreal (a graduate student in Library Science and the mother of six), the Helen R. Y. Reid Scholarship.□

Where they are and what they're doing



Hon. W. A. I. Anglin
Arch '14



Dr. Leigh J. Crozier
BA '30, MD '35

'14

The Hon. W. Arthur I. Anglin, Arch '14, has recently retired after serving twenty years on the Supreme Court of N.B., as district judge in admiralty, and for seven years as judge of the provincial court of divorce and matrimonial causes.

'23

Melvin M. Chorney, BSc '23, has been elected national president of the Canada-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
Dr. M. L. Simon, DDS '23, has been appointed sales representative in the professional department for Trans-Island Motors Ltd. in Montreal.

'24

E. R. Alexander, BA '24, has been appointed to the board of directors of Quebec Natural Gas Corp.

'28

W. A. Ketchen, BSc '28, former vice-president, technical services, Fraser Cos., retired last summer after forty years of service with the company. He will continue in the capacity of consultant on problems concerning air and water control.
Samuel Moskovitch, BA '25, BCL '28, mayor of Cote St. Luc, has been re-elected president of the board of directors of the Maimonides Hospital and Home for the Aged.

'30

Dr. J. Wendell MacLeod, BSc/Arts '26, MD '30, has been named executive director of the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges in Ottawa.
H. H. Warren, BCom '30, is the 1968-69 president of the Canadian Knitters' Association.

'32

Dr. Edward J. McCracken, MA '32, has recently retired as vice-principal of St. Joseph Teachers College.

'33

D. N. Byers, BA '33, has been elected vice-chairman of the executive council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.
D. Ross McMaster, BA '30, BCL '33, is the new president of the Corporation of Bishop's University, Lennoxville.
A. Deane Nesbitt, BEng '33, has been elected a director of Reed, Shaw, Osler Ltd.
Alastair M. Watt, BA '30, BCL '33, well-known Montreal lawyer, has been appointed a judge of the Superior Court of Montreal.

'34

Laurent E. Belanger, BCL '34, has been appointed judge of the Quebec Superior Court.
J. S. Wallace, BEng '34, has been appointed president of St. Lawrence Sugar Ltd.

'35

Dr. Leigh J. Crozier, BA '30, MD '35, is executive vice-president of the Hermann Hospital Estate, associate trustee and consultant to the board on hospital and medical affairs. These new duties which remove him from the active directorship of the hospital, are related to planning and development of the hospital complex.
Howard J. Lang, BEng '35, has been elected to the board of directors of Dominion Foundries and Steel Ltd.
Dr. John McLeish, BA '35, MA '48, Dean of the Faculty of Education at Brandon University, Manitoba, has been appointed chairman of the National Commission on Theological Education of the Anglican Church, whose report is to be prepared for the General Synod, August, 1969.

'36

T. G. Cahusac, BSc/Agr '36, has been appointed a director of Reckitt and Colman (Canada) Ltd.
Dr. Hollie E. McHugh, BSc '32, MD '36, has been elected to the council of the American Otological Society and the American Trilogical Society for the Conservation of Hearing.

'37

C. F. Brown, BCom '37, has been appointed vice-president and treasurer of John Labatt Ltd.
T. S. Drake, BEng '37, has been appointed vice-president, corporate planning of Molson Industries Ltd.
W. O. Horwood, BEng '37, has been appointed vice-president, materials handling division of IEC-Holden Ltd.
Dr. F. C. MacIntosh, PhD '37, Drake professor of physiology at McGill, has been reappointed to the Science Council of Canada.

'38

Russell A. Dunn, BEng '38, has been appointed president, chief executive officer and director of Eurocan Pulp and Paper Co., Vancouver, B.C.

'40

George Kinnear Grande, BA '40, has been appointed Canadian ambassador to Norway.
Alex D. Hamilton, BEng '40, is president of Domtar Ltd.
Mrs. Arthur McFarlane, BA '40, is campaign chairman of the United Community Fund of Belleville and district.

'41

Dr. Guy E. Joron, MD '41, has been named physician-in-chief of St. Mary's Hospital. He is also director of the diabetic clinic at the Montreal General Hospital and an authority on the treatment of poisoning.
Dr. Frank MacKinnon, BA '41, has retired after nineteen years as principal of Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I. and was appointed faculty professor in Arts and Science at the University of Calgary, Alberta.
Dr. Clarence Schneiderman, BSc '39, MD '41, presently urologist-in-chief at the Jewish General Hospital, has been elected president of the Quebec Association of Urologists. He is also national treasurer of the Canadian Urological Association.

'42

Dr. Harold S. Robinson, MD '42, medical director of the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society of B.C. has been elected a Fellow of the American College of Physicians in recognition of outstanding achievement in

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clinical work and research in the field of internal medicine.

'43

Dr. Rudolph A. Marcus, BSc '43, PhD '46, has been elected chairman of the board of trustees of the Gordon Research Conferences.
Harold A. Norton, BEng '43, has been appointed coordinator of operations, Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd.
Dr. Alan G. Thompson, MD '43, has been appointed chief of surgery-service at Queen Mary Veterans Hospital.

'44

Dr. A. N. Bourns, PhD '44, vice-president, science at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., was recently awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Acadia University.
G. J. Dunne, BEng '44, has been appointed president of the industrial grain products division of Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd.

'45

C. Norman Halford, BA '45, has been elected a vice-president and has been named senior officer of Drexel, Harriman, Ripley Inc.
S. F. Tilden Jr., BEng '45, has been appointed manager, eastern region of Sinclair Radio Laboratories Ltd.

'46

Gordon B. Clarke, BCom '46, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of the newly formed company Greyhound Computer of Canada Ltd.
W. R. Johnston, BSc '46, has been appointed vice-president research and development of Northern Electric Co. Ltd.
J. L. Reade, BSc '46, has been appointed to the newly established position of director of marketing, Canron Ltd.
W. P. Wilder, BCom '46, president and director of Wood Gundy Securities Ltd., has been appointed to the board of directors of United Aircraft of Canada Ltd.

'47

C. F. MacNeil, BEng '47, has been elected a vice-president of the Canadian Association for the Mentally Retarded.

'48

Ian A. Barclay, BCL '48, is president of B.C. Forest Products.
R. S. Davine, BCom '48, vice-president of Eagle/Northrite, has become manager of the wholesale division.
James A. Gillians, BCom '48, is the comptroller of Sage's Department store in Houston, Texas.
Dr. Lazarus J. Loeb, BSc '48, Dip Med '58, has been elected to the board of directors of National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada Ltd.

'50

Dr. Joseph D. Campbell, MSc '50, presently on a two-year leave of absence from the University of Manitoba, is one of six University of Manitoba staff members helping to develop a new university in Northeast Thailand.
John McCallum, BA '50, has been appointed an instructor in the School of Journalism at the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto.
Alexander E. Wilcox, BEng '50, has been appointed vice-president of Canadian International Power Co. Ltd.

'51

Phillips F. Lewis, BA '51, has resigned as vice-president of the Fitchburg Savings Bank, Mass., to assume the presidency of the Cumberland Savings and Loan Association, Maine.
George Maroulis, BCom '51, has been appointed chief internal auditor of Canadian National Railways.
Archdeacon Barry Valentine, BD '51, has been appointed Dean of Montreal and rector of Christ Church Cathedral.

'52

Dr. Bruno Cormier, DipPsych '52, director of McGill's clinic of forensic psychiatry and associate professor in the department of psychiatry, is the first Canadian to be president of the American Society of Criminology.
Harvey Pickard, BEng '52, has been elected president of Standard Structural Steel Ltd.

'53

Dr. Bernard A. Cooper, BSc '49, MD '53, has been appointed director of hematology at Royal Victoria Hospital.
Jacques E. Daccord, BEng '53, Dip MBA '61, has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Urwick, Currie and Partners Ltd., management consultants.
William R. Dalrymple, BEng '53, managing director of Hercules Kemiska, Sweden, has been appointed vice-president D.I.C. Hercules, Japan.
Bruce H. Logan, BCom '53, has been appointed chief executive officer and assistant to the president of Daniel Starch and Staff, an international advertising research firm based at Mamaroneck, N.Y.

'54

Dr. C. J. Tunis, BEng '54, MSc '56, has been promoted to manager of laboratory technology of the IBM product development laboratory at Endicott, N.Y.

'55

Z. Climan, BCom '55, has been elected treasurer of the new executive committee of the Canada-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
Dr. Robert Knaff, MA '55, is director of road safety research with the U.S. Federal Government.
Dr. Charles Scriver, BA '51, MD '55, has received one of two 1968 Mead Johnson Awards in paediatrics. He was selected for his study of the mechanisms which allow amino acids to penetrate cell membranes.

'56

Michael Orlander, BEng '56, has been appointed chief engineer of Chromium Mining and Smelting Corp. Ltd.
I. W. Smith, BA '56, has been appointed group product manager, Eagle/Northrite Co.
Russell K. Yapp, BArch '56, has started his own private practice in architecture in Toronto.

'57

Dr. John W. Evans, BSc '57, MSc '59, recently

delivered a paper on "the ecology of rock boring clams" at the second international congress of marine corrosion and fouling in Athens, Greece.

Roger S. Glanville, BEng '57, formerly head reservoir engineer for American Overseas Petroleum Ltd., has joined D. R. McCord and Associates as manager of McCord's London, England Office.

Derek A. Hanson, BA '54, BCL '57, has been elected to the board of directors of Wajax Ltd.

John R. Jenkins, BCom '57, has been appointed manager of the Management Information System for the Coca-Cola Export Corporation.

W. Gillies Ross, BA '57, MA '60, is taking a two-year leave of absence from Bishop's University to carry out doctoral research at Cambridge University on the impact of whaling on Eskimos of the eastern Canadian arctic during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

'58

Dr. Neal M. Burns, PhD '58, has been named director of marketing in the Systems and Research Center of Honeywell's Aerospace and Defense Group.

John G. Elliott, BSc/Agr '58, was the first graduate to receive his PhD in Resource Development at Michigan State University. He is currently doing research with the department of Indian Affairs at St. Francis Xavier University.

'59

Wilfrid B. Lamb, BArch '59, has been elected to the council of the Ontario Association of Architects for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1969.

Peter Rehak, BA '59, of the Associated Press has been named one of two winners of the fifth annual Associated Press Managing Editors Awards for outstanding work by AP staff members. He scored a world beat on the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, receiving the APME award for "top performance by an AP newsman."

Arnold Shykofsky, BArch '59, has been appointed an investment executive with the Montreal office of Shearson, Hammill & Co. Inc.

'60

Giulio Venezian, BEng '60, is now assistant professor of ocean engineering at the University of Hawaii, Honolulu.

'61

Ian K. Easterbrook, BA '61, has returned to Canada after four years with BBC television in London, England, and has been appointed TV producer-director with the audio visual services department of the University of Guelph.

Mrs. Elsilyn Miller (Berrill), DipPhysTher '61, DipOcc Ther '62, BSc '63, is a physiotherapist with the Public Health Service of Honolulu.

'62

Dr. Paul Y. C. Wang, BSc '62, PhD '65, assistant professor with the department of chemical engineering at the University of Toronto, is in charge of a $100,000 project for research on new methods of joining human tissue.

'63

Ross A. Deegan, BEng '63, who has recently

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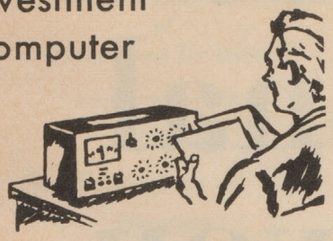
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completed two years as post doctorate fellow at the University of Cambridge, England, is now assistant professor of physics at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

'64

Michael Berrill, BSc '64, received his PhD Degree from Princeton University in June, 1968 and is now assistant professor of biology at Trent University, Ontario.
Stacey B. Day, PhD '64, presently assistant professor of surgical anatomy at the New Jersey College of Medicine, is the author of two recently published books: *The Idle Thoughts of a Surgical Fellow — Being An Account of Experimental Surgical Studies*, and *Poems and Etudes — Poems, Three Ballads Set to Music and Essays.*
Joseph J. Oliver, BA '61, BCL '64, has been admitted to the MBA programme at Harvard University.

'65

Marjorie McFarlane, DipPhysio '65, BSc '66, is one of several physiotherapists on a Canadian medical team which has opened a physical rehabilitation hospital at Qui Nhon, Viet Nam. This hospital is a $2,500,000 project of the External Aid Office of the Federal Government.

'66

Robert E. Bowker, BSc '66, has been made producer/director at WBZ-TV, the Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. Station in Boston, Mass. His primary responsibility is "The Jerry Williams Show", a one-hour interview discussion televised Monday through Friday.
Helen Forsey, BSc/Agr '66, is now assistant to the director of the Latin American Programme for CUSO.
Phyllis Glickman, BA '66, MSc '68, has been named assistant dean of students at Emerson College, Boston, Mass.
Dr. Suzanne Meagher Hall, MD '66, is presently serving at the United States 540th General Hospital, Vogelweh, Germany.
The Rev. Arden C. Hander, STM '66, recently resumed his teaching duties at Montgomery County Community College where he is assistant professor of humanities. He is currently writing his dissertation for a PhD degree in religion and literature at Temple University in Philadelphia.
Ian W. McLean, BA '66, has been appointed to the department of External Affairs as Foreign Services Officer.
Mrs. Cheryl Rackowski (*Stokes*), BA '66, who holds a graduate teaching assistantship at the University of Connecticut, recently obtained an MA and is now continuing her studies toward a PhD in English.
The Rev. C. M. Serjeantson, BD '66, assistant rector of St. Matthias Church, Westmount since May, 1966, is to be inducted in late November as rector of St. James', Ormstown; St. John's, Huntingdon, and two smaller churches at Herdman and Franklin Centre.
V. C. Slight, LLM '66, has been appointed route licensing manager for British United Airways.
A. T. Tan, PhD '66, appointed visiting assistant professor, department of biochemistry, University of Vermont College of Medicine, Burlington is lecturing in physical biochemistry and is also supervising PhD dissertations.

'67

Dr. Roger J. Broughton, PhD '67, has joined the staff of the department of medicine of the University of Ottawa as associate professor of medicine (neurology) and the department of medicine of the Ottawa General Hospital, where he is also director, laboratory of electroencephalography and clinical neurophysiology.
Robert J. Gronan, BSc '67, has earned a MS in electrotheology at the University of Kentucky Medical Center.
Allen Z. Hertz, BA '67, has been named Honors Fellow of Columbia University's Institute on East Central Europe and has received a substantial grant for travel in Eastern Europe during the summer of 1969. He recently received an MA in history from Columbia.
Mrs. Donald C. Marlowe (*Barbara N. Cuthbert*), BA '67, is working for the centennial study and training programme on Metropolitan problems, Toronto.
Linda L. Reid (*Brown*), BA '67, is the librarian for the recently opened McLaughlin Planetarium of the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto.

'68

Charles Beach, BA '68, was recently awarded the Maurice Goldenberg Memorial Scholarship in Government, an award established by labour expert H. Carl Goldenberg in memory of his father.
H. Robert Hallam, DipAgr '64, BSc/Agr '68, is presently with CUSO at the Institute of Agricultural Research in Zaria, Nigeria.

Deaths

'98

Mrs. William A. Tooke (*Margaret Jordan*), BA '98, at Pointe Claire, P.Q. on Oct. 16, 1968.

'99

Mrs. John E. Radford (*Lena Reid*), BA '99, MSc '02, on Sept. 21, 1968 at Des Moines, Washington.

'03

James Gordon Ross, BSc '03, at Hawkesbury, Ont. on Sept. 21, 1968.

'05

F. Gerald Robinson, BA '05, at Montreal in August 1968.

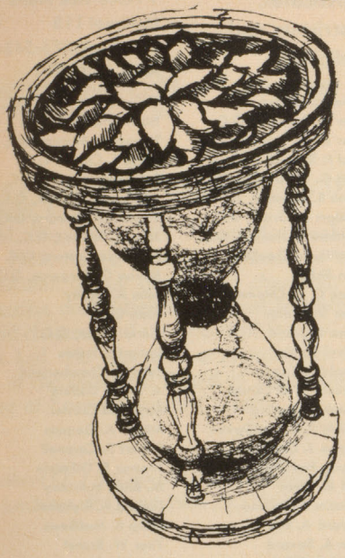
'11

A. Jacob Livinson, BA '11, MA '16, on Sept. 26, 1968 at Montreal. He was the founder of the Chevra Chadisha Sunday School, founder and president of the Dufferin School Association and the Baron de Hirsch Book Club.

'12

James T. Allan, BA '12, at Montreal on Oct. 27, 1968. A well-known Quebec educator, he taught for many years at Commercial High School, Montreal High School and Sir George Williams.
H. Beecher Durost, BSA '12, on Oct. 13, 1968 at Fredericton, N.B.
Stanley F. Kneeland, BA '12, on Nov. 1, 1968 at Montreal.

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McGill University lost a good friend on December 12, with the death of Walter M. Stewart. When Mr. Stewart inherited the Macdonald Tobacco Company, he also assumed the responsibility of continuing Sir William Macdonald's tradition of public service, and service to McGill. Sir William Macdonald was the man who literally "made over" McGill at the turn of the century, and without his vast benefactions, the University would never have attained the stature she enjoys today. The gifts McGill has received from Sir William Macdonald and Walter Stewart make these two McGill's most generous benefactors.

On the McGill campus, Mr. Stewart's interests had provided assistance for Athletics and the Students' Union over many years, primarily as a result of his concern for students and their activities. In addition, the Allan Memorial Institute and the Stewart Biology Building have benefited enormously from Mr. Stewart's support.

With inflation, the endowed Macdonald professorships did not enjoy the same relative income as they had originally, and Mr. Stewart considered it his responsibility to rebuild those endowments so that they had comparable incomes to those they had enjoyed in Sir William Macdonald's day.

Macdonald College, of course, as Sir William's major gift to McGill, commanded for many years the affectionate attention of Walter Stewart. It was his custom to drive around the College on Sundays, without identifying himself to anyone, to see what help was needed and where. As a result, when suggestions were made to him, his generous response made possible major improvements in student facilities, and updating Departmental space and equipment, permitting the emergence of many College Departments as internationally recognized centres.

Yet the world knew nothing of these benefactions for the simple reason that his gifts were anonymous. He was not only a most generous individual, he was also self-effacing to a superlative degree. The key to his actions is to be found in his intense feeling of loyalty and gratitude toward Sir William Macdonald, and to the strong sense of responsibility he had to carry on with the projects that his predecessor had made his own. He said on one occasion that "we" — meaning himself and Mrs. Stewart, who entered enthusiastically into all of his activities — "do these things in the name of Sir William and not for personal publicity."

Walter Stewart's primary concern was students — at Macdonald his support for student athletics, for improvements and extensions to the residences (as a result, one residence at Macdonald is named Stewart Hall), the Glenfinnan Rink, and most recently the magnificent student activities building, the Centennial Centre — all of these, made possible by his generosity, are the direct result of his concern for young people and their welfare. As a particular example, his support for the Library involved not only academic acquisitions, but also support for leisure reading — fiction, biography, travel etc., merely for the fun and pleasure of it.

Among the other results of Walter Stewart's interest in Macdonald are the Phytorium (some of Canada's earliest and most successful controlled environment plant growth chambers), the Biology Building Annex (which provides needed laboratory and office space for Plant Pathology, Entomology and Woodlot and Wildlife Management), the Chemistry Building addition, which houses the Department of Soil Science, the new buildings for Poultry and for Animal Science at the Stock Farm, the early electron microscope, and the Mass spectograph — none of these would have been available without his support and interest.

While Mr. Stewart's gifts to McGill are good evidence of his tremendous interest in the University and its students, he steadily refused to express any opinions which would influence the direction of development. He was elected to the Board of Governors of McGill, but he attended few of their meetings, obviously not because of lack of interest, but because of his wish to leave the direction of the University to those who had this responsibility. He was prepared to listen to suggestions in areas where his support would be useful — if the suggestions appealed to him, he supported them handsomely; if they did not, there was no support. Dr. Brittain, who was Vice-Principal at Macdonald for twenty-five years, and knew Mr. Stewart well, recalls that he did not even protest when the University was investigating the possibility of selling Macdonald to the Quebec Government during the depression of the 1930's — Mr. Stewart expressed no opinions even on this matter — he simply stopped supporting the University for a number of years! The only pressure he ever brought to bear was to encourage a sense of urgency — "Get on with it", he'd say, "I'd like to see it being used before I'm gone!"

There are many monuments to Walter M. Stewart at Macdonald and McGill — many of them are not obvious, and Mr. Stewart himself would have been the first to object if they were obvious. Even his gifts to McGill are acknowledged in the Annual Report as being from an anonymous donor! His ambition was to try to continue the role that had been filled by Sir William Macdonald — our recognition that his generous assistance and his support were in the Macdonald tradition will be the most suitable acknowledgment of his services to the University.

Walter M. Stewart was a good friend — he will be sorely missed.□

H. George Dion



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McGill News

March 1969
Ova transfer on a half-ton heifer: an example of the many scientific innovations at Macdonald College's Faculty of Agriculture (see pages 8 to 24).

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The McGill News

Volume 50, Number 2
March 1969

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Editor's Notebook

Some nine years ago the late Randolph Fort, editor of *The Emory Alumnus*, wrote an article entitled "The Things I Wish They'd Told Me" in which he advised tenderfoot alumni magazine editors of the trials and tribulations (as well as some of the pleasures) of editing an alumni magazine. Although Fort had, as he put it, "knocked about in the field of journalism for nearly twenty years," he told of some of his misgivings on joining the *Alumnus*. "The trouble was," he wrote, "I didn't know a solitary thing about editing a magazine. It took me some time to find out for myself how ignorant I really was, and to start to begin to try to learn something about my new profession. I've been learning ever since, even though I still don't know too much."

Looking back over my five-year association with the *McGill News*, Randy Fort's words have a particular significance for me. When I joined the *News* as assistant editor under Al Tunis in January 1964, I, too, knew nothing about the magazine business. Like Fort, it took some time to find out how ignorant I was about the profession, and especially about the peculiarities of alumni magazines. On the latter point, I decided — on my appointment as editor of the *News* in May 1964 — to follow the course charted by the founders of this magazine when they wrote in Volume 1, Number 1: "The *McGill News*, in short, is a competitor to nothing and to nobody. It proposes to occupy a field that will be all its own . . . It will be primarily a record for circulation among the graduates of the college of what is being done at McGill and of what is happening in the world outside that concerns the welfare of the University."

That simple statement by Stephen Leacock and Eric Leslie launched my career with the *News* five years ago. In the intervening years McGill has undergone some unprecedented and startling changes: new buildings, new curricula, new forms of government, many more students. The *News*, too, has changed, not only in format but also in style and approach. The basic purposes, however, remain.

Now I am leaving the *News* to return to an old love: producing audio-visual materials for business and education. It's natural, I suppose, to look back to the good stories (and the mediocre), to the issues I was happy with and to those which I hated because of a silly mistake in one line of one page. It is nice to recall all my readers who through the years wrote and said "Well done" — and even those who took us to task and wished us in hotter places. Most important, however, I like to think of the people I worked for and with at McGill — from the Chancellor on down.

But I would rather think of the future. I, like some 40,000-odd McGill graduates before me, will leave the University for another life outside its campus. I, like you, will lose touch with McGill — not completely, of course, for I will pass the Roddick Gates from time to time and think of all that is happening inside. The daily newspaper will continue telling me of grand occasions such as Convocation, of routine faculty appointments, and of student disturbances and unrest. Once or twice a year I shall no doubt hear from the Alma Mater Fund, telling me again of McGill's great needs and of the academic excellence that will not be possible without my dollars. Occasionally, I may even see a copy of the *Daily* or the *Reporter*, the now twice-weekly University newspaper.

But my continuing source of information will still be the *McGill News*. I will look to it and its new editor — whoever he or she may be — to keep me informed about the University and its graduates, not in an "everything's-all-right-Jack" way, but honestly and forthrightly. With the amount of activity at McGill, I know only too well what a tough job that will be. But I also know that the Graduates' Society will extend the same freedom to my successor to "tell it like it is" as it did to me.

I will look forward to seeing the *News*' familiar red logo in my mailbox. It will, of course, continue to be an old friend and for that reason I hope that I shall never take the *News* for granted. My thoughts on that were summarized most succinctly and clearly, by Randolph Fort. Writing of the public schools crisis in Georgia in the 1950's, he said:

"I have the right to think and speak as I wish. When my institution becomes involved, I then have not only the right but the duty to bring my magazine into play, too. And my institution *is* involved right now, and seriously. It is likely to become even more critically involved in the very near future."

For McGill — in Quebec and the world — our right and our duty should be no less clear. □
Brian M. Smith

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Letters

I find it difficult to accept the proposition that students should be given a position of authority in the management, control and determination of policies. On the average they do not possess at this stage of their educational development, the necessary knowledge or judgment to enable them to formulate decisions concerning the university, which would be sound enough to ensure successful operation of an institution as complex as a modern university.

Secondly, I feel that universities are organisms and organizations developed and designed for the education and training beyond the levels of the high schools, of men and women seeking a broader education or specialized training in specific disciplines. Their purpose can only be downgraded and even prostituted when organized politics becomes part of the scene.

When young men and women apply for entrance to a university, and are accepted as students, the acceptance is based on their past educational standards and their expressed intentions of expanding their education in certain specific areas of science or the arts. Their enrolment is not a licence to practice politics . . .

I note that the three men labelled in the November issue of the *News*, "Rebels with a Cause", are partial students. Their stated objectives are to "change the power relations for everyone." Presumably this means for students, instructors, professors, Senate, Governors, and Principal. It must be admitted that their attitude is audacious, although I believe, thoroughly unsound. Their objectives seem to be based on very little or no knowledge or experience of university operation. Their enrolment as partial students is admittedly a ploy to enable them to practice politics while being able to say they are students.

Reading the interview with these men in the *News*, I am struck by the absence of a clear statement of proposals or platform which might outline or define how the operation of the university in its function of providing education to large numbers of students would be improved if Foster, Hajaly and Hyman achieved their goals of authority. It appears that they want power without bothering to say anything about the actions they would take after obtaining power, or the policies they would apply to improve the functioning of the University under their "leadership".

The whole effort seems to trend more to anarchy than to reorganization.

There is no doubt that with the large numbers of students attending universities today there is room for improvement in the educational or transmission of information methods. I would expect that the management people in the universities have given the problem much thought and probably have devised some new ideas and methods. This, of course, must be a continuing exercise, and certainly a constant search for improving methods of transmission of information should be carried on. I would assume committees would be actively at work on these problems. Perhaps there are specialists in the consulting field who are equipped to present plans that have already been proven effective elsewhere.

I would expect that the people responsible for the operation of the University — the Governors, Senate, Principal and others, would be more effective as a group at planning modifications and reorganizations where necessary than students who have yet to prove themselves.

Finally, who will provide money in the large quantities required, to operate universities that are or may be dominated by students? Student power will quickly mean the bankruptcy of the universities.

H. R. Dorken, BSc '18
Toronto 9, Ontario

I would like to make a few comments on the contribution by Stanley Gray (Student Radicalism: an American Import?).

Mr. Gray is in a rut. In these times when we all must allow free reign to our thinking processes and not be confined to the restrictive concepts of the past, a dynamic individual like Gray allows himself to become channelled within a mental rut (leading ultimately to rot), and that is most regrettable. His rut is well marked by a liberal sprinkling of such terms as "neo-capitalist", "bourgeois", "imperialist". At one point (p. 21) he reaches so far into the past that he pulls out "white and blue collar" workers . . .

It is time for everyone, university administrators and student leaders alike, to stop thinking in categories, and let their minds roam unrestricted across the whole field of human endeavour. Of course we need change in the university concept. We need *both* technologists to be turned out like sausages (and let us admit that many prefer to be a sausage), and scholars with sufficient vision to be able to specialize in Humanity. The latter should be the leaders in our society, but first they have to demonstrate that they can make a positive contribution. What we need are *new* "institutions" (for lack of a better word), outside the multiversities which are already fulfilling a function in society. There is little point in tearing down . . . let us try putting a little energy into creating. Here Gray would no doubt reply that it would get nowhere because such efforts would be operated by the "neo-capitalists". Has he tried, as some others have? Let us have a detailed statement of his views as to what these new educational concepts should be, without hedging his thinking with meaningless cliches. And then let him emerge from his comfortable faculty niche and stomp the country from one end to the other proclaiming them.

D. K. Edwards, PhD '57
Victoria, B.C.

Wanted: New Editor

In his three years as Editor, Brian Smith has brought an original and attractive format, a novel style and a fresh and contemporary viewpoint to the *McGill News*. The recent Student Unrest Report of the McGill Society of Montreal paid tribute to Brian's stewardship by stating: "It (*McGill News*) has, while reporting the most explosive events and issues in our times managed to represent the myriad points of view of all concerned and some not concerned, with a rare degree of tact in a way that has been particularly stimulating."

In the months ahead, graduates will need, indeed will deserve, excellence in their magazine so as to be kept fully capable of recognizing and understanding their Alma Mater as it responds to the needs of contemporary society.

As Brian Smith leaves, we invite creative and imaginative readers to come forward and apply for the Editorship of the *McGill News* in this its 50th Anniversary year. □

W. David Angus
Chairman, Editorial Board

What the Martlet hears

Theall Takes Primary

English department chairman Dr. Donald Theall, the political science strike arbitrator, has won a student preference poll for Dean of Arts and Science.

The unique election arose out of a bureaucratic impasse on student participation in selecting deans. Deans have been selected in the past by the Principal on the advice of a statutory selection committee. A motion in Senate to include students on the advisory committee was sent for consideration to a Senate committee, from which it has yet to emerge.

Frustrated that no faculty members were willing to cut red tape on their behalf, the Arts and Science Executive organized an election whose results would reveal student opinion about potential Deans. The executive itself nominated Social Science Vice-Dean Saul Frankel; Senator Archie Malloch, department of English; Dr. Theall; History department chairman Dr. Robert Vogel; present Dean H. D. Woods and Chemistry department chairman Dr. Leo Yaffe. One nomination petition was received from students for Mathematics lecturer Donald Kingsbury who is a strong proponent of changes in course design.

Platforms received from Kingsbury, Malloch, Vogel and Theall were printed in the *McGill Free Press* (Arts and Science newspaper) along with curriculum vitae for the more reticent "candidates".

The day before balloting, Professor Malloch withdrew in favour of Dr. Theall as "the preferential poll . . . has turned out to be a more important exercise than I had anticipated — too important for someone who is not a serious candidate to remain in the running".

The poll's importance seemed evident to students, who voted in record numbers. Voters marked their three favourites with point count weighted on a 3:2:1 basis. The results: Dr. Theall amassed 4627 points, Kingsbury 3294, Dr. Vogel 3153, Dean Woods 775, Vice-Dean Frankel 666, and Dr. Yaffe 547.

What role will the primary play in the selection of future deans? Obviously, the selection committee cannot completely ignore the wishes expressed by the students. More importantly, "It changes the whole nature of the selection process," stated Arts and Science President Paul Wong, "because you had prominent people who were department chairman and senators actually campaigning and others, who did not formally campaign, at least cooperating with us in getting information for pensketches".□

Bulgarian Basketballer

Affectionately known as "Nasko", Atanas Ivanov Golomeev has rekindled enthusiasm in McGill basketball by breaking the single game Ontario-Quebec Athletic Association (OQAA) scoring record and averaging a league-leading 37.1 points a game. The 6′8″ Bulgarian climaxed the season when he scored 54, 56 and 52 points in a three-game stretch toward the end of the schedule.

A veteran of the Bulgarian national team, Nasko learned basketball in his native army. When his father became Bulgarian Commercial Attaché to Canada, Nasko enrolled in second year architecture. His arrival, coupled with the transfer of Pierre Brodeur, last year's OQAA scoring champion from the University of Montreal, seemed to spell "championship" for the hoopsters.

But it was not to be. All-star guard Jack Wessel quit the team after a hassle with Coach Tom Mooney over the former's beard. Then in two crucial games with the powerful Carleton Ravens, Golomeev ran into trouble: in the first he played with a torn hamstring muscle — netting 29 points — and McGill lost 62-56; in the second, after scoring 42 points Nasko fouled out with 1:40 to play, and the Ravens went on to win 102-99 in overtime. These two victories ensured the Ravens of first place; the Redmen, 20-4 for the season, had to be content with the runner-up spot.

A sad postscript to the exciting basketball season is that Nasko has not been doing well in examinations because of language problems and may not be with the team next year.□

Some Like it Pot

Last fall nine second-year medical students, prompted by their belief that "with regard to the effects of marijuana smoking, the atmosphere seems to be one polluted by a plethora of subjective, opposing and largely unfounded facts, synergized with liberal doses of hearsay", surveyed a cross-section of McGill undergraduates "in an attempt to shed further light on this problem".

The medical students discovered that 28.5% of the 1,278 studied have smoked marijuana and 45% would if it were legalized. Of the smokers 5.5% have smoked once and probably won't again, 14.5% are "casual" smokers (11% have smoked 2-15 times and 3.5% have smoked once but will smoke again), 8.5% are "chronic" users who have smoked over 15 times.

Why do students break the law and smoke pot? Answers vary: non-smokers believe marijuana is used because it allows an escape from reality and is a form of rebellion; smokers consider marijuana "fun" and find it helps them obtain better knowledge of themselves.

Smokers tend to be male, in an upper year, and in Arts. They have more permissive parents and come from higher income families than non-smokers. A disproportionate number of pot smokers are Jewish.

According to the survey, marijuana users lack ambition: 57% of chronic smokers do not have a well-defined ambition in life as compared to 45% of the casual smokers and 32% of the non-smokers. Not surprisingly, marijuana smokers are pessimistic about their future.

Marijuana users hold liberal views on two areas intricately associated with the drug subculture: sex and hippies. Political demonstrations are valued highly by pot smokers who are more likely, than non-smokers, to participate.

Interestingly, 44% of casual and 29% of chronic marijuana users do not smoke cigarettes, while 13% of casuals and 18% of chronics do not drink alcohol.

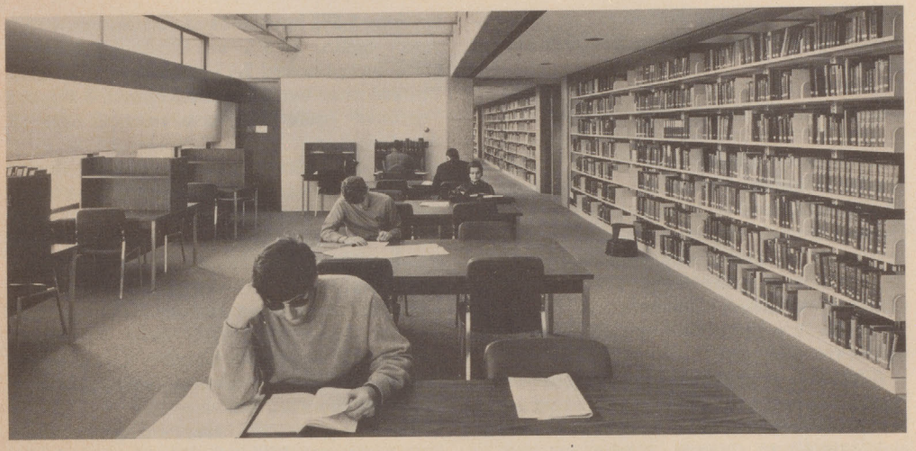
The survey, done as part of an epidemiology course, does not attempt to describe all McGill students and even as a portrayal of undergraduate attitudes it is weak due to methodological shortcomings. The results, however, cannot be ignored. In the words of the medical students: "Surely we can arrive at a more enlightened view of a complex social and biological problem, rather than drop a cloak of legislation on it." The survey is one step toward the development of that enlightened view.□

McLennan Library Opens

With final exams just around the corner, librarians at McGill's central library facility on the lower campus have noted a sharp increase in attendance in the past two months. Most of the students, however, may not be going to study, but rather to explore the mammoth, orange-carpeted McLennan Library

Below: On the 5th floor of the McLennan Library shelves of books cordon off a study area, limiting noise.

Bottom: The catalogue section, part of the expanded reference room located on the first floor.





Martlet/continued
which now serves as the University's main library.

The $8 million building which opened its doors in January, is located south of the present Redpath Library in the area that once belonged to the McCord Museum. Above the first-floor reference and circulation area are five floors of open stacks, study areas, well-furnished smoking rooms, typing rooms and small cubicles for faculty researchers. In the basement are the new quarters of the School of Library Science.

The open bookshelves in the centre of each floor lessen distractions to those studying by blocking wandering students from view and by combining with the carpets to absorb noise. A recently-instituted "open access" policy puts the onus on the student to locate his own material from the open stacks.

The move to the McLennan was no small job: three teams of library staff and physical plant employees worked around the clock for ten days in January transferring 700,000 items from the Redpath Library, which was then closed. After $2.7 million worth of renovations are completed in the Redpath building by September, 1970, it will store books for "junior" courses while the McLennan will be primarily for graduate and honours students.

Already, the new library is proving its worth in areas such as work flow — a chronic problem in the Redpath building, where space shortages often forced staff members from the same department to work in different parts of the building. Seating has increased by 1000 over last term, but by the time the entire McLennan-Redpath complex is open in 1970, the students should feel even less cramped: total seating in the combined facility will be 3,000, more than double the old Redpath Library's capacity.□

The Taming of the Shrewd

A one-act play

Dramatis Personae

Seymour Kaufman: Commerce Councillor
Irwin Lancit: Dentistry Councillor
Joel Raby: former Commerce Councillor
Norman Spector: Arts Councillor
Al Bates: Commerce President
Melvyn Neiderhoffer: Post-Grad. Councillor
Bob Hajaly: Students' Society President
Ian Hyman: External Vice-President
Voice 1; Voice 2; Voice 3
Crowd

Scene 1: The University Centre Boardroom where the January 30 Students' Council meeting is about to begin. Two hundred Management students noisily march in, angered by the disruption of that week's Board of Governors meeting by radicals seeking abolishment of the Faculty of Management (see p. 6).

Kaufman: Be it resolved that the Students' Council fully endorses the existence of the Faculty of Management at McGill University, recognizes the valuable contribution it can make to McGill and the community-at-large, and in the light of this, that the Students' Council urges the Board of Governors to give authorization to the construction of a new Faculty of Management building as soon as possible.

The Crowd cheers!

Lancit: I have an amendment to make . . .

Raby: There will be no amendments!

Crowd: No amendments, no amendments . . .

There is no seconder for the proposed amendment.

Spector: The Faculty of Management is not making a valuable contribution to . . .

Crowd: Boo . . .

Spector: The Faculty of Management is against the conception of a critical university, a university that is cognizant of its potentiality in the modern era.

Voice 1: Speak English!

Spector: The Faculty is training a managerial elite . . .

Raby: I think we should read the motion again.

Crowd (slowly and deliberately): Be it resolved,

Photographed in October on the first leg of their round-the-world jaunt, McGill graduates Lloyd Baron, BCom '66, and Barry Thompson, BCom '65, enjoy the exhilarating atmosphere of the German Alps atop "Mother". The adventuresome WCO *(Wandering Canadians Overseas) plan to travel through at least twenty-eight countries before returning this September.*



that the Students' Council fully endorses . . . as soon as possible.

Raby (scornfully): Your move, Mr. Spector.

Spector: The Faculty is training a managerial elite . . .

Voice 2: Let's hear it for the managerial elite!

Crowd: Hooray!

Voice 2: Let's hear it for E. P. Taylor!

Crowd: Hooray!

At this point, Al Bates holds up a sign: Keep your cool. *The curtain falls.*

Scene 2: Al Bates is addressing Council on an amendment calling for a re-orientation of his Faculty.

Bates: We are making a contribution to society now. We don't have to wait for some future date to be accepted on campus.

We have a say in what we are taught — just because we do this without revolutionary sayings is no reason to say it doesn't take place.

In every Society there is a need for managers. We can't all be labourers, someone has to organize.

Neiderhoffer: If commerce students are so calm and rational, why continually interrupt us?

Hajaly: Yes, the crowd should let councillors speak.

Voice 3: What about Monday (Board of Governors disruption)? When you do it, Hajaly, it's OK.

Hajaly (mildly): If there are fewer interventions we will finish quicker.

Voice 3: So shut up, Hajaly.

Hyman: I would like to amend that the Faculty be supported if it follows the principle that the needs of capital and profit should be subordinated to social and human needs and that production must be carried out in the interests of those contributing to the productive process.

Crowd: No, no . . .

Raby: You better pass *our* motion or I for one will no longer wish to be a member of this Society.

Crowd: Hooray!

Hajaly: You are not a councillor, Mr. Raby, and so you are not permitted to speak.

Raby (turning toward the crowd): Should I be allowed to speak?

Crowd: Yes!

Raby: If you pass the motion as amended then you won't speak for the Faculty of Management after to-day.

Council approves the amendment. The crowd surrounds the councillors, making it impossible to continue discussion. With students and councillors shouting at each other, a small skirmish breaks out, and Raby leaps up on the boardroom table.

Raby: Not only do I have the floor, I have the table too. No one wants this to get out of hand. This amendment is not law until it is passed as a motion. Perhaps Council will reconsider.

Bates: Your amendment says we are dupes of the capitalist system. We are not, so we can't let you pass it.

Council tables the amended motion.

Bates (to Hajaly): Thanks for your time, Bob. *(to the crowd)* There will be a meeting Monday to discuss if we wish to stay in the Students' Society.

Exeunt the crowd.□

MUP Merges with Queen's

The nine-year old McGill University Press has combined forces with Queen's University, previously without a press, to form a joint Queen's-McGill University Press.

According to the joint press' director Robert Strachan, the merger will give access to more manuscripts and provide an important financial boost. McGill subsidized its press with $80,000 this past year; subsidies which are not to exceed $120,000, will now be shared by the universities.

The editorial committee and board of directors of the joint press will be composed of people from both Queen's and McGill. Offices for the press will remain in Montreal but editing will be done on both campuses.

McGill University Press published fifteen books last year. This year the joint Queen's-McGill University Press will aim to publish twenty books.□

Disruptions and the Gray affair

Has McGill reached a stage where oppression and unworkability of its new democratic processes give rise to justifiable disruption?

by Harvey Schachter

Referring to the world-wide student unrest of last May in which leftists forcibly seized university buildings in an effort to grind universities to a halt, McGill political theory lecturer Stanley Gray, BA '65, warned the 1968 Couchiching Conference delegates, "I think this is a welcome development . . . and I look to more of this type of strategy in the coming year."

Considering this prophecy from McGill's most prominent revolutionary, it is surprising how calm McGill was during the first term. The only two turbulent events were the political science strike and a disruption of a closed Arts and Science Faculty Council meeting by a group demanding open decision-making. Ironically, the Faculty Council was scheduled to discuss a committee report recommending open meetings and the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society Executive had been invited as observers.

At the start of the new year, campus radicals began to escalate their activities. Thirty-five students attempted to enter a closed Senate Nominating Committee session and then waited in Principal H. Rocke Robertson's office, which was adjacent to the committee room, while the committee decided to hold future meetings in the open.

The most explosive intervention came at the January 27th Board of Governors meeting. To many people, this meeting symbolized the culmination of the current stage of university democratization because five faculty members were to begin terms as governors and because the meeting was open—albeit to only thirty-five people due to space limitations. To the *McGill Daily* and its followers this was a splendid opportunity to observe the nefarious corporate chieftains "who own Canada".

Before the meeting began, one hundred radicals shoved security guards aside and entered the room to shouts of "pouvoir ouvrier" and "ban the Board."

The governors attempted to hold their meeting. During consideration of the agenda, student Senator Peter Foster rose from his seat in the audience and stated, "We'd like to add Student Housing, Faculty of Management and Noranda Mines." The students reacted gleefully to Foster's intervention but the governors were not amused. After continued cat-calls and chanting of slogans, the meeting was adjourned. As governor Wilder Penfield was to write: "Our best fighting days were past."

The January student interventions prompted Principal Robertson to call an emergency Senate meeting for Saturday, February 1. The Senators decided there were two types of disruptions of University business: the inability of University bodies to deal with McGill's business and the physical disruption of legitimate business by a small group of students.

Statement from the President

Hardly a day passes that I am not contacted by a graduate who wants to know "What's going on at McGill?" and "What are the graduates doing about it?"

If a definitive answer could be found to the first question it would be easier to answer the second.

Reams have been written about "campus unrest", and what's going on at McGill today is the same as at any other university. I personally call it "social change" and I believe it not only to be inevitable but desirable — with qualifications.

The undesirable feature centres about the destructive, disruptive element which manipulates the natural evolution of events, not for the good of the university but as a means of propounding a social theory out of keeping with our country. I am referring to the anarchistic few who, in the words of Dr. Wilder Penfield, "must be controlled, if necessary by officers of the law, and student anarchists are not worthy to receive the McGill diploma."

We — the Society's Directors — are deeply concerned with the problems that our Chancellor and Principal face and how they are handling them.

Your Board met on February third and after a full debate, endorsed the policy which the University Administration is following — with a qualification:

Every accommodation, tolerance and understanding, having been extended without avail by the Principal and his senior officers, the time has now come to exercise the utmost firmness in dealing with those who would destroy the University.□

Donald R. McRobie
President
The Graduates' Society

Senate recognized that it had been handling business at a snail's pace because of what Senators variously described as "a constipation of procedure" and "a diarrhea of debate". But the bulk of Senators agreed with Law Dean Maxwell Cohen that "it is hard to say that we have reached a stage where oppression and unworkability of the democratic process give rise to justifiable disruption."

Causes: Frustration and Contagion

What led the radicals to perform their seemingly irrational acts? Undoubtedly, they were partially sparked by frustration over Senate's failure to cope with its mammoth agenda. "Such disruptions," Students' Society President Bob Hajaly told Senate, "were not only justified by what has happened in the last two months in Senate and the Board of Governors, but were made necessary by these events. Disruptions show governments they are not discussing substantive issues of the community."

Upon election to Senate, the students had presented a barrage of radical motions related to their platforms. During the two months after Senate elections, many of the motions were not even dealt with and those motions that were considered were usually rejected or substantially amended.

A split between the radical student Senators and their elders developed because of differing value-systems. Senators began persistently to hurl charges and counter-charges at each other instead of dispassionately debating the issues. This value cleavage meant that most members of Senate could not follow Peter Foster's solution to disruptions: "If you agree with the goals of the students you can pass motions supporting their goals and everything will go away. If you don't then it won't go away."

The second cause could be described by what sociologists term "contagion." The core of the campus radicals is a small group of one hundred highly politicized individuals who are in constant contact. Rarely talking with people of differing political beliefs, they magnify their grievances through a process of interstimulation. Whatever the causes, however, Senate in the end declared "that recent disruptions of various meetings have not been justified" and resolved "to continue its examination of the larger issues facing the University" while appealing to the University community "to maintain a peaceful atmosphere."

Ninety-seven hours after the emergency



Disgusted, Academic Vice-Principal Michael Oliver watches Stan Gray saunter off following an animated conversation about "disruptions."

meeting, Senate was the scene of another disruption. The Radical Students' Alliance, through Senator Hajaly, asked for immediate consideration of its programme: further democratization including election of senior administrators and restructuring of Senate so that students, academic and non-academic staff, and representatives of the Quebec people (particularly the working class) would each have one-third representation; abolish the "tokenist" French Canada Studies Programme, Faculty of Management, Industrial Relations Centre, Centre for Developing Areas Studies, and create a Faculty of Labour and "a Centre to study and support Third World liberation movement"; construct co-op residence immediately; create a Functional French Programme so that by 1972 "all candidates for degrees and all teaching personnel will be able to speak the language of Quebec"; opening of the library to the public, with provision of 24-hour service and acquisition of more books in the french language.

Senate ignored the suggestion of student Senator Julius Grey — a constant adversary of the radicals — that "if we read the motions we will find that they are of such a ridiculous nature that it won't take a long time to discuss" and voted to send the programme to the Steering Committee which would add the issues to the agenda.

The radicals, however, ignored the motion, massed together and a spokesman defiantly began to read out the contentious programme. Within twenty-five seconds Senate voted to close the galleries.

The Last Straw?

These radicals had now sharply defied both the motion passed by Senate at its emergency meeting and a September 1968 Senate statement: "Regardless of sincerity no individual or group of individuals has the right to disrupt or to interfere unreasonably with the workings of any part of the University, nor the right to deny the freedom of other members of the community." Could McGill act to discipline them? It could — but not easily. Power to discipline students rests with Senate, through its disciplinary committee, and in University disciplinary officers; power to discipline staff resides with the Principal, who can suspend members of the teaching staff and employees for any cause which "in his opinion affects adversely . . . the general well-being of the University . . .", and the Board of Governors who have ultimate authority to fire staff.

But there are problems involved in exercising these powers. Students do not recognize the University's right to discipline and Senate has not yet created a committee to design a new means of handling this problem.

In addition, the question arises: who do you discipline? The radicals have formed several action committees, each with different names and leaders. At any demonstration the followers are the same, but the leaders vary. The "left" on campus is, therefore, a loose, anarchic coalition with no leader who can be singled out.

Nevertheless, six days after the disruption of Senate, Dr. Robertson instituted proceedings that could lead to the dismissal of Stanley Gray, who had been involved in all the disruptions this year.

Gray has been controversial since he came to McGill two years ago as a substitute for Professor Charles Taylor. As leader of the now-defunct Students for a Democratic University and a *McGill Daily* editorial board member, he has been the intellectual guru of campus leftists and a constant irritation to the University administration.

A self-proclaimed Marxist, Gray led his class while doing post-graduate work at Oxford last fall. Amidst rumors this year that he would not be re-hired, Gray's department (Political Science) recommended that he be promoted to assistant professor and teach two more courses.

The proceedings instituted by the Principal created quite a stir on campus. "I am not being fired for anything to do with academic qualifications," Gray told a rally of students. "I am not being fired for political ideas. They (University administration) are willing to have people like me around, but they won't let me act on my ideas."

Ominously, the same day as Gray received notice of the proposed action by the Principal, 100 students occupying the Sir George Williams University Computer Centre over a dispute concerning alleged racism of a professor, ran wild causing over $2 million damage. At McGill, security guards were increased in both the computer centre and the Administration Building. The bulk of the University's records were moved off-campus and the computer centre was boarded up.

The first step in the action against Gray was a set of hearings — televised on closed circuit TV at his request — at which the possibility of a settlement was explored. Gray used the hearings as a platform to continue his attacks against the University; Dr. Robertson and Arts and Science Dean H. D. Woods refused the bait to debate the lecturer, asking him to apologize for his actions and to promise not to disrupt future meetings of governing bodies. Gray, refused, saying he would refrain from disruptions only if the bodies were discussing "the issues" and were either democratic or — at least — a benevolent despotism.

With settlement an impossibility, Dr. Robertson formally charged Gray for his participation in the Board of Governors, Senate and Nominating Committee fracases. Rather than leaving the final decision to the Board of Governors, the Principal offered to accept the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) dismissal procedures which call for binding arbitration by three tenured professors from universities other than McGill. Gray prefers a trial by the people concerned — students and faculty of McGill and other Quebec universities.

Since dismissal proceedings were begun, Gray has received support from the Students' Council, political science faculty and students, and the Tripartite Commission all of whom have called on Dr. Robertson to drop charges.

Senate, however, refused to pass a similar motion and, instead, supported Dr. Robertson's use of the CAUT procedures as a fair means of judging Gray. In addition, 4000 McGill students signed a petition condemning the Sir George violence and asking Students' Council "to outlaw students' attempts to bypass the existing constitutional channels in seeking to bring about change within the University."

The Principal, encouraged by the petition, rejected the pleas to drop charges, stating: "I have to wonder how aware these groups are of the situation and how great their concern is for the welfare of this university."

As we go to press, the issue has not been resolved. But the welfare of the University, bound as it is by traditions of democracy and academic freedom, may well hang in the balance. Whatever happens, the Gray affair will leave its mark on the fabric of the University.□

Macdonald College: today and tomorrow

Macdonald College's Vice-Principal discusses CEGEP-induced changes for the lakeshore campus.

by Dr. George Dion

Editor's Note: To many people, the mention of Macdonald College conjures up visions of cows and pigs and tractors and, occasionally, of some hayseedy students learning the intricacies of contour plowing. Unhappily, the fact that the College is a vital and integral part of McGill also seems to have escaped many people.

How far these notions are from the truth is at least partially dispelled by our cover photograph, and the 16 pages which follow. In our first extensive report on the College's activities since 1963, we explore some of the areas where Macdonald is helping students obtain what Dr. George Dion calls "the best science degrees that exist today."

Many of the College's departments and projects have not been covered — space simply did not permit us to do so. But we would like to acknowledge the cooperation and advice of all the members of the Macdonald staff and faculty in the preparation of this issue.

Shortly after this issue of the News *is printed, Macdonald will be making available reprints of the section beginning on the following page to thousands of high school students in Quebec and elsewhere. That the College has an interest in these students is evidenced by the article on this page by Macdonald's Vice-Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.*

The Macdonald and McGill communities have been deeply involved in the various chess moves taking place in Quebec education over the past few months. These discussions have centred around the CEGEP—Collège d'Enseignement Général et Professionnel — which is a two-year college between high school and university, or between high school and employment for those in the technological streams.

Among the many proposals that have been considered were suggestions that Education and Agriculture move to the downtown campus so that a CEGEP could be opened on the Macdonald campus, or alternatively, that Education should move immediately to the central campus. After many discussions between the University and the Quebec Department of Education, the situation is:

•The Faculty of Education will move to McGill as soon as satisfactory facilities have been built on the campus. This plan results from the expressed wish of the Faculty of Education to be unified on the McGill campus and to join with St. Josephs Teachers College, and the promise of capital support from the Ministry of Education. The move is contingent upon the availability of a new building to house Education, and the earliest possible date for such a move is September, 1970.

•The Faculty of Agriculture will stay at Macdonald College. Moving the Faculty to McGill would have been convenient for those deeply concerned with the CEGEPS but, in total, would have done more harm than good. The University and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture and Colonization will, if necessary, violently oppose such a move, so there is no need to worry about this threat.

•When Education moves, our *first* obligation will be to move some of the Agriculture and Food Science staff out of the basements and attics they now occupy. Excess space could be temporarily rented to a Lakeshore CEGEP. While 1,200 Arts-oriented Education students will be moving to the McGill campus, this space would provide for a maximum of 150-200 science students. This is a drop in the bucket compared with a Lakeshore CEGEP's need of facilities for 3,000-4,000 students. Thus it appears that the junior college will have to locate its nucleus and much of its facilities elsewhere than at Macdonald.

•Dawson College, the first English-language CEGEP, will open its doors in downtown Montreal in September, 1969. As this CEGEP will only take about 1,800 of the thousands of high school graduates, the various English-language university faculties are developing patterns of assistance unt.l there are enough CEGEPS to take all comers. When the CEGEP system is fully operable, faculties such as Agriculture with five-year programmes, will drop the first two years, which are roughly equivalent to CEGEP years. In the interim, however, an arrangement will be made for the first two years to be continued for some high school graduates.

•While Macdonald might be able to participate in a West Island CEGEP after Education's departure, McGill, which will receive about 2,000 Education students, will then be restricted in the assistance it might offer to CEGEP-equivalent training.

•The Universities are discussing with the Department of Education the question of fees to be charged for the CEGEP equivalent years at universities, admission requirements and many other problems. While it is too soon to forecast final conclusions, it is apparent that fees will be charged, and that there is need for correlation between Dawson College and Macdonald on matters such as admissions.

To sum up, the major threat to the continued existence of Macdonald has disappeared. When Education moves, it will be possible to assist a Lakeshore CEGEP temporarily by providing a small part of the space it will need.

With regard to the future, we are very optimistic. When we have surplus space at Macdonald, we feel that aggressive and imaginative student recruiting will enable us to fill the campus with students taking the best science degrees that exist today.

In addition to the appeal of an interdisciplinary degree in professions which certainly have relevance to today's problems, Macdonald will have other advantages in attracting students — a small campus, pleasantly located, well laid out, and attractive. Above all, the campus is small, an attraction for those who will undoubtedly be affected by the back-lash against the activist-dominated big university campus. Since we are well aware that at Macdonald we will need a larger student body to utilize our facilities, we will welcome applications, and we will be anxious to admit students — a rather exceptional circumstance in an academic world in which most universities are embarrassed by numbers.

Macdonald College will continue to be a vigorous and thriving part of McGill — not the same Macdonald as when it included Education — but at least as good.□







The frontiers of a campus

In serving the community, Macdonald College's frontiers extend far beyond its 1700-acre campus.



In a year when the future physical location of at least some parts of Macdonald College has become a matter for open speculation it is not a facetious exercise to attempt some real definition of the boundaries of McGill's lakeshore campus, not merely in the literal, geographic sense, but rather in terms of the institution's impact on the community which it serves and influences. It is an exercise which brings forth a mosaic of sharply contrasting impressions, many of them founded by that same kind of investigation which led three blind men to describe an elephant so differently.

One evening this winter, in a student conference room in Macdonald's million-dollar-plus Centennial Centre, a young senior-year agricultural student from a city home was talking about the frustrations of explaining his academic career to younger friends and high school students in his home community only a few miles from the campus. His non-farm background is typical of more than half of the students enrolled in agricultural courses at Macdonald; like many of them he registered initially with the intention of staying only a year or two before moving on to complete his degree elsewhere, but had become fascinated and involved in both campus life and his chosen course.

"The trouble," he said, "is that there are a lot of high school students where I grew up who don't really know that Macdonald exists. Or if they do, they think it's where you go to take teacher training. Agriculture? Well, they think that's looking after cows or something."

This student was quite critical of high school guidance counsellors, many of whom he feels are equally ill-informed about both the requirements and future prospects of a career in agricultural science.

The student's comments echo precisely an answer given by Vice-Principal and Dean George Dion when asked to name two problems in student recruitment: "Lack of information on the part of high school staffs and guidance counsellors and the basic misconception that agriculture consists of plowing and milking and household science is baking and sewing. We do a little public relations work with guidance counsellors; bring them in and show them something of the place. I think this has an effect, but we find ourselves basically talking to the converted."

It is sometimes hard to balance this blurred image of the college's role against some specific examples of Macdonald's range of influence.

Developing communication between rural and urban areas, Macdonald scientists deal with problems on a global scale.



The ripples go out in obscure ways far beyond what would normally be called the college's proper community.

Item: Agricultural specialists in Victoria State in southern Australia are at last hopeful of controlling a harmful species of cricket because of some basic research on the taxonomy of crickets carried out at Macdonald College. It was Macdonald's entomology department which determined something unknown to Australians: that there were not one, but two major species of crickets Down Under which, if interbred, produced a sterile hybrid. Acting on this discovery, Australian scientists swamped the species common to southern Australia with crickets imported from the north, thus achieving a new form of biological control of a harmful pest.

Item: A 25-acre island in the Caribbean, Petite St. Vincent, has a regular fresh water supply from a solar still developed by the Brace Research Institute, now under the wing of agricultural engineering at Macdonald.

These are admittedly exotic examples. Closer to home, more work-a-day efforts within the college often have a profound, if unrecognized, influence on a wide community. This winter, for instance, the federal-provincial manpower retraining program in Quebec will draw many of its instructors from four-week courses especially designed for this purpose by the continuing education department at Macdonald. Members of the department's staff itself are similarly providing rural leadership training in Prince Edward Island under the auspices of the Economic Improvement Corporation there. In an even more practical area, the Dairy Herd Analysis Service, operated by the department of animal science for about 1,000 Quebec and Maritime dairy farmers, is steadily but significantly altering management practice in a trouble-plagued industry.

One of the fascinating aspects of the college's extension role in its home province is the evident ease with which it cuts across the language barrier to serve French-speaking farmers and communities. Dr. Dion underlines this concept. "Agriculture is agriculture in any language," he maintains. "The function of the Faculty is to train agriculturists; but beyond that, the function of the professional is to change and improve agriculture. We're in the province of Quebec and we had better be a part of it. I think it would be a crying shame if we restricted our role to English-speaking farmers."

The frontiers of a campus/continued

One thing, of course, which has always contributed to the elastic nature of Macdonald's boundaries of influence has been the relatively high proportion of students from abroad, and particularly from developing parts of the world. In the Caribbean, this tradition goes back many years. Now other emerging nations in Africa and Southeast Asia are represented.

This kind of cosmopolitan classroom has its own fascination, and its own problems. Take the case of the graduate student in agronomy who did his doctorate work at Macdonald on a tropical crop. His research programme was carried out completely in Trinidad. Dr. Howard Steppler, chairman of the department was able to get down to Trinidad a couple of times to examine his work and some of the material was brought back to Montreal so that the student could finish his doctoral work. While this was a precedent, Dr. Steppler would like to see similar undertakings in the future. "In this particular case," he pointed out, "I think it was most important to the individual because he was able to work on one yam variety which is an important food crop in the Caribbean area. He contributed a good deal to the basic knowledge of the crop and got a lot of cultural information as well for his own home area."

There are, however, certain limits to the extent of this kind of academic commuting. "You feel frustrated, sometimes," says Dr. Steppler. "For instance, I have a boy here from St. Lucia in forage crop work. Well, you can't let him work on the forage thesis of the tropics. So you try to set up a programme here dealing with a temperate crop which would suggest directions of investigation on tropical crops when he gets back home. You are concerned more with developing research-oriented thinking in the student than you are in broadening his knowledge in the specific crop on which he is working."

But there is another aspect of this imported student situation which disturbs Macdonald's vice-principal. "In general," says Dr. Dion, "we try to encourage students from underdeveloped countries to attend their own institutions rather than come here. The important thing is for them to establish their own good agricultural faculties and train their people in their own environment. If you're going to do this well, you're going to need students. I think the most important agricultural institution in the world today is the faculty of agriculture at the University of the West Indies in Trinidad. And every student we take from the West Indies is an act of disservice to that faculty, because if they had twice as many students they'd be in a position to claim a bigger budget. Yet how you do this, keeping students away, without getting trapped into suggestions that you're discriminating . . . Well, you're riding a knife edge all the time."

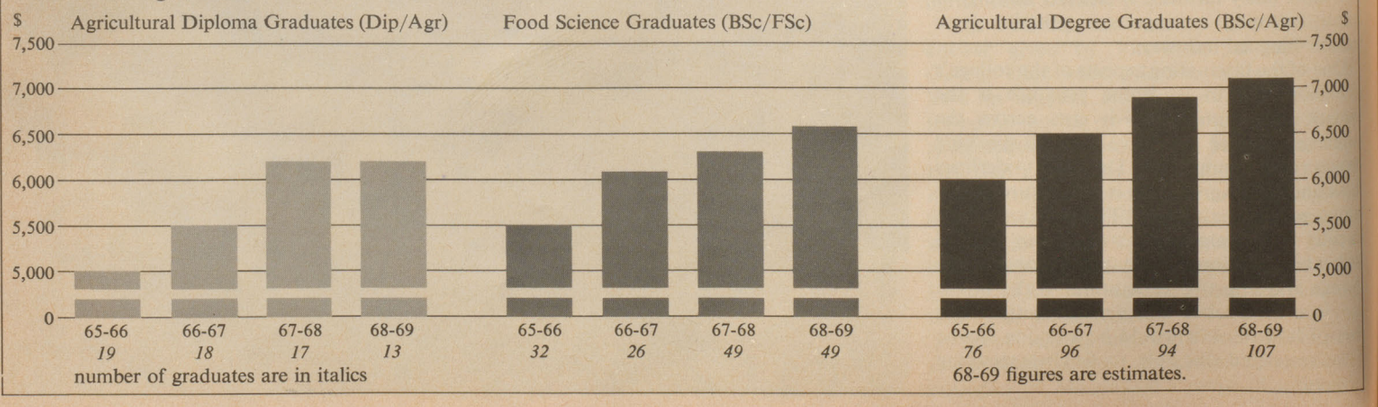
Such is the curious dilemma of an institution which, like the prophet, seems to have found more honour abroad than at home. Like the University of the West Indies, Macdonald would benefit from increased enrolment. But because of the reasons outlined by Dr. Dion, it would prefer to see the main body of recruits from closer to home. It is a problem of concentrating its identity in the region which it truly reflects.

The conflict of the regional versus the global approach is ever-present in the research planning undertaken at the college. "You can't escape the regional aspects of a research programme," says Dr. Steppler. "As soon as you get into the problems of crop production you are dealing with the plant and its environment, both climate and soil. On the other hand I think there are many things which can be done, even within a regional context, which do not limit their findings to that region. This is particularly true when you get into the more basic forms of research. If you're aiming strictly at developing a variety adapted to that particular region but at the same time looking at the interaction of the yield components of a plant and their relationship to environment, then you would expect that these findings could be applied to other environments."

For this reason, Dr. Steppler's department is placing increased emphasis on controlled environment research as a supplement to its field research. "You can take your environment apart and study it in pieces in your controlled environment growth chambers," he points out.

The horizons which spread outward from a growth chamber in a basement lab at Macdonald may not be readily apparent to the freshman student. There is a temptation to think in terms of the limited geographic area of the campus and, worse, the immediate problem of passing exams. But hundreds of students who do enrol soon become intrigued by the far-ranging scope of their courses and come to realize that the horizons of agriculture are broader than they suspected.□

Starting Salaries of Recent Macdonald Graduates



number of graduates are in italics

68-69 figures are estimates.

The battle to save beefsteak

Linking cows and computers is only one way in which animal science helps the farmer.

One of the seldom recognized ironies of the world food problem is that the number of undernourished people on this planet is far exceeded by the number of undernourished animals, which properly managed could greatly alleviate the lack of protein in millions of diets. This factor of mismanagement, some of it stemming from social and religious customs, has given rise to an attitude among many food planners and economists that animals can make only a limited contribution to the world's food supply.

At the Second World Conference on Animal Production in Maryland last summer, for instance, Dr. F. H. W. Morley of Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization pointed out that "of the products from domestic animals, only non-fat dry milk provides protein at a cost which is comparable with that from plant sources . . ." While admitting that the array of amino acids in animal products is more closely attuned to the needs of human diets than those in plant proteins, Dr. Morley maintained that many plant proteins are fairly satisfactory in this respect and that, in consequence, "man can get along quite nicely without animal protein."

Naturally, comments like this are heresy to dedicated cattlemen or other livestock producers, not to mention trenchermen who enjoy their steak. It could also raise the question as to why the department of animal science at Macdonald College rates the greatest space and largest staff of any department in the faculty.

A look at some of the department's research and other projects suggests the answer. There is heavy emphasis on improving the efficiency of feed conversion among livestock, on the utilization of coarse, less valuable feedstuffs, and on making maximum use of available genetic potential. In short, it is aimed at overcoming some of the considerable handicaps which livestock producers face in making their products more competitive with other forms of protein.

In the area of animal nutrition, which figures prominently amid research at Macdonald, the challenge is to get satisfactory production from crops and materials which cannot be used directly for human food. The potential here is enormous. It has been calculated that, on a global basis, only about 10 per cent of the land within national boundaries is devoted to field or tree crops while more than double this amount is in permanent meadows or pastures. In addition, there is roughage such as corn stover or straw available as a by-product from field crops.

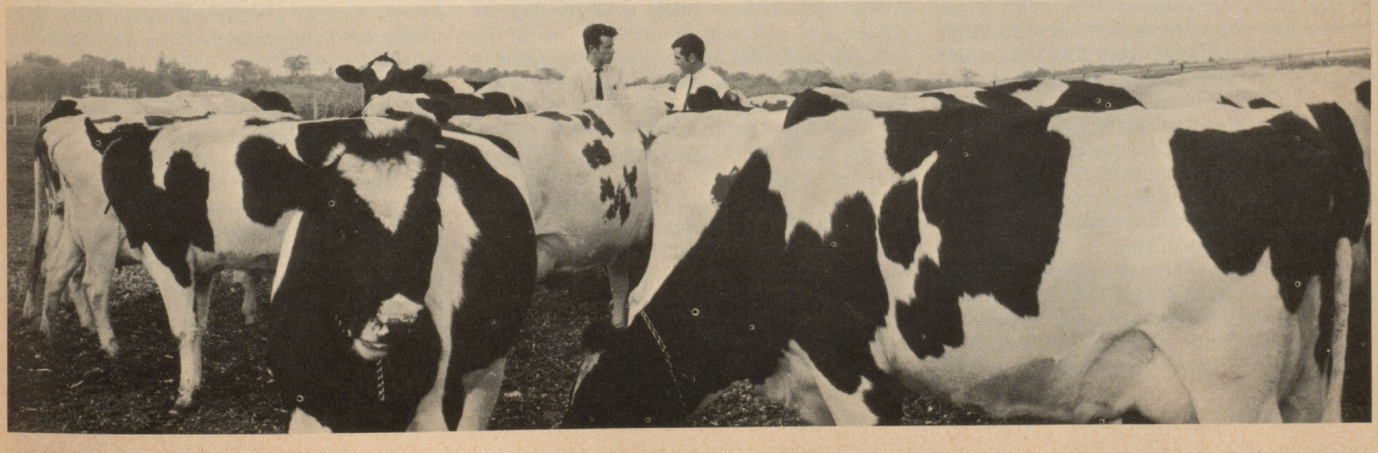
A couple of projects currently under way are specifically aimed at utilizing lower cost feedstuffs for livestock. One is aimed at making more palatable and nutritious a commodity which frequently goes to waste on Canadian farms: straw. Under direction of Dr. Eugene Donefer, an animal nutritionist, significant results have been achieved in treating oat straw with sodium hydroxide and adding urea as a source of non-protein nitrogen.

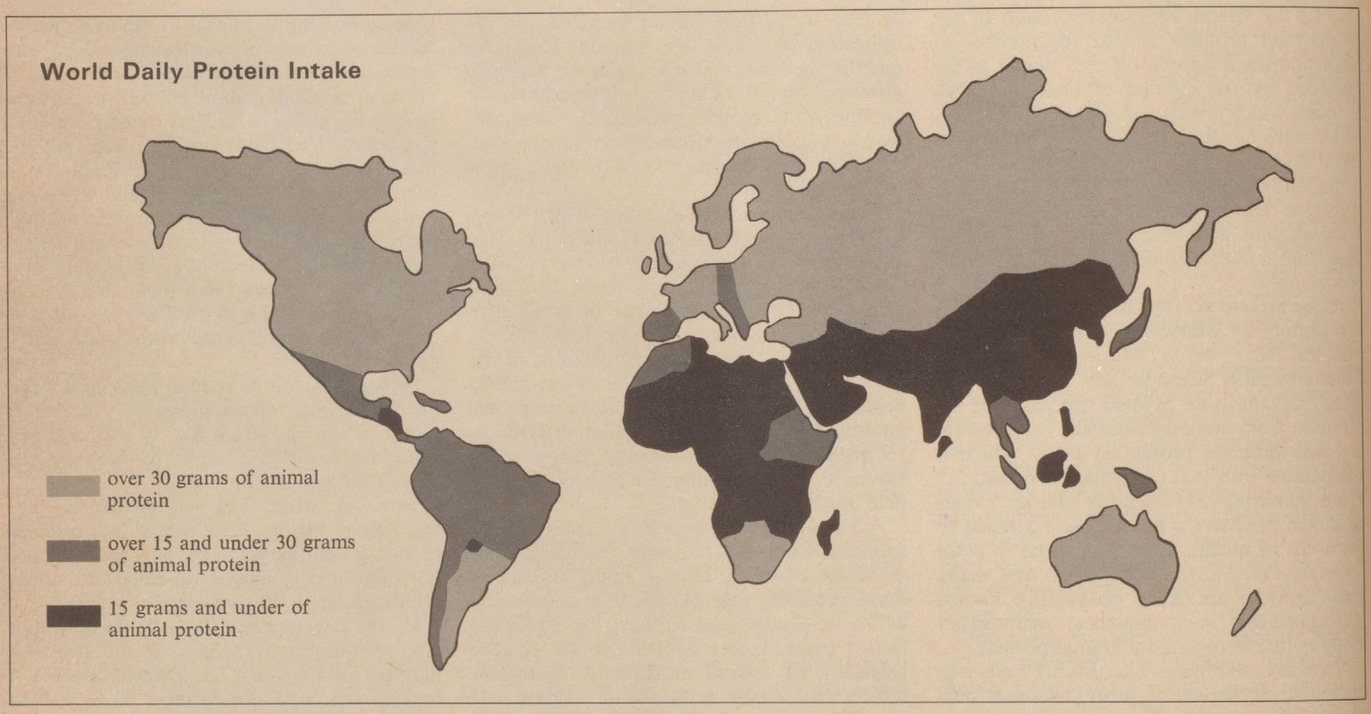
The sodium hydroxide treatment is an old one, developed nearly half a century ago into what was known as the Bechmann process. While it did win some recognition in European agriculture, particularly during food-short war years, the process was too clumsy and time-consuming to appeal to the more highly mechanized farms of North America. For this reason Dr. Donefer's work has been partially aimed at developing more efficient methods of treatment, better suited to modern farming conditions. The basic problem was that the older processes required large amounts of chemical solution for the original treatment and even larger amounts of water for "rinsing" the straw after the treatment was completed. By developing a method of applying the chemical in more concentrated form, Macdonald researchers were able to use a commercial feed mixer and thus handle the process on a mechanized basis.

As anticipated, the sodium hydroxide treatment brought significant increases in the digestibility of the oat straw but by itself did not bring about increase intake of straw on the part of the animals on test.

However, when urea was introduced into the treated ration there was a dramatic increase in voluntary intake, and the resultant digestible energy intake was equal to that for such high quality forage crops as alfalfa.

Is this development likely to bring about any revolutionary changes in the livestock industry of Canada? Dr. Donefer doubts it because many of our farmers have become highly efficient at producing better quality feedstuffs for their animals. But he does think that the ability to use low quality forages holds special significance for developing countries in the tropics. Because climate there encourages rapid plant growth there is a tendency for feedstuffs to be overmatured from a nutritional point of view. For this reason, in many devel-





The battle/continued

oping countries such plant by-products as straws, grain hulls, and sugar-cane bagasse, though available in large supply, are often not used to the full, if at all. This, in turn, becomes a major factor in limiting the production of high quality protein.

Dr. Donefer has been working on a project on the Caribbean Island of St. Kitts in an effort to develop suitable methods of handling sugar-cane as a forage crop. The uncertainty of the world sugar market led many of these one-crop economy islands in the Caribbean to believe that a complete change from sugar cane cultivation might be necessary. Dr. Donefer contends that a simple solution would be to divert sugar cane as a livestock feed, and his work on St. Kitts included trials to indicate the economic feasibility of this.

Dr. Donefer's approach to these problems reflects a basic philosophy that the most economic form of meat production must be based on using both local livestock and local feedstuffs. And he applies this to Quebec as well as anywhere else.

To illustrate this, a practical type of test being run at Macdonald involves feeding of corn silage rations to dairy-type (Holstein) steers with results suggesting that commendable gains averaging better than two pounds per day can be obtained with a low-cost silage ration to which a minimum of supplement has been added.

Efforts of the animal science department, of course, are not bent solely to improving the efficiency of red meat production. One of the college's more spectacular practical projects in recent years has been the development of the Dairy Herd Analysis service which is now used by more than 1,000 farmers in five eastern provinces and which has attracted queries from as far away as France.

Dr. H. F. MacRae, chairman of the department, describes the service as "probably the most complete dairy herd improvement project in North America." Utilizing fully automated milk testing equipment and a computerized print-out of the results on an individual cow basis, it provides subscribing farmers with a complete measurement of performance, enabling them to cull out animals which are not paying their way. In addition, every year each producer receives a summary which shows how his herd rates in relation to other herds on the programme.

"The biggest aspect of our programme," says Dr. MacRae, "has been the feed recommendations and this is where a large part of the improvement has been made. They get feed recommendations every month for every animal and as a consequence farmers have found that their production has increased over a two year period."

Changes in production costs have been very dramatic in specific instances. In the first year and a half, average production went up from 9,200 pounds to something over 12,000 pounds per cow. "This was on average," says Dr. MacRae. "If you look at the kind of improvement that has occurred with what are considered some of the best dairy farmers, you can see that the potential for improved production among farmers who are having many more problems is much greater."□

An international experiment

University of Illinois and Macdonald College combine medical resources on an 800-mile ova transfer.

Early one morning in mid-January, Dr. Philip J. Dziuk of the University of Illinois' animal science department boarded a Montreal-bound flight at Chicago's O'Hare airport carrying a small package whose contents might have jolted any customs official. Less than an hour before, in a pre-dawn operation like hundreds of others he has carried out, Dr. Dziuk had recovered fertilized eggs from the oviduct of a purebred Duroc sow, placed them in a specially prepared culture, and headed for the airport. When he landed at Dorval, the scientist and his jars were accorded pre-arranged VIP treatment in clearing customs. By lunchtime, Dr. Dziuk was carrying out the second stage of the operation, the transfer of the still living eggs to the uterus of a purebred Yorkshire sow in the surgery room of the new large animal building at Macdonald College.

Ova transplants in domestic livestock are scarcely news any more. At Macdonald, in fact, fourth year students are conducting such operations on rabbits. But carrying out the transplant operation over an extended period of time and across international boundaries is another matter. Though it has been tried before, there has been no record of success so far.

For this reason the host sow, as she is described, is being watched with particular attention in isolation quarters at Macdonald. By the time this is in print, animal scientists should have definite indication from either the interruption or return of the normal estrus cycle whether or not the experiment has been a success. But with the caution of a true scientist, Dr. Robert Baker, the young reproductive physiologist who supervises ova transplant work at Macdonald, says he would prefer to wait until he sees the young piglets running around before he makes any claim for success. And indeed, the choice of the distinctly separate breeds, Duroc and Yorkshire, for the experiment was made to eliminate any possibility of doubt about the genetic make-up of the offspring, if and when they arrive.

This particular experiment came about as a result of talks between Dr. Dziuk and Dr. Baker, a native of Illinois and a former student of Dr. Dziuk's. The latter had been invited to give a seminar at Macdonald and it was decided at the same time to give the long distance transplant operation a try, partly to obtain the interest and co-operation of Canadian government officials in future possibilities of ova importation and partly because a previous attempt to ship living ova from Illinois to Cambridge, England, had gone awry.

The difficulties encountered in carrying out a successful ova transplant are formidable. To begin with, the estrus cycles of both the donor and host animals must be closely synchronized. The precise techniques for achieving this vary according to the species concerned but it normally involves the application, and later withdrawal of some heat-inhibiting hormone.

While the techniques for recovery of eggs from the donor animal have been fairly well developed, they are far from simple. Here's how Dr. Dziuk described the process in a recent paper: "The small size of the egg relative to the size of the donor animal makes the search for eggs a little like the search for the proverbial needle in the haystack. Fortunately the search can be narrowed down to a rather restricted area of the oviduct or uterus, particularly when ovulation time is known. Egg recovery has always been based on a scheme of flushing the uterus or oviduct with a fluid medium, thereby carrying the eggs along. Because the specific gravity of an egg is greater than that of most media, the eggs settle to the bottom of the fluid, limiting the search to one focal plane. A stereoscopic, binocular microscope with a range of magnification between eight and 30 times is essential for identification and isolation of the egg. Flat-bottomed plastic petri dishes marked off with lines 10 millimeters apart permit a systematic search without changing the focal plane. They will hold as much as 40 millilitres of fluid in a relatively thin layer. This is especially important if the fluid contains blood and other debris. The search can best be done with light transmitted through frosted glass or translucent petri dishes."

And on it goes, listing particular peculiarities for each of the three principal species used: cows, sheep, and swine.

Even more critical to the success of the operation is the storage of eggs once they have been removed from the donor and before they are transferred to the recipient. So far, no method has been developed which can extend the life of the stored egg beyond 10 or 12 hours. The basis for most storage media is a homologous blood serum, either alone or with equal portions of some physiological salt solution. Sheep eggs have been successfully stored in the uterus of a rabbit.

Dr. Baker sees this question of storage as the critical one. If the technique is ever to have commercial significance in the livestock industry, he points out, its most logical development would be some method of holding immature eggs in storage. From the point of view of breeding flexibility, it is the unfertilized egg in storage which is needed for matching with selected semen samples. Given this breakthrough it would be possible to store hundreds and even thousands of eggs from one genetically superior dam, fertilizing them with semen from equally superior male stock, and then transferring the fertilized egg for incubation in a genetically inferior host animal.

So far, no such adequate method of storage has presented itself but Dr. Baker and his research group are studying closely the hormonal properties of the ovaries in the animal species concerned in the hope that these may yield the clue to longer life for immature eggs outside the ovary.

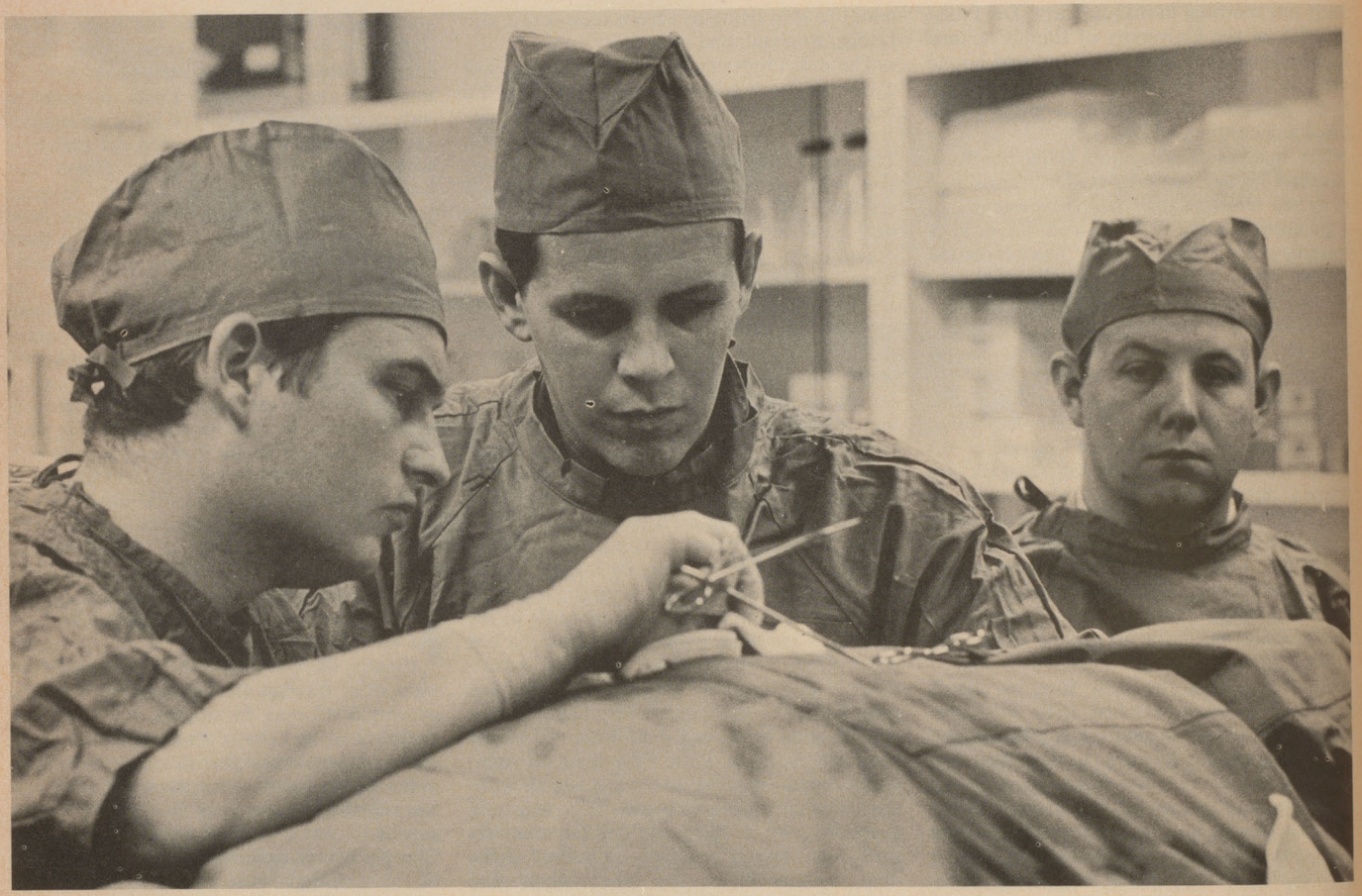
In one sense this problem is analogous to that faced by artificial inseminators in developing successful methods of storing frozen semen. But, as Dr. Baker points out, the egg is a much more sensitive and fragile thing and it is not suggested that similar techniques will answer this new riddle.

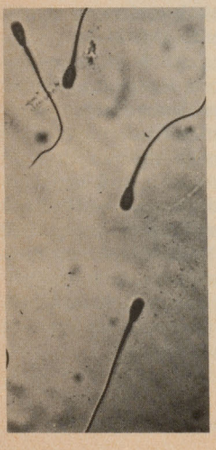
Finally, there is the problem of the effective transfer of the egg. In the main this has been accomplished only by surgery, a method too complicated and costly for commercial application. Japanese and British researchers, however, appear to have overcome the problems associated with transfer of the eggs by pipette, similar to that used in artificial insemination. The perfection and widespread introduction of this technique would provide considerable impetus to the development of ova transplants.

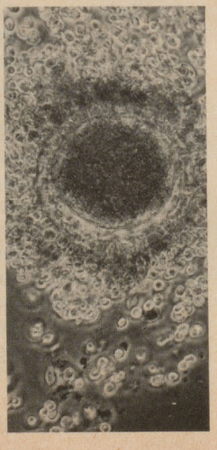
Dr. Baker sees his work as having significance beyond the agricultural field. In a separate project he is working closely with a pathologist at the Royal Victoria Hospital in studies of the human ovary. One aspect of this study is concerned with problems of infertility which he believes are growing in the human race.

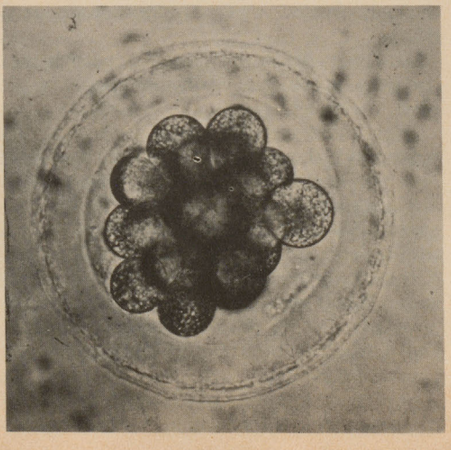
This work at Macdonald is still in its infancy. Dr. Baker joined the staff in 1965 but not until the large animal centre was opened last year did he have the kind of facilities necessary to carry out ova transplant experimentation on domestic livestock. It now promises to be one of the more exciting areas of research in the college's future.□

Anatomy of an ova transfer



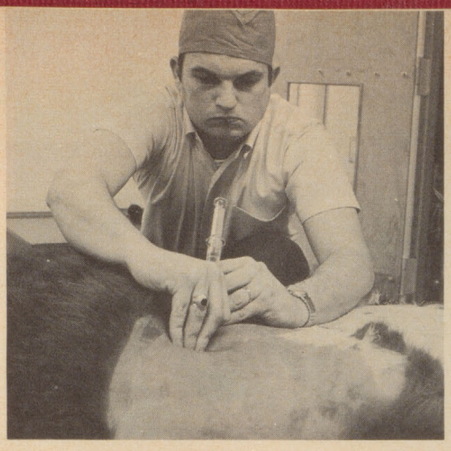


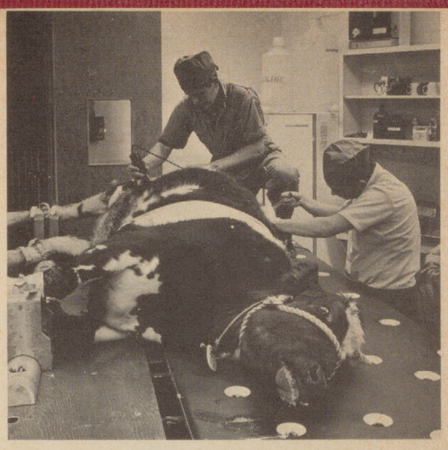




Above: Graduate student Jim Robertson, left, and animal physiologist Dr. Robert Baker begin their historic ova transfer operation as senior technician Harry Lawson looks on. The operation took place in the surgery of Macdonald College's new large animal teaching and research facility.

Left: Highly magnified views of bovine sperm and ova. Cells surrounding the immature follicular egg at centre are very important to the maturation process. Ovum at right has been fertilized and the cells have begun to divide and grow. At this stage, both eggs would be about the size of a pinhead.





For the research team of graduate student Jim Robertson and Dr. Robert Baker, assistant professor of animal science, the moment was critical. In the sterile, flourescent atmosphere of Macdonald's brand-new animal surgery Dr. Baker had just made the 14-inch high lumbar incision on a half-ton heifer that would open the way to the animal's oviducts. There, the team would inject 20 mature cow ova, each one only 200 microns in diameter, into the heifer's oviduct to await fertilization by a high quality sperm cell. It was the beginning of an operation that would last nearly three hours and would mark a "first" in the College's research activities.

Indeed, no such operation had ever been attempted in Canada before. It was unique because the objective was to fertilize inside the heifer an egg which had previously matured *in vitro*, that is, in a precisely-controlled incubator. Two days before the operation, Jim Robertson arrived at Macdonald from a slaughter-house with a test-tube containing 50 or 60 eggs which he had recovered from the ovaries of freshly-killed cows. At the College, he transferred the eggs into a synthetic, highly-purified culture media, and placed them in an incubator to mature for 36-40 hours. During the operation those eggs which had undergone maturation divisions would be surgically implanted in the "host" heifer's ampulla, that small area of the oviduct where an egg would have been fertilized had she ovulated normally.

Preparing the animal for surgery was not easy. After firmly securing her to a motorized, tilting table, Robertson and Dr. Baker shaved the heifer's flank (*top*) and administered a powerful tranquilizer and nerve-blocking treatment to anaesthetize her. The table was rolled under the lights and the operation began before an audience of curious Macdonald students (*right*).

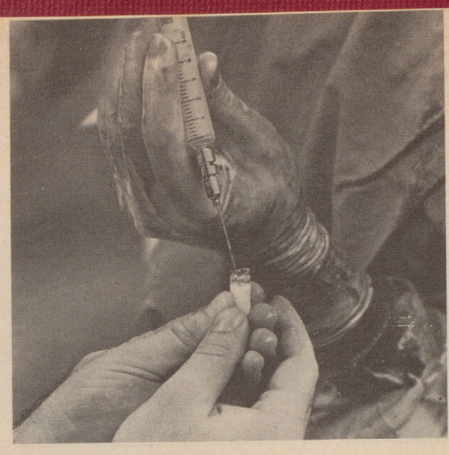
Carefully, so as not to touch anything but the tray of sterile instruments, Dr. Baker took a gleaming silver scalpel in his gloved hand. "Well, here goes," he said, and the scalpel slid smoothly down the heifer's flank followed by a thin trickle of blood. Slowly, deliberately, Dr. Baker worked his way through the muscle and the peritoneum. "Holy cow!" the doctor exclaimed, "this heifer's a tough one."

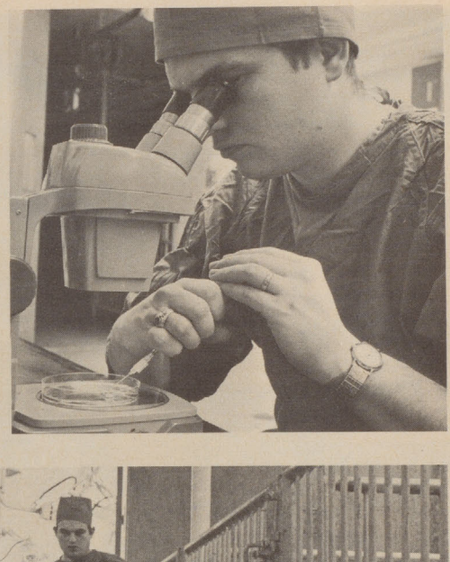
Anatomically, no two cows are identical, but the animal on the table (*right bottom*) was unusual. Her reproductive tract was rather small and several inches to the left of the incision, making it difficult to position the uterus.



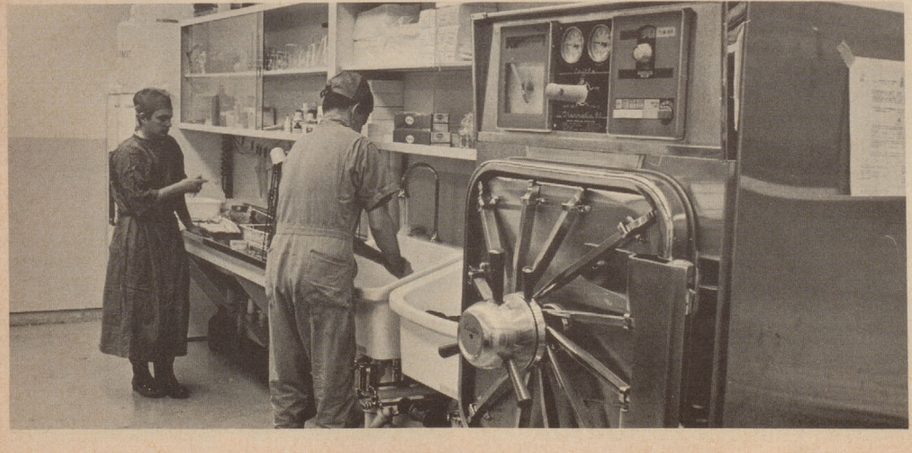


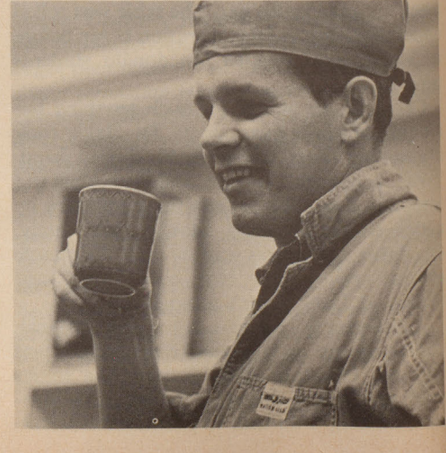












Anatomy of an ova transfer/continued

Dr. Baker ordered the table tilted forward so that he could gain easier access to her tract.

Under normal procedures the heifer would have been inseminated about 12 hours prior to the operation, but she had proved uncooperative and the decision was made to inject semen directly into her uterus. Two small vials of frozen semen were removed from a liquid nitrogen canister, warmed and examined under the microscope to see if the sperm were viable. As Dr. Baker filled his hypodermic (*top right*), Robertson filled his micro-pipette with follicular eggs fresh from the incubator (*left*). A short time later, the semen safely acclimatized in the heifer's uterus, the tricky job of finding the oviduct began. Finally, the team located the small tube (*far left*) and the eggs were transferred to the animal's oviduct.

The transfer complete, the team cleaned up. As Dr. Baker sutured the heifer, Robertson and the assistants sterilized the instruments and hosed down the surgery. The heifer was led to adjoining pens (*left*) and the team washed up (*bottom*). For the first time in three hours, Dr. Baker took a coffee break (*below*).

The operation was not a complete success. Three days later when the heifer was slaughtered, the team recovered only one of the 20 eggs — and it had not been fertilized. "But," said Dr. Baker, "the negative result is not important this first time around. We'll try again."□

Feedback to the farm

Upgrading farmers' skills is the difficult task of the Centre for Continuing Education.

"I think we went a little overboard on overhead doors." Galen Driver of Macdonald's Centre for Continuing Education was surveying the interior prospect of the college's new farm centre. It is, as Galen pointed out, the sort of place that would be easy to drive a manure spreader through. And that, as a matter of fact, was one of the things the planners had in mind when they designed the centre.

But the centre has other utilitarian features of more likely and frequent application.

In an institution which over the years has developed close rapport with large numbers of farmers in the surrounding region, Macdonald extension workers have learned to recognize some problems associated with bringing farm groups together on the campus. One problem was simply the physical one of finding college classrooms, during the academic year, suitable for sizable farm groups. This has become particularly acute as Macdonald's department of continuing education has begun to look at the week-long type of programme for farm people now becoming so popular across most of this continent.

This is where the farm centre, a squat, utilitarian building, only a stone's throw from the twin silo towers of Macdonald College farm, fits in.

"We've got an area here that handles 100 to 150 people at a time, if we need to," Galen Driver explained. "And the beauty of it is that it is right beside the farm. Over on the campus there was always a bit of a problem with an outside group wandering around the corridors looking for the right classroom. But with the centre it's different. We're right beside the farm and, as a matter of fact, a lot of farmers who come in to courses or meetings want to see the herd and the barn or the feedlot right away. It's a good ice-breaker."

The new farm centre has stood the college in good stead over recent months as the department for continuing education undertook to provide a crash course to train instructors for the federal provincial manpower re-training programme. In the particular category of programme in which Macdonald was involved, "re-training" is something of a misnomer. The courses offered to the instructors and those which the instructors will give in local communities are designed more for an upgrading of farmer skills. There are, of course, other types of training offered in rural areas by which it is hoped to siphon off some of the underemployed in agriculture.

The college became involved in the programme because, as Driver explained, "these manpower courses are popping up all over the rural scene.

"Last winter," he said, "one of the regional directors for the manpower programme phoned us in a panic and said 'I need an instructor for 20 days'. Now there just aren't that many qualified people around. We actually ended up staffing that course nine days out of the 20. This fall there were many courses approved under the manpower scheme and requests for instructors started to pile up here. We just didn't have the number of people needed so our reaction was to make a counter offer that we would put on a course at the instructor level if the local groups would select 20 or so persons to take them."

Most of these instructor candidates selected by local adult education officials have a farm background, and about two-thirds of them are actually living on farms. They receive pay while attending the course and are paid as instructors at an hourly rate ranging from $6 to $8, depending on local conditions.

While Macdonald technically has finished its obligations under the agreement the minute the instructors have completed their course, this is not the attitude adopted by the continuing education staff.

"We have to follow up," says Galen Driver, "I think we have a moral obligation to do so. We want to get out there and talk to these fellows and see the kinds of problems they have in the classroom." One reason for his concern is that the instructors' course concentrated on content for technical subjects, animal reproduction and soil and crop management, rather than on teaching methods.

"Actually, we cheated a bit on this," said Driver. "We did a lot of evening work with these fellows. We would just sit around the table while they made classroom presentations themselves and made critiques of each other's performance."

Although Driver admits that in a crash course such as this there is bound to be a certain amount of dilution of the original subject matter by the time it reaches the manpower trainee for whom it is ultimately intended, he feels that in some ways these "instant" instructors may do a better job than professional agriculturists.

"An academic type on the campus is inclined to use a lot of words — 'frosting on the cake' was how one of the men described it. Well, I think these fellows will take the frosting off the cake. They're so close to the scene that I'm quite sure these boys will not be relaying any information that isn't practical."

During the past couple of months, Driver has been following up in the rural areas of Quebec to see how his charges are making out. He found that most were doing quite well and was particularly pleased at the informal, seminar-like atmosphere which most were able to inspire in their classrooms. He pointed out that completion of the instructors' course was not regarded as a carte blanche to go out and teach.

"I would hope that these courses are good enough that they would start to get some kind of recognition," he said. "But I wouldn't suggest for a minute that this is going to meet all the training needs in the community. If we knew within the next four months that we were going to be doing this again next fall, I think we could do a better job of recruiting. And I think we might be a little more selective another time."

While there was no diploma attached to the course, each instructor candidate did get a private letter from the department showing both class marks and the student's marks. The letter indicated the particular areas in which the student was judged competent to teach and, in a few cases, suggested that he ought not to teach.

"These were the difficult letters to write," said Driver. "We didn't have any right to tell these people that they couldn't teach but where we felt that the fellow just couldn't communicate in a classroom situation, we simply suggested that they shouldn't get involved in this kind of thing."

Driver sees a growing role for this type of thing at Macdonald. "I certainly think we have an area of responsibility where training is involved. It is an agricultural college role, rather than beating around the country roads, confusing the issue of whether it is a college or a provincial extension responsibility. I hope we can fulfill it."□

The philosophy of food engineering

Lowering food costs by devising more efficient processing, handling and harvesting techniques is the goal of food engineers.

"We don't often think about food being scarce in Quebec. Yet we are really lucky that other parts of this country produce a surplus. We only produce between 30 and 50 per cent of what we eat in total."

Prof. Robert S. Broughton makes this statement to stress the immediacy of food production problems and to state the case for the significance of the department of agricultural engineering which he heads.

"In dealing with urban people," he says, "I find there are tremendous gaps in their knowledge of where food actually comes from and how it is handled along the way. Many young people have interests along this line but they don't know that such a thing as food engineering or agricultural engineering exists as a profession. There's a tendency for people to think of food as something so common that there isn't any problem in producing it."

In his relatively short tenure as chairman of the department, Prof. Broughton has worked strenuously for greater recognition for what he describes as "a very young profession in Canada." And some of that recognition has been coming. A new five-year curriculum has brought approval from, and permission for graduates to register with La Corporation des Ingenieurs du Quebec, a recognition which Prof. Broughton feels is timely in view of shortage of agricultural engineers in the face of current employment opportunities.

For anyone holding traditional concepts of an agricultural engineer as someone who designs machinery for Massey-Ferguson or consults farmers about tile drainage problems, Prof. Broughton's view of the profession's scope is a little breath-taking. These traditional lines of endeavour still stand, but Prof. Broughton puts at least equal emphasis on men with the skill and knowledge to design buildings for fruit and vegetable storage, for animal housing, and for food processing plants.

"When one looks at the cost of a product in a store and compares it with the price a farmer gets for it, you can see that a tremendous part of the food cost is in the processing and handling," he points out. "It follows that there is a considerable challenge to agricultural engineers to try to improve efficiency in this area."

Another challenge for the ag engineer lies in the desperate need for mechanized methods of harvesting specialized crops like tomatoes, strawberries and others which still require "stoop" labour. In the past three decades tremendous strides have been made in mechanizing field operations for hardier plants such as cereal grains. For fruits and vegetables, the task is not nearly so easy, nor is the matter of preservation in storage after harvest. Here, there is likelihood of much more interaction, as far as research is concerned, between agricultural engineering and the food science department.

The scope of interests under the department's wing has been considerably widened by the transfer of the Brace Research Institute headquarters to the lakeshore campus. There is naturally a touch of the exotic with a solar-powered desalination still in the Caribbean, or in the thought that newly-designed wind machines might help to irrigate the desert of some developing country.

But, as has perhaps too rarely been pointed out, Canada is a developing nation of sorts, too, and there is a reverse fascination in learning that some of the things being discovered under terms of the Brace bequest may one day have practical applications in our own country. Prof. Broughton points out, for example, that there are still many parts of Canada where independent power generators must be used because the cost of putting in overhead power lines is unreasonable.

"We looked into this in some drainage projects in areas where it may cost more than a dollar a foot to put in power lines," Prof. Broughton explained. "You have to put the pump where the water is to be lifted and if you are a mile away from a power line, there's five or six thousand dollars just to get the pump to the source, which is enough to buy several engines. But if the wind is blowing by this place freely, it may be cheaper to use wind to power the pumps."

As anyone familiar with the rural scene of thirty years ago is aware, the windmill is scarcely a new invention. But, as Prof. Broughton points out, most of the windmills that have been used in this country were designed before the age of aerodynamics, and until recently not much serious thought has been given to their re-design. Now some of the new ideas are being tested.

"We've built a three-bladed windmill that looks very much like an airplane propeller," Prof. Broughton reports. "We've been using it on an irrigation system in Barbados and we are now anticipating building a similar kind of machine for some of the windy spots in Eastern Canada."

He believes that there are also many places in Canada where more effective use could be made of solar energy. "When you consider the amount of heat we have to pump into our houses during the winter and the amount that goes to waste during the day with the sun shining, we think there could be applications quite separate from those of the arid lands where we could make use of the knowledge which Brace development officers have acquired."

Prof. Broughton sees the ag engineer of the future as someone likely working as part of a team on problems related to urban or suburban land use. "Many of these problems," he says, "may have partial answers in the knowledge which has been gained by agricultural engineers to work with municipal engineering departments or consulting engineers on land layouts." The same kind of teamwork with other branches of engineering would apply in the design and construction of food processing plants.

This kind of involvement in the larger community than agriculture may jar some traditional thinking about agricultural engineering as a profession, but it is obvious that the department at Macdonald is now geared for this new approach.□

The science of everyday living

Food Science: The application of physical, biological and social science knowledge toward the improvement and well-being of families.



Helping the confused shopper, through consumer education, is one of the many facets of Food Science at Macdonald.

Time was when educators established home economics courses because they thought that women should have an education planned specifically to prepare them in their future roles as wives and mothers. The girls, however, had other ideas: they wanted careers outside of the home. So, from the outset, they have applied the knowledge gained from university home economics studies to professional services such as the practice of dietetics, home economics, teaching, government extension services or consumer education.

The broad scope of home economics and its relation to dietetics has tended to confuse people outside the professions. "The easiest way to understand it," says Prof. Helen R. Neilson, director of Macdonald's School of Food Science, "is to think of home economics as the integration of certain physical, biological and social sciences, and applying the knowledge to the improvement and well-being of individuals and families."

The "new look" in home economics courses and opportunities is attracting more and more young women to universities in both the United States and Canada. "Today," says Dr. Neilson, "a girl wants a job with a future when she graduates. If the right man comes along and she marries, it's a secure feeling to know that one has a profession to fall back on when there is a new home to buy and expenses pile up. Also, graduates who qualify as home economists or dieticians have opportunities to undertake responsible positions."

The school has come a long way since it was established at McGill as the School of Household Science over 60 years ago. In common with many North American universities, even the name has changed — from Household Science to Food Science — a decision taken in 1967 to define its role more precisely. With the excellent facilities available at Macdonald for advanced work in foods and nutrition, the name was a natural choice. "Irrespective of the name," says Dr. Neilson, "the aims and objectives of the course remain the same. Graduates will continue to go into the dietetic profession and become professional home economists. The choice will be up to the individual, based on her interest and aptitudes."

To a greater and greater extent, the emphasis in home economics in the schools today is in the area of family resources and relationships. Since the Faculty of Education offers suitable background courses for this emphasis, one way to obtain the necessary qualifications to teach home economics is to complete a degree in the School of Food Science and then enrol in a postgraduate course in Education; another is to enrol in that Faculty for a BEd degree in home economics.

What sort of work do food scientists do? At Macdonald, studies in foods and nutrition are becoming increasingly important since practical nutrition problems exist in every country. Internationally, examples of gross malnutrition and undernutrition are dramatic enough, but those closer to home are equally important. There is an urgent need for more practicing nutritionists to deal with a wide range of problems, from obesity to malnutrition due to poverty and/or ignorance. One research project currently under way is a study of the nutritive value of foods of the Canadian Arctic and the use of fish protein concentrate in food products.

Dr. Neilson points out that the school also emphasizes the administration of food service operations and food production management. "There are many challenging opportunities for both men and women in these industries," she says, "and they are jobs which require a knowledge of business and administrative procedures as well as a knowledge of the food product being developed or produced."

Consumer education — where material things such as food, clothing and shelter are studied in relation to the family's financial resources and the management of the household — is attracting an increasing number of home economists. The establishment of the governmental Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs reflects concern about the products and resources supplied to consumers. The consumer, producer and distributor are all interrelated and the home economist, whether she is a teacher or employed in government services or with industry, has a role to play in the application of knowledge to improve the lives of individuals or families.

In the field of hospital service, there is a chronic shortage of people qualified in dietetics, a profession whose scope includes administrative, teaching and therapeutic dietetics. Dieticians in the latter specialization often participate in research studies conducted by medical teams in hospitals.

At home and abroad, there is a shortage of qualified personnel in the areas of home economics, food management and nutrition. "All sorts of help is needed in areas where attempts are being made to raise the standard of living," declares Dr. Neilson. "These are exciting and stimulating activities for adventuresome spirits, and are often the true test of the ability to apply knowledge gained at the university for the benefit of others."□

Forestry with a human touch

Bridging the gap between agriculture and forestry is the task of Macdonald's Woodlot Management department.

The best part of a decade has slipped away since Alvin Hamilton, as a freshman minister of agriculture, began talking in a starry-eyed way about the virtues of tree farming. Such is the vulnerability of an elected official that Hamilton's tree farming theories became some kind of public joke, a butt for the cartoonist's jibe, leaving the image of a hayseed minister stomping the country with handouts of Christmas tree seedlings.

From the surface of things, at least, these cynics now have the chance to say "I told you so. Another pipe dream gone west." On the cold balance sheets of agricultural statistics, the income which Canadian farmers receive from the sale of forest products has been little altered during the sixties. Woodlot and maple-bush products together usually bring in about $35 million, less than one per cent of the nation's total farm income. And there has been no significant increase in that figure since the encouragement of farm woodlot management became a part of the national agricultural programme back in 1961.

Criticism like this, however, doesn't take into consideration either the nature of forest production or some of the less tangible benefits which accrue from improved management of forest resources. This is the role for a patient man, like Prof. A. R. C. Jones, chairman of the woodlot management department.

"In terms of productivity," says Prof. Jones, "the private forests of Eastern Canada are producing 40 per cent of the total cut, and up to now there has been very little attention given to this private forest land.

"We need men who can bridge the gap between agriculture and forestry. The training that foresters are getting does not contain anything relating to people; it is related to forests only. This is fine when they're working for industry in the boreal forests, but when they're working in the southern areas which are the most productive, then they've got to be training in extension methods."

Behind Prof. Jones' argument lies a growing conviction that there is a need for a specific option in resource management at Macdonald. "We feel there is a need to integrate a land use course, in toto," he maintains. "We've got all the related departments here: soils, land development and water, forestry and wildlife. We envision this as a resource management option in the faculty of agriculture, rather similar to an option that the department of soils has come up with at the University of Guelph."

A suggestion for such an option was made by Prof. Jones' department two or three years ago. It attracted considerable support in the pulp and paper industry, and some unfavourable reaction from other forestry faculties across the country. "They wanted to know," said Prof. Jones, "how we could give a graduate in forestry anything here that would be an additional skill. Perhaps they were accusing us of trying to teach forestry management in one easy lesson, but we were thinking in terms of a broader approach, because land uses are changing and in rural areas especially, land is becoming more important for outdoor recreation and wildlife. Now, they're all swinging around to this point of view."

The breadth of approach which Prof. Jones has in mind is reflected in the organization chart for his department. Perhaps more than any other department at the college it is oriented away from the classroom to off-campus contacts. A project which Prof. Jones feels has particular value is the establishment of different levels of woodlot management, depending upon the woodlot owner's income.

One group which is drawing considerable attention are relative newcomers to the woodlot business, city owners who have acquired forested acreage in the country, or property which they want to re-forest. Many of this group attend an evening extension course of twelve lectures in woodlot management which the department offers each year on the McGill campus. Prof. Jones rates this group as being very keen. Many of them own property in the Laurentians and attend three or four field days or equipment demonstrations each year. "These people don't have to get their living from the land," Prof. Jones points out, "so they can put off returns for a longer period. They can afford to produce high quality. They want a nice green forest."

At the other extreme are the marginal farmers, many of whom have yet to improve on the traditional management method of clear cutting every 40 years. "This is the hardest group," says Prof. Jones. "It is very hard to get these fellows to invest something now to get paid back even in ten years, which is about as short as you can expect in forestry. In Ontario, they've found that in low income areas the best thing they can do is to teach something about Christmas trees, cash crops, short term crops, because in most cases the forest is being whipped right off. This is why, back since 1960, we've been doing these cuttings for marginal owners. If we could get them to liquidate their resources slowly, instead of all at once, their income would be evened out a bit and they might adopt some improved methods."

Critical to this kind of encouragement for marginal woodlot owners is the development of earlier-maturing varieties of commercial trees. A couple being watched closely at Macdonald are larch and hybrid poplar. Hybrid poplar, for example, matures for pulpwood purposes in about 15 years and for veneer in about 25. Larch takes somewhat longer.

"We're recommending some of these for low income owners. With thinnings we think you could have a crop in 20 years. But this is only for pulpwood. Actually, sawmills are dropping out of business but there is still going to be a need for quality, and this is where the cream is as far as dollars go. There are fewer people who are going to be able to wait long."

Yet despite this, the economics of future woodlot operations do not necessarily rule out the marginal owner. In few cases is the farm woodlot the primary income earner for a family. But, combined with apple or small dairy production, the well-managed lot does provide worthwhile return especially because it absorbs labour at a time of year when other farm operations are slack. Many farmers and their sons who once found winter employment in the woods with company operations are gradually being replaced by increasing mechanization. For these, development of a home farm woodlot provides alternative income.

The real blueprint for future farm woodlot management in Eastern Canada is undergoing a prolonged test in the Chateauguay Valley. There, with a $10,000 annual grant from the Quebec ARDA program, the department has set up a woodlot assistance research project designed to show the difference in woodlot returns between managed and non-managed operations. At the half-way mark in the five-year project, about 60 woodlot owners have entered into the scheme, representing more than 10 per cent of the 40,000 wooded areas in Huntington County.

It is too early to state flatly that extension guidance to woodlot management has proved its worth, but both Prof. Jones and his colleagues and ARDA officials have indicated their faith in the method. If they are right, another decade may prove Alvin Hamilton not such a pipedreamer after all. And that, from dreaming to reality, would still be less time than it takes a hybrid poplar to mature.□



Careful management of Canada's forest resources can mean valuable cash crops for the farmer and marginal woodlot owner alike.

Haven for the anti-specialist syndrome

Among many professionals in "agriculture", particularly among those whose task it is to discover and impart new truths about the world's first civilizing industry, there is a growing doubt about the meaningfulness of the word, whose Latin roots suggest only the tilling of fields. Yet it is not so much ancient origins of the word as its modern connotation which disturbs leading educationists in the agricultural field.

Vice-principal and Dean George Dion at Macdonald College is one who believes that both the faculties of agriculture and of household science have suffered seriously from the handicaps associated with their traditional names. At Macdonald, the recent adoption of the title School of Food Science has been aimed at solving part of the problem, but the main one still exists.

"It is an undeniable fact," says Dr. Dion, "that the name agriculture has a negative attraction for potential students. For too many people it is equated with plowing and milking. It doesn't offer, except to the initiated, any suggestion of the excitement or sophistication which has arisen among its disciplines within the past generation. It is a rapidly evolving profession and a flood of changes in its technology are dissolving a lot of academic attitudes and disciplinary boundaries."

There is a curious anomaly here. As the science of agriculture becomes increasingly complex, it would seem logical to assume that it might suffer, as medicine or physics have, from an extreme degree of specialization. Yet evidence to support Dr. Dion's statement that disciplinary boundaries are being dissolved is not hard to find on the Macdonald campus.

One good example is offered by the research and instruction in meteorology undertaken by the department of physics. "There has been some question as to whether or not there should be an option in agrometeorology," says the department chairman, Dr. R. H. Douglas, who still retains his association with Stormy Weather Research group at McGill, where he lectured in meteorology before assuming his present post. "We've been kicking this idea around and it may turn out that there is really no place for it here but rather that our job is to teach some meteorology to all the undergraduates in all the other options.

"If we play our part in teaching some meteorology to all students", says Dr. Douglas, "then they should know where to go to ask intelligent questions if they come up against a real problem." This sort of graduate, Dr. Douglas believes, could play a useful role in the developing field of medium range forecasting geared especially to agricultural needs. While his basic training would be agricultural, and while he would not make up such a forecast, he would be familiar enough with the field and its terminology to interpret forecasts to the farmer in terms of what the farmer needs to know.

Another research project which cuts across department lines also has its origins in the physics department. It is a lab project, related to meteorology, designed to measure energy exchange processes between foliage and the surrounding environment. Directed by Dr. N. N. Barthakur and supported by both the National Research Council and the Quebec Agricultural Research Committee, the project is earmarked for field studies as well next summer.

The kind of equipment which Dr. Barthakur has set up in the basement of the physics building, a wind tunnel and radiation scanner complex, might appear specialized enough to ward off any but the dedicated physicists, but this is not the case. Says Dr. Douglas: "There are a number of other departments interested: soil scientists who are worried about heat and water going in and out of the soil; our agronomists, naturally; ag engineering in the hydrology aspects; and even entomology."

How much of this cross-pollination at the research level seeps down to the undergraduate student? The answer seems to be some, but not enough. Take microbiology for example. "The future for this department," declares chairman Dr. Robert MacLeod, "lies in providing a focus for inter-disciplinary studies which involve not only disciplines in our own faculty, but in those from outside as well. And it won't be an easy task."

Dr. MacLeod has been concerned by the failure of his department to attract students trained in other disciplines, particularly in chemistry and physics, to undertake graduate studies in microbiology. He believes that part of this failure stems from a lack of constant communication among the various disciplines. His department has tried to overcome this by inviting specialists from other areas and other institutions to talk to microbiology students and staff.

Over in ag engineering, Prof. Robert Broughton agrees that there is a real move toward the inter-disciplinary approach among the various departments, but also points out one thing which works against it at the student level. "Often students would prefer to take courses more closely related to their own specialty," he says. "Unfortunately, it isn't until they get to their senior year that they see where all these pieces fit together."

There has been one recent move on the campus intended to give younger students a broader outlook or orientation toward their career, a sophomore course labelled, for the sake of convenience, agricultural history. Given by Dr. Dion, who frankly admits that it also helps to let students know that "deans are human after all," the course content actually ranges much further afield than its title would suggest. "How much chance," asks Dr. Dion, "do you get in a biochemistry lecture to talk about the philosophy of professionalization in agriculture, whether or not there is a conflict between science and religion, the role of do-gooders and such outfits as FAO?"

The hope is that such an overview of this broad-based profession which provide some of the necessary cohesion to prevent it being completely compartmentalized. But perhaps a more unifying force comes from the nature of the profession itself. As Dr. D. Keith Kevan, chairman of the entomology department observes: "There may seem to be very little in common between the department of entomology, for instance, and the department of agricultural economics, but you'd be surprised how much actual interplay there is. We've had one person on the staff here who was working on the economics of pesticides."

Even without a conscious effort, this interplay creeps constantly into the affairs of the college. A physicist studying heat interchange between plants and their environment seeks the counsel of an agronomist. An agronomist working on forage management finds himself led inevitably to the problems of forage handling and the need for guidance from an agricultural engineer. And the ag engineer, studying the ultimate compressibility of food products realizes that his work has implications for the agricultural economist.

Each of these specialists may squirm a bit at the outmoded label for their profession, but until a more precise and meaningful one is created, they appear bound together by too many threads of common purpose to permit the disaster of complete specialization.□

Local branch studies student unrest

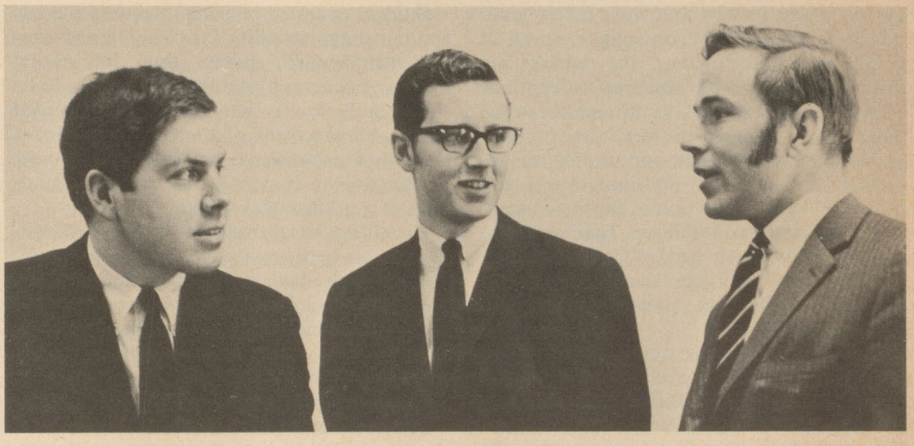
The McGill Society of Montreal's "Student Unrest" Committee finds some answers . . . and many more questions.

Last June, in the wake of the unrest at McGill following the November 1967 *Daily* affair, the directors of the McGill Society of Montreal appointed a committee of three to look first-hand at the problem of student unrest and report back to the board with its findings. This January, after six months of study and discussion, the committee (John Stikeman, BEng '65, John Cleghorn, BCom '62 and Michael Fish, BArch '56) issued its report. The document is remarkable, not so much for what it says about student unrest but more for the questions it poses about the role of graduates in their university.

From the outset, the committee's basic objective was one of "simply acquainting itself with what is going on at McGill and presenting the facts to the Board for further discussion and suggestion." The directors felt that the lack of "hard information" on student unrest tended to place them at a disadvantage when reporting to their membership, and meetings of the board tended to dwell on the situation to the detriment of the programmes which they thought they should be running. At the time the committee was set up, the Tripartite Commission on the Nature of the University had called for briefs from all interested parties, but the local branch had decided not to submit a brief in view of the lack of time available to prepare one. Nevertheless, as Mike Fish put it: "We felt affected by the events and that we might have something to contribute to the solution of the problems which had arisen, though we did not see exactly how."

The committee set about having discussions with student leaders, activists, faculty members and others on the McGill staff. Over the summer and fall, Stikeman, Cleghorn and Fish participated in panel discussions on student unrest (one of which was sponsored by the McGill Society of Montreal itself), and learned what they could from a small library of publications and books on the subject.

The committee's findings were, admittedly, "very similar to those which have been well expressed in a number of publications and which have received wide distribution." It noted the similarities of student unrest everywhere with the case at McGill, and opined that it was "bound to happen" although real blame was hard to place in a situation where "conditions change too rapidly for everyone to be able to play the game by the same rules." The committee also conceded that, while the student case for changing the government of the University and for reform in such areas as teaching methods and the exam system is a strong one, the administration "has already taken some constructive steps toward alleviating the problems." Moreover, it said, the administration was "severely and seriously challenged in a way that ensured its being placed in the most unfavourable ultimate position: they were damned if they did, and damned if they didn't."



Left to right: Student Unrest Committee members John Cleghorn, John Stikeman and Michael Fish discuss recent disruptions.

Central to the committee's conclusions was what John Stikeman described as "the need for the public to listen to the students, to get involved. It makes no sense to stand back and with deaf ears say, 'What do you really want?' I would hope that people start appreciating some of the answers more than hearing their own voice repeat the question."

The turning point for the committee came, however, when the students they interviewed turned the tables on them. "We were extremely well received by the students," reported Mike Fish. "But, when they asked us what our Society represented, what our opinions were, what interests we were serving, we were quite frankly . . . unable to give a clear and meaningful answer. To say that we were the local arm of the Graduates' Society may be true. However, we would not have been doing the study if this were all." Fish's comments were later echoed by McGill Society president W. James Reilly, BA '60 who said, "This study is not complete in a sense. We have come to some conclusions on student unrest, but I think this has led us to realize that we have also got to examine ourselves, both in the light of the problems on the campus and also the relationships of the Graduates' Society with the graduates at large — in Montreal or outside."

The concern of the McGill Society's directors with their own role as graduates in the life of the University reflects in part the changing nature of the board itself. "Five years ago," says Jim Reilly, "when I came on the board, I was the youngest member. Today, our directors average about 30 years of age, and we know that in a few years most of the parent Society's members will be around thirty. We have lost touch with the younger graduate and we cannot afford to do so."

Furthermore, adds Mike Fish, "We think that graduates are in a position unique among the members of the University community and the citizens at large, to be able to take a fresh, dispassionate look at the situation of the University today . . and to make comments and suggestions. This is something we are not doing now. At the same time, we must look to our own organization to see the extent of institutionalization which has taken place in the past. One thing is sure: the graduates of the 70's are going to need a restructured Graduates' Society for a restructured University with more relevance and contact between the parts."

In the light of the Graduates' Society's own impending examination of its nature and purposes, it would seem that the McGill Society of Montreal will play a vital part in reshaping the role of graduates at large.□

The student as builder

McGill students — with University support — prepare for construction of a student-managed 320-unit residence.

by George N. M. Currie

Scarcely a day goes by that some fellow graduate does not comment on student unrest at McGill and, unfortunately, the remarks are usually associated with hesitancy to continue financial support to McGill through the Alma Mater Fund. During the next few months, graduates may have the opportunity to appraise student ingenuity and initiative as they embark on the construction of the first student owned and operated residence. Their ability to carry out this much needed project, largely with their own resources, may provide graduates with a view of the more constructive side of student activism.

The opportunity arose as a result of an application received by the University from the Students' Council requesting assistance in the financing and construction of a student owned and operated residence for mixed occupancy to house 320 unmarried students. The initiative in this project comes from the Students' Society Housing Committee which investigated the current housing situation at McGill to determine modes of student involvement. Several University administrative officials — notably Vice-Principal (Planning and Development) Carl A. Winkler — met with the students during the research phase.

Last summer the committee was ready to act. It approached local architects, Philip Bobrow, BArch '60, and George Buchanan, to prepare a feasibility study for a high-rise that would feature "groupings" of rooms instead of long corridors of unconnected rooms.

This requirement is central to the project. It is felt that physically, long corridors prevent contact among residents and defeat the purpose of the University's residences being a full part of the student's educational experience.

The 45-page feasibility study calls for construction of a ten-storey residence with an additional floor for concessions and services, plus a parking garage which is required by municipal by-laws. The total floor area would be 91,500 square feet; the estimated capital cost $1,620,820. The basic element of the residence is the "house" which has sleeping, washing, cooking, eating and living facilities for six to eight students with bedrooms around a common living area. Approximately three houses would form a group, with a group common room acting as an additional area for residents to intermingle. The building would include such ancillary facilities as laundry rooms, sun decks, and retail shops.

Student operated housing involves residents assuming responsibility for cleaning and simple maintenance chores, thus minimizing operating costs and enabling rental rates to be significantly lower than normal commercial prices. Management of the residence will be through a professional building management service or by a student group under the guidance of a professional service.

Experience has proven that such student residences can be successful. With minimum university involvement and modest financial aid, they have existed since 1937 at the University of Toronto, and since 1964 at the University of Waterloo. George Grimson, executive assistant to the Principal, who visited these residences reports that, "There are many administrative and social problems involved in the operation of the co-operative residences, as can be imagined when every student has a voice in management". However, he notes "In the financial operation, the student management of both co-operatives appears to have taken a firm and realistic attitude towards operating costs and collection of fees, and are very budget conscious".

The well-publicized failure of the residents of Toronto's co-operative residence college, Rochdale, to handle their affairs efficiently does not deter the McGill students. "At Rochdale," says housing chairman Brian Hirst, a second year architecture student who became a partial student in order to gain practical experience through this venture, "they gave no thought to how they would organize themselves". According to Hirst, Rochdale's long corridors prevent contact and inhibit social activities. The unique design of the McGill project should eliminate this problem and permit effective organization.

Initially the McGill students expressed a desire to manage the entire project from start to finish on their own at no cost to the University and without involvement of the University administration. The assistance sought by the students from the Board of Governors was in arranging permanent financing, dealing with government regulatory agencies, and providing interim financing.

Before deciding on the merits of the students' proposal, the University administration wanted factual data on the extent of the shortage of student housing and the types of accommodation required. The students had anticipated this requirement and a market research firm was retained jointly by the University and the Students' Council to survey a representative sample of the student population. The survey confirmed a shortage of suitable housing: about 31%, or a total of approximately 3,600 students require university provided residences. McGill residences now provide accommodation for 1,500, leaving an apparent shortage of about 2,100 beds.

Housing Priorities Considered

In late November the students' proposal was brought before a meeting of the Board; Brian Hirst was present to answer questions. The governors were aware of the unsatisfactory housing conditions in the "ghetto" area to the east of the campus and of the increasing difficulty in obtaining accommodation near the University as older rooming houses are torn down to permit construction of new apartment buildings. Thus, sympathetic consideration of the project was assured from the outset.

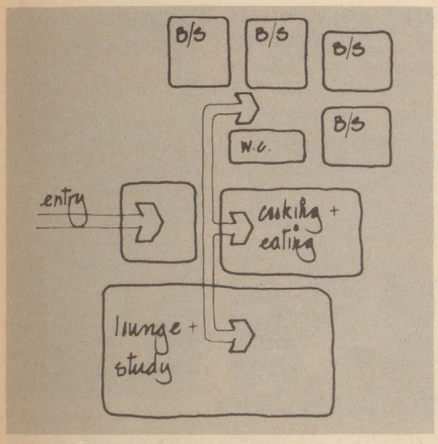
However, the governors had to consider the project in the light of other demands and commitments, particularly with respect to plans already under consideration for other forms of student housing. It was therefore resolved that the following priorities should be established for student housing projects:

1. The construction of a University owned and operated residence, for which funds are already available, to accommodate increased student needs arising from the move to the Montreal campus by the Faculty of Education now located at Macdonald College (since the governors met the Provincial Government has reclassified this residence as a new project for consideration with the 1969-70 capital budget).
2. The student residence.
3. Apartments for married students to be owned and operated by the University.

It was also resolved to encourage the Students' Society in its effort to put "co-operatives" into operation in old houses so that experience may be gained before the major project is opened.

The Board of Governors agreed to assist the Students' Council in obtaining permanent financing and authorized a loan of $500,000 at 5¾% interest to December 31, 1970 as interim financing in order that work could proceed. Adequate safeguards have been provided to protect the University, but it is specifically understood that the direction and management of the project will be left entirely in the hands of the students.

The architect's sketch shows individual bed-study rooms combining with group cooking, eating and lounge areas to form a house unit.



However, since the Governors met, the students have had difficulty in obtaining the required approval from the Quebec Housing Authority (QHA), a government agency. They have been advised by the Department of Education to deal through the Fédération Co-op Habitat du Québec, which is entrusted by QHA as their agents for experimental student housing project. If it accepts a project, Co-Op Habitat reserves the right to exercise a measure of control over the design, construction and operation of the residence. The students, because of the uniqueness of their project, are naturally reluctant to relinquish full control.

In an effort to avoid the roadblock, if it cannot be solved by further negotiations between the students and Co-Op Habitat, McGill has now included the project in its capital requests to Quebec. McGill's position as a major Quebec institution makes it eligible for money for such an experimental project without having to deal through Co-Op Habitat, and so it is possible that McGill may receive the money for the project before the students do. If so, the residence would be built with student involvement in the construction phase, and leased back to the students later.

Dealing with government requires patience, a quality sometimes lacking among student leaders. The delay in obtaining the funds has led to several attempts by certain activist students to force the Board of Governors to build the residence out of endowment funds. Because funds are apparently available elsewhere, because prior government approval is required for all University projects, regardless of the source of funds, and because university finance is generally precarious, the Governors cannot at this time accept this demand.

The Board, as one of its safeguards, will not advance the students the $500,000 until Quebec approves the project in principle. According to the students, this has caused them to lose the chance to take an option on an excellent site near the campus, but this seems questionable as the Students' Society had the funds from their own resources to pick up the option.

The attempts to renovate and operate old buildings as "Co-Ops" has been abandoned, because rents would be too high and attention would be diverted from the main student project. The latter, however, would not be the only one undertaken by the Students Society, for in fact the students see it as only a pilot project for more residences under student control. The Toronto co-operative, for example, now owns 31 houses in addition to the recently opened Rochdale College.

The decision of the Board of Governors to back the McGill students in the construction of their first student owned and operated residence is significant, even though at press time the project has yet to get off the ground. Its successful completion will do two things: it will provide a much-needed additional student residence which of itself will benefit the University community; and it will also provide student leaders with the authority and corresponding responsibility to enable them to show what they can do. Indeed they have demonstrated sufficient interest, initiative and skill that they are already included in the planning and operation of other University residences.

Those who have been priviliged to work closely with today's students respect their general level of maturity and ability. Others, including most graduates, have not had the same exposure and have frequently formed different impressions. The proposed residence provides a good opportunity for strengthening the understanding and mutual respect of students, University administration and graduates. □

The Society and Housing

When the Graduates' Society spearheaded a successful capital campaign after WW I, Stephen Leacock made an eloquent plea that a substantial sum be used for student housing. For men, it was to be a long wait until the construction of Douglas Hall and eventually of McConnell, Molson and Gardner Halls: The RVC extension was only built in 1965.

There is a feeling at McGill that there is still plenty of room for an increase in institutional residences — many students do not want to be caught up in the daily round of cooking, bed-making and other household chores. For a normal session, men's fees for board and residence are $775 ($815 maximum for women), not much more expensive than the probable minimum cost of $55/month for a furnished room (without board) in the proposed student residence.

Two significant possibilities arise: Why doesn't the University pursue a more aggressive policy of housing development for students? This raises the whole question of priorities for campus buildings and the problem of Provincial guarantees for mortgages which effectively limit the rate of overall building development. The other possibility is that McGill should pursue a sociologically integrated housing development to provide traditional accommodation, cooperative dwellings, and apartments for married students (with or without children). McGill now has 4 apartment buildings for married students which provide accommodation for 156 families.

What will McGill's student housing needs be in 10 years' time? With the uncertainties created by the new CEGEP programme, and the changing social profile of today's student, no one really knows. But judging from the questions asked at the last meeting of the Society's Board of Directors, graduates have a lively concern for the plight of the scheme described by George Currie. What we, as graduates, can do remains a large question. Perhaps a grandiose plan is too much to hope for. □

Andrew Allen

Society activities

by Andrew Allen

As Branch activities have been limited during December and January there are only four meetings to report. At the January 24th McGill Society of Vancouver annual meeting, Michael Dodman, BA '57, BSc '58 — who, when he isn't running CKNW and disc-jockeying, is writing a book on country music — was elected president. Guest speakers at this meeting were Dean Maurice McGregor of the Faculty of Medicine who presented a general survey of the changing scene at McGill and Department of Medicine chairman Dr. Douglas G. Cameron who outlined McGill's new responsibilities for medical training in Kenya, illustrating his talk with some of his own pictures.

Earlier that week five of the Society's staff were at a District Conference of the American Alumni Council in New Haven and took the opportunity to hold an informal gathering of McGill graduates in Connecticut. Some forty people met for a casual exchange of news and views of the University.

Dean Stanley Frost took the opportunity of a trip west to speak in San Diego on February 22nd and in Winnipeg on February 25th. Both occasions were well attended and provided enthusiastic audiences for one of McGill's wittiest speakers. Dean Frost contrasted the problems and immobilization of Senate and other administrative organs of McGill with the flourishing activity in purely academic fields, dwelling with particular enthusiasm on one of his own responsibilities, the new McLennan Library.

Future branch meetings already confirmed are: Professor Max Dunbar addressing the Calgary annual meeting, March 27th; Dr. R. Kinch on April 9th in London, Ontario; Professor E. R. Pounder at the Victoria, B.C. spring meeting on April 24th; Dean George d'Ombrain at St. Catharines, Ontario on April 30th; Dr. Douglas Cameron on May 13th at Saskatoon; and a dinner meeting in New York on July 16th, coinciding with the American Medical Association's annual meeting.

In Montreal

The Alumnae Society, holding its Public Speaking Contest as we go to press, is planning three activities for the coming months: at the April 16th meeting Madame Claire Kirkland-Casgrain BA '47, BCL '50 will be the featured speaker; in late April a Theatre Night will be held with proceeds going to the Alumnae Scholarship and Bursary Fund; and on May 22nd, Vice-Principal (Administration) Robert Shaw will address the annual meeting.

Not to be outdone by the fairer sex, the McGill Society of Montreal has prepared a full complement of programmes: On February 11th, the Red and White Revue "Odysseus, Won't You Please Come Home" was seen by 100 graduates; a spring sugaring-off party is slated for April 19th; and the "McGill Trot" evening at Blue Bonnets raceway will be held on April 8th.

Campus unrest has created extra activities at the Society's headquarters but we have not yet determined how to keep graduates in immediate touch with events. The *McGill News* is limited in terms of rapid communication by its printing schedule, but on the other hand, a single sheet of news mailed to graduates costs $4000. In an attempt to meet the demand for a steadier information flow, we send some material to all branch executives and other information to branch presidents only.

The general 1969 Reunion Committee made a delayed start, but is now fully constituted under the chairmanship of Mary Herzberg. Committee members Rea Brown, Charles W. Peters, Douglas S. Pryde, W. James Reilly, Ian A. Soutar and W. Robert Tucker have planned the Society's annual meeting for October 2nd, and on Friday, October 5th a luncheon will be followed by visits to faculty seminars and demonstrations. On Saturday afternoon graduates will attend the usual football luncheon and 25-year reception. Reunion will culminate Saturday evening with an easy-going reception and dance entitled "Carrefour". Any member of the general reunion class who has not received some details of this programme is invited to complain forthwith.

Why Branches?

With an inquiry commencing into the nature and appropriate activities of the Society, questions have been raised here and there about the functions of branches. Clearly, the Society's review will have to take these problems into account, but it is valuable, even at this early stage, to raise some of the issues.

One need not be a disciple of Marshall McLuhan to recognize that there has been a tremendous change in form and content of communication since the last war. More books are being published, there are fewer newspapers and these have a dwindling circulation, small magazines are disappearing and the poorer mass-circulation magazines are also going under.

The rise of television and, in particular, the recent development of educational television has discouraged even the most serious-minded from leaving their living rooms. Movie theatres are becoming emptier and emptier. Lecture halls have been virtually transferred to the television screen.

In our case, it *is* possible to describe the events at the University without holding branch meetings, but we think such local gatherings have an important function to perform.

Branch Objectives

We must recognize that branches vary greatly in attitude and cost of programmes. In large cities, for example, costs can become almost prohibitive for younger graduates. Nevertheless, an occasional face-to-face meeting of local graduates can be an enriching experience.

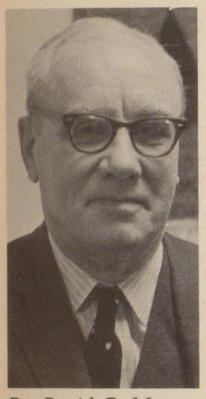
Sometimes the meeting plays a purely social function. But a local group can provide many other services through well-defined programmes: enthusiastic groups of Alma Mater Fund supporters can rally further help; professional groups can learn the status of a particular faculty; and parents can discover what McGill has to offer their children.

The role of the Graduates' Society in the continuing education of its members is an important issue. Continuing education means different things to professionals as compared to those with no specialized interests — for instance, the housewife.

Taking many forms, it can be tailored to local needs — if the Society decides to provide such services. Programmes might range from a medical seminar on the west coast attended by three or four members of McGill's Medical Faculty to a lecture by a professor on the role of the cinema in modern society.

The whole area of branch programmes is complex and will have to be carefully studied by the special committee which is conducting the review of the Graduates' Society chaired by Society Second Vice-President David Culver, BSc '47. An answer will have to be found to the perplexing problem: what needs do those members outside Montreal feel can be provided by local Society meetings? Any graduate comment would be most welcome at this time.□

Where they are and what they're doing



Dr. David C. Munroe
BA '28, MA '30, '38



Robert F. Shaw
BEng '33

'08

R. O. McMurtry, BA '05, BCL '08, has retired as chairman of the Quebec Committee of the Canadian Save the Children Fund.

'10

Dr. George W. Runnels, Arts '10, mayor of Hudson, P.Q. since 1951, recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday. Canada's oldest mayor says he will retire this year in favour of a younger man.

'20

H. P. MacKeen, BA '14, BCL '20, has been appointed the first chancellor of Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

'22

J. R. Hughes, BCom '22, has been appointed chairman of the board of directors of McFarlane Son and Hodgson Ltd.

'26

Dr. H. F. Moseley, BA '26, director of the accident service of the Royal Victoria Hospital has been appointed Robert Jones Lecturer for 1969 by the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The lecture, on the subject "Recurrent Dislocation of the Shoulder", will be delivered at the time of the meeting of the British Orthopaedic Association next autumn.

'28

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, MA '28, is acting-president of strife-torn San Francisco State College.
Dr. David C. Munroe, BA '28, MA '30, MA '38, special assistant to the principal of McGill and vice-president of the Superior Council of Education for Quebec, has been named chairman of an advisory board on higher education in Nova Scotia.

'29

Robert W. Jones, Com '29, has been appointed general manager of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association.

'31

Raymond Caron, BA '28, BCL '31, has been elected Library Trustee in the City of Westmount.
Phillip M. de Chazal, BSc '31, has been appointed director of technical services for Stanley Works of Canada Ltd.
Bernard Goodman, CA '31, has been appointed vice-president in charge of finance, of A. Gold and Sons, Montreal.
Dr. John L. Norris, MD '31, retired from the position of associate medical director of Eastman Kodak Co., and medical director of the Kodak Park Division in January 1969.
Dr. R. H. Wright, PhD '31, has been appointed chairman of the Plenary session of Olfaction by the Organizing Committee of the IX International (World) Congress of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology.

'32

Victor A. A. Archer, BSA '32, is undertaking a special assignment for the Ministry of Education on St. Lucia in the Windward Islands.
Anne MacNaughton, BA '32, is a civil engineering draftsman with the department of Real Estate in New York City. Her assignments have included preparing functional layouts for the Queens Marriage License Bureau, the department of Public Events and the Retirement System.

'33

Dr. Ronald V. Christie, MSc '33, dean of McGill's Faculty of Medicine from Sept. 1964 to Aug. 1967, was made emeritus professor of medicine at the annual fall Founder's Day convocation.
J. A. Laing, BCom '33 has been elected vice-president of the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.
Robert F. Shaw, BEng '33 McGill's Vice-Principal of administration, has been awarded the Julian C. Smith medal for "Achievement in the development of Canada" by the Engineering Institute of Canada.

'34

Violet Archer, LMus '34, MusB'36, associate professor of music and chairman of the Composition and Theory Department, University of Alberta, has recently been honoured by the Yale School of Music Alumni Association's Certificate of Merit — presented in recognition of her distinguished service to the art and profession of music.
Edmund G. Collard, BA '31, BCL '34, secretary and general counsel of Zeller's Ltd., has been appointed Queen's Counsel.

'35

H. W. Burri, BEng '35, has been elected vice-president and general manager of Canada Sand Papers Ltd.
George H. Tomlinson II, PhD '35, is the 1969 recipient of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry's Medal — the highest honour given for achievements which have contributed to the technical progress of the pulp, paper and paperboard industry.

'37

W. A. Wilkinson, BA '37, former principal of Mount Royal High School, has been transferred to the same post at Monkland's High School.

'38

Charles Aspler, BArch '38, has been elected Alderman in the City of Westmount.

'39

T. N. Beaupré, BSc/Agr '39, MSc '41, has been elected to the board of directors of Standard Broadcasting Corp. Ltd.
Irving Layton, BSc/Agr '39, MA '46, poet-in-residence at Sir George Williams University last year, has taken up a similar post at the University of Guelph, Ont. for the winter semester, 1969.
Peter M. McEntyre, BCom '39, was recently elected by acclamation Mayor of Westmount.
H. David Spielman, BA '39, has been appointed executive vice-president of Rolls-Royce (Montreal) Ltd.

'40

Dr. J. W. Tomecko, PhD '40, director of the industrial research institute at the University of Waterloo, has been elected chairman of the Board of Governors of Frontier College in Toronto.

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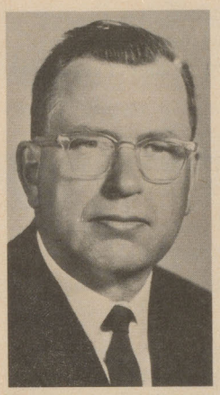
Daniel Doheny, Q.C.
Grant H. Day, Q.C.
D. B. S. Mackenzie
John E. Lawrence
Tass G. Grivakes
P. André Gervais
Raymond LeMoyne
Peter Gundy
A. R. Deane Nesbitt
Pierre G. Rioux
David Doubilet

'41

Mrs. Helene Webner, BA '41, instructor in English at Frostburg State College, recently published an article entitled "Waiting for Godot and the New Theology", in Renascence Magazine, published by the Catholic Renascence Society at Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

'42

Mr. Justice William Randolph Douglas, BA '42, Chief Justice of Barbados, was elevated to Knight Bachelor by Her Majesty the Queen in the recent new year awards.
John Erskine, MA '42, under a contract from the National Museum of Man, located and recorded archaeological sites in the Passamaquoddy Bay region of New Brunswick.



George H. Tomlinson
PhD '35



Henry W. Burri
BEng '35

Melvin Salmon, BA '39, BCL '42, has recently been sworn in as a judge of the Social Welfare Court for the district of Montreal.
T. B. B. Wainman-Wood, BA '42, has been appointed Canada's ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

'43

W. H. Cyr, BEng '43, has been appointed general superintendent of equipment at regional headquarters of Canadian National.
Robert H. Lennox, BSc '41, MD '43, DipTrop-Med '46, has been named chief of the child and maternal health division of the Department of National Health and Welfare.
Jean H. Richer, BEng '43, has been re-elected Alderman in the City of Westmount.
Dr. Peter Vaughan, BA '40, MD '43, chief medical officer of Air Canada and CNR, recently became the fifth Canadian to be awarded membership in the 200-member International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine.

'46

William E. Dempster, BEng '46, formerly vice-president, Canadian Liquid Air Ltd., has been appointed president of American Cryogenics Inc., of Atlanta, Georgia, following recent acquisition from Standard Oil Co. (N.J.).
Mairi St. John Macdonald, BSc (Agr) '46, presently director of counselling services at Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology, has been awarded a EdD from the University of Toronto. Her doctoral work was undertaken at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, in the Adult Education and Applied Psychology division.
L. O. Montpetit, BEng '46, has been appointed to the position of assistant to the president of Asbestos Corp. Ltd.

'47

Annie G. Black, BA '47, MSW '49, is in Hiroshima, Japan teaching English conversation to freshmen and sophomores and an introductory course in social work to seniors at Hiroshima Jogakuin College.
George W. Woods, BCom '47, has been appointed to the board of directors of Trans Canada Pipe Lines Ltd.

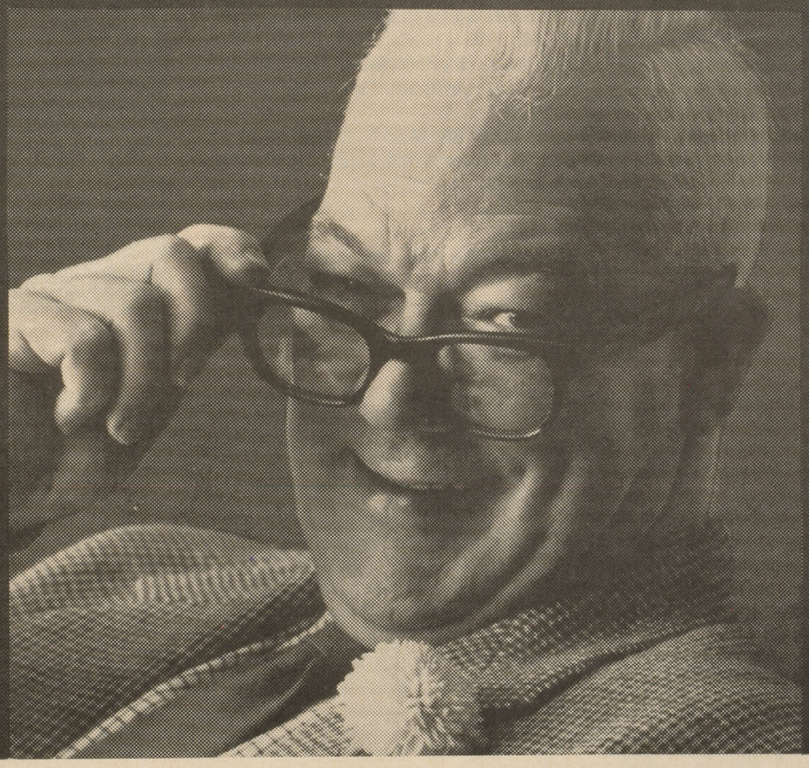
'48

Rodrigue J. Bilodeau, BEng '48, has been selected as one of approximately one hundred and sixty business executives and government officials to participate in the 55th session of the Advanced Management Program (AMP) conducted by the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.
P. Emmet Kierans, BCL '48, has been elected a member of the board of directors of Burlington Industries (Canada) Ltd.
George A. Morris, BCom '48, has been appointed president of Rolls-Royce (Montreal) Ltd.
Owen E. Owens, BSc '48, MSc '51, PhD '55, has been appointed manager, exploration, international district of Cominco Ltd., Montreal.
Louis M. Poitevin, BEng '48, has been appointed general manager, Montreal region of Canadian National.

'49

J. Claude Allard, BCom '49, has been admitted to partnership by Price Waterhouse Associates, management consultants.
W. Allan Brown, BEng '49, has been named director of physical resources at the University of Guelph, with responsibility for all planning and maintenance of buildings and landscapes at the University.
Maynard B. Golt, BCL '49, recently assumed the presidency of the North American Judges Association.
H. A. Hamilton, BSc '49, MSc '50, PhD '53, has been appointed vice-president, marine and land communications division of the Canadian Marconi Co.
Douglas J. Heron, BSc '49, has been appointed director of retail services of Capital Building Industries Ltd.
Dr. R. V. Moraljo, MD '49, has been named surgeon-in-chief of St. Mary's Hospital.
Lloyd P. Rogers, BCom '49, has been appointed vice-president, sales — car division of Peterson, Howell and Heather (Canada) Ltd.
John P. Rogers, BA '49, has been appointed vice-president, marketing, Molson Breweries of Canada Ltd.
Dr. David Rosen, BSc '47, MD '49, head of the ophthamology department of Kingston General Hospital, has recently returned from Germany where he studied application of the laser beam to eye surgery.
Ross A. Tait, BEng '49, has been appointed general manager, pulp and paper group of Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co. Ltd.
P. W. Walkinshaw, BEng '49, has taken over as general manager of the vinyl fabrics plant of Canadian Industries Ltd., which has been sold to Stauffer Chemical of the U.S.

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G. H. Woodhouse, BEng '49, MEng '50, has been appointed general manager, Canadian Steel Foundries division, Hawker Siddeley Canada Ltd.

'50

W. W. Harris, BSc '50, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of Inspiration Ltd.

C. J. Konzuk, BEng '50, has been appointed executive vice-president of the electronics division of CAE Industries Ltd., and general manager of the Montreal plant.

D. K. Sherry, BEng '50, has been named manager, pulp and paper division, Canadian ASEA Electric Ltd.

Dr. G. Alan Van Vliet, BA '48, MD '50, colonel, Canadian Forces Medical Service, head of the department of anaesthesia, National Defence Medical Center, Ottawa, has been appointed assistant professor of anaesthesia at the University of Ottawa.

L. C. Webster, BEng '50, has been appointed to the board of directors of Marigot Investments Ltd.

'51

R. A. Dickinson, BCom '51, has been appointed vice-president and treasurer of Cartier Refined Sugars Ltd.

B. P. Emo, BEng '51, is vice-president, engineering division, with responsibility for manufacturing, engineering and engineered product sales for Peacock Brothers Ltd.

Tom Hodgson, BCom '51, has been elected president of the Quebec chapter of the Canadian Industrial Editors Association.

D. I. Wanklyn, MSc '51, PhD '52, has been appointed general works manager, St. Lawrence Sugar Ltd.

'52

N. R. Davis, BCom '52, has been appointed treasurer of St. Lawrence Sugar Ltd.

Donald R. MacKinnon, BA '52, has been appointed account supervisor, F. H. Hayhurst Co. Ltd.

J. Maurice Tremblay, BCom '52, has been re-elected a director and appointed vice-president of A. Janin & Co. Ltd.

R. Brock Young, Arts '52, has been appointed vice-president, marketing of British American Bank Note.

'53

J. Eric Bouffard, BSc/Agr '53, has been appointed plant manager in Valleyfield of Canadian Schenley Distilleries Ltd.

J. C. Garneau, BEng '53, has been appointed general manager and a director of Janin Construction Ltd.

K. A. F. Gates, BA '50, BCL '53, has been appointed vice-president, law, of Molson Industries Ltd.

M. D. McEwen, BSc/Agr '53, has been appointed vice-president, marketing of St. Lawrence Sugar Ltd.

'54

Guy P. French, BA '54, has been appointed president of Warner-Lambert Canada Ltd.

Robert H. Friedman, BA '54, BCom '56, has been re-elected a national grand councilor of Phi Epsilon fraternity.

Peter B. Glassford, BCom '54, has been appointed secretary-treasurer and elected a director of Garneau, Joron Inc.

Robert C. Gougeon, BEng '54, has been appointed general manager of International Envelope Ltd.

Derek H. Mather, BCom '54, has been appointed vice-president and secretary-treasurer of Canadian Enterprises Development Corporation Ltd.

John W. McGill, BCom '54, general manager for Air Canada, has been appointed to the position of managing director of Air Jamaica (1968) Ltd.

'55

W. R. D. Kerr, BEng '55, has been appointed to the new position of manager, business



John P. Rogers
BA '49



Larry W. Shick
BEng '55

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Larry W. Shick, BEng '55, has been appointed vice-president and a director of AGT Data System Limited.

Dr. Darryl E. R. Townsend, MD '55, is now assistant professor of obstetrics and gynaecology at Temple University, Philadelphia.

'56

J. Howard Langstaff, DipMBA '56, has been appointed marketing manager, Electric Reduction Co. of Canada Ltd.

George H. Michie, MA '56, returned to Canada in September 1968 with a PhD obtained from the department of Geography, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Edinburgh, Scotland. He is now an associate professor in the department of geography, Atkinson College, York University, assistant to the director of the social sciences division and a member of the geography graduate programme of York University.



Dr. G. A. MacEachern
BSc/Agr '57



Norman J. Beaton
BSc/Agr '62

'57

G. Margaret Clark, DipNurs '57, BN '62, has been appointed director of nursing at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Peter G. Landolt, BEng '57, has been appointed manager, Toronto Operations Centre of Computer Sciences Canada Ltd.

Dr. Gordon A. MacEachern, BSc/Agr '57, has been named president and director, Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada, a non-profit institution with offices at Carleton University, Ottawa.

Harvey M. Romoff, BA '57, has been appointed manager, department of research of Canadian Pacific.

'58

G. B. Wasserman, BCom '58, has been appointed vice-president of Marche Union Inc.

'59

Rabbi David H. Auerbach, BA '59, has been named executive director of the northeast region of the United Synagogues of America.

David T. Gowing, BCom '59, has been appointed education coordinator for the provinces of Canada by the American College of Hospital Administrators.

Peter M. Kilburn, BA '59, is presently working on the staff of the Commission on International Development. The commission, chaired by Lester B. Pearson is studying the present state of the field of international aid.

Edward J. Laishley, BSc/Agr '59, MSc '61, has been appointed assistant professor in the department of biology, the University of Calgary.

Donald R. MacLean, BEng '59, has been appointed general sales manager of JMG Manufacturing Ltd.

Ena B. Mahabir, POT '59, is teaching transcendental meditation in Trinidad, Guyana and Barbados.

Ronald A. Moles, BCom '59, has been appointed director of finance and treasurer of Benson and Hedges (Canada) Ltd.

John Pasztor, BCom '59, has been appointed senior analyst in the research department of C. J. Hodgson and Co. Inc.

'60

J. W. Desjardins, BEng '60, has been appointed assistant manager, technical sales service for Quebec and the Maritimes, of Canada Cement Co. Ltd.

Norman Flax, MSW '60, is currently project supervisor of a National Institute of Mental Health research project which deals with the integration of retarded children into normal groups. He has also been appointed research associate at Washington University, St. Louis, Miss. As a PhD candidate he is also completing his course work at St. Louis University, St. Louis, Miss.

Mona Mollerup, BSc '60, has become a driving force in the efforts of a Scandinavian interchurch group to send relief flights into the war-torn secessionist Nigerian state of Biafra.

Gregory Rigsby, BA '60, MA '61, has been



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C. Stephen Cheasley
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awarded a PhD in English literature from Howard University in Washington, D.C. where he is now an assistant professor.

Thomas K. Williams, BSc '60, MA '65, recently received his PhD from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He is now assistant professor at the University of Chicago and assistant director of the Midwest Administration Center.

'61

Ernest C. Johns, BEng '61, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of Beaver Pipeline Construction Ltd., a member of the Beaver Group of Companies.

Dr. Beverly A. Myers, MD '61, instructor in paediatrics at Marquette School of Medicine, has been appointed medical coordinator of the Kiwanis Children's Center of the Curative Workshop, Milwaukee, Wis.

Michael I. Taub, BCom '61, has been appointed executive assistant to the president of Kruger Pulp and Paper Ltd.

'62

Norman J. Beaton, BSc/Agr '62, recently completed his PhD in Economics at Kansas State University and is currently assistant professor at the University of Manitoba.

James A. Munro, BCom '62, was last year granted by the Royal Bank of Canada, a James Muir Memorial Fellowship to study at the Centre d'Études Industrielles (The Alcan School), in the field of International Industrial Management. Last Fall he began several years association with the Banque Belge pour l'Industrie, Brussels.

Douglas C. Robertson, BA '58, BCL '62, has been elected Alderman in Westmount.

'63

Dr. Stephen L. Larson, MD '63, is the winner of the International College of Surgeons' 1968 Prize Manuscripts Award in gynaecology and obstetrics for his paper on "Chromosome Studies on Spontaneous Abortion."

Dr. John A. Lochead, BA '59, MD '63, chief resident at the Montreal General Hospital, has been awarded a major research grant by the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society. He will serve as a research fellow at Southwestern Medical School, University of Texas.

'64

Dr. Gary L. Freedman, DDS '64, has received a MSD (Master of Science in Dentistry) in oral surgery from the University of Washington, Seattle.

Dr. Albert G. Glover, BA '64, has recently received his doctorate from the State University of New York at Buffalo and is now assistant professor of English at St. Lawrence University Centre, New York.

Joseph M. Kovacs, BEng '64, is now resident manager for International Bechtel Corp. in Congo (Kinshasa).

'65

Dr. Komstamtinos Arvanitakis, BSc '61, MD '65, is a new first year resident in psychiatry at Douglas Hospital.

Allan J. Torobin, BA '65, has been appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Solicitor I.

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Herbert H. Tees
Henri Poitevin
Philippe Roberge
Harvey A. Corn
David Whitney
Gerard Ducharme
Andre Bourassa

'66

Donald Miles, BSc '66, is a marine biologist with the New Zealand Government.

Brian Murphy, BEng '66, is presently working with CUSO in Peru as a broadcast radio engineer.

Mrs. Margaret Pelton (*Mann*), BA '66, is a research librarian with Boydon Associates, Inc. in New York City.

'67

J. John Langer, DipMan '67, has been relocated by the RCA Victor Co., to Europe, where he will be in charge of the company's communications products sales for the area Europe, Africa and the Middle-East.

'68

Elizabeth W. Little, BA '68, is a volunteer in the US Peace Corps.

Deaths

'08

William F. Steedman, Arts '08, on Jan. 2, 1969 at Seattle, Wash. While a sophomore at McGill, he wrote "Hail Alma Mater", the University anthem. He was a well-known golf writer for the *Seattle Times*, and a perpetual trophy dedicated to him is awarded to outstanding golfers.

'10

Mrs. Herbert B. Whyte (*Dora Baylis*), BA '10, on Jan. 2, 1969 at Toronto, Ont.

'12

G. Alan Johnson, BSc '12, on Dec, 31, 1968 at Montreal P.Q. He received the Military Cross for his services in WW II. He then joined the Robert Mitchell Co. Ltd., and on his retirement eight years ago was general works manager.

Arthur F. Nation, Eng '12, on Jan. 13, 1969 at Victoria, B.C.

'14

Gerald A. Suckling, BSc '14, at Toronto on Dec. 13, 1968.

'15

George C. Boyce, BSA '15, on Jan. 13, 1969 at Huntingdon, P.Q.

Reginald A. Scantlebury, BSc '15, at County Rouville, P.Q. on Jan. 10, 1969.

'16

Dr. C. H. Barr, DDS '16, at Ste. Agathe des Monts, P.Q. on Dec. 20, 1968.

'17

Dr. Joseph D. Moore, MD '17, on Nov. 8, 1968 at Chilliwack, B.C.

'18

Gilbert E. Arnold, BSA '18, on Jan. 7, 1969 at Hawkesbury, Ont.

Dr. C. E. Wienke, MD '18, at Orillia, Ont. (date unknown).

'20

Dr. Leslie G. Saunders, BSA '20, MSc '21, on Sept. 13, 1968 at Victoria, B.C.

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Pierre Dessaules, Q.C.



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Where are they?

From our alphabetical files of lost addresses, we submit a series of names and would like to hear from anyone who has news of one or another:

Cox, Robert H., MD '40
Crack, Annie E., BA '38
Craig, Glenn Horace, MA '33
Craig, Mrs. G. H., DipSW '32
Craig, Hewan M., BA '46
Craig, Thomas L., BEng '49
Craigwell, Carlton Fitzroy, BA '44
Crain, Finlay Ross, BCom '65
Crelinsten, Edward, BA '35
Criger, Samuel J., BSc (Arts) '28
Criollos, Rosendo, MSc '42
Croll, Diane, MSc '42
Csagoly, Paul F., MEng '65
Cuevas Cancino, F.M., MCL '46
Cunningham, John, BA '46
Cunningham, Kenneth H., BSc/Agr '42
Curley, John H., BA '52
Curtis, Pierson Vivian, BSc '23 (El)
Curtis, Robert S., BA '54
Cuthell, Margaret A., BLS '54
Cutler, Mrs. R. D., BA '14
Dalma, Pedro Luis, BEng '53 (Chem)
Damaske, Hans Ernest, BA '27
Daoust, Roger Yvon, PhD '53
Darwin, Theodore Edward, BA '28
Daubney, James Edwin, BSc '10
Dauphin, Mrs. Perry, PE '31
Davicho, Leon, BA '48

'21

Arthur Johnson, BCom '21, at St. John's, Nfld. on Dec. 23, 1968. At the time of his retirement in 1965 he was Newfoundland's deputy minister of economic development.
W. R. McGlaughlin, BSc/Arts '21, MSc '22, on Nov. 26, 1968 at Montreal.
Donald T. Smith, BSc '21, at Montreal on Jan. 1, 1969. At the time of his retirement in 1960, he was market research manager and production manager of the paints division of CIL.

'22

George F. Benson, Com '22, on Dec. 25, 1968 at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. At the time of his retirement he was president and chairman of the Canada Starch Co. Ltd.

'23

Dr. John F. McGrath, MD '23, on Sept. 25, 1968 at Hartford, Conn.

'24

Dr. John W. Dinsmore, DDS '24, Waterbury, Conn. on Nov. 15, 1968.
Mrs. J. C. Forbes (*I. Duval*), DipSocWk '24, on July 3, 1968 at Silver Spring, Md.

'28

Dr. Henry Roy L. Davis, MD '28, at Vancouver, B.C. on Jan. 4, 1969. He served in both wars, and retired after WW II with the rank of Major. He was a long-time worker in the Royal Canadian Legion. In 1967 he received the Centennial Medal.
Dr. Frederick Koelsch, MD '28, on July 11, 1968 at Santa Barbara, Calif.
Dr. Louis J. Ostroff, MD '28, at Mont Alto, Pa. in January 1969. He had been mayor of Mont Alto for eight years and at the time of his death was serving a four-year term on the borough council.

'30

Dr. Jay John Grimm, MD '30, on Nov. 16, 1968 at McComb, Miss.

'33

Dr. Hollis W. Merrick, MD '33, at Cortland, N.Y. on June 27, 1967.

'34

Malcom B. Crerar, BEng '34, at Hamilton, Ont. during the summer of 1968.
Edward H. McCann, BEng '34, on July 31, 1967 at Brockville, Ont.

'35

Dr. Thomas Cavanaugh, MD '35, on Sept. 20, 1966 at Boston, Mass.

'37

Harold Cooper, BArch '37, at New York City, N.Y. on Nov. 30, 1968.

'40

William L. Cox, '40, on April 30, 1968 at Montreal.

'41

Mrs. Walter H. Sparrow (*Lorna Gilday*), BA '41, on Dec. 19, 1968 at Montreal. She was former executive director of the Cerebral Palsy Association of Quebec.

'43

Mrs. Verne Farley (*Jean Oliver*), BA '43, on Oct. 24, 1968 at Kimberely, Idaho.

'50

Dr. Donald H. Scobie, BSc '48, MD '50, DipSurg '56, on Jan. 23, 1969 at Ottawa, Ont.

'62

Vivian P. Paskal, BSc '62, on Jan. 2. 1969 at Montreal.

'64

Doris V. French, BSc/Hec '64, at Montreal, P.Q. on Dec. 21. 1968.

'67

Heather L. Cassells, BA '67, in a motor accident on Sept. 27, 1968 at Tabriz, Iran.

Obituaries

Dr. T. G. Henderson, BA '27, MA '28

Prof. Thomas G. Henderson, former chairman of the Philosophy Department died on Jan. 23, 1969 while vacationing in Clearwater, Florida.

While at McGill in the 1920's, he was awarded the Prince of Wales Gold Medal for Mental and Moral Philosophy. He obtained his doctorate in Philosophy at Harvard University and remained there for several years as an instructor before becoming associate professor of philosophy at the University of British Columbia.

He joined the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada in 1927, and during WW II served with its Third Battalion.

Prof. Henderson joined the staff of McGill in 1946 as assistant professor of philosophy. He became an associate in 1949 and was appointed chairman of the department in 1953.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Mind Association of Great Britain, the American Society for the Study of Ancient Philosophy, and was an associate member of the Harvard Signet Society.□

Dr. Henry Horace Walsh

Dr. Walsh, who retired from the Chair of Church History in the Faculty of Divinity last year, died in Halifax, N.S. on February 6, 1969. He was taken ill in September in Normandy where he was engaged in research in connection with the history of French Catholic missions to the Acadians.

During the twenty years of his association with McGill's Faculty of Divinity he steadily earned the reputation of being amongst the foremost of the historians of the Canadian Church. He was invited to write the first three volumes on Canadian Church history published by Ryerson Press to commemorate Canada's Centennial Year. This volume, *The Church in the French Era*, appeared in 1967.

He is remembered by his students and colleagues as a competent lecturer and a skilful discussion leader who gave time generously in directing both BD and graduate students in their thesis research. His passing is mourned by all.□



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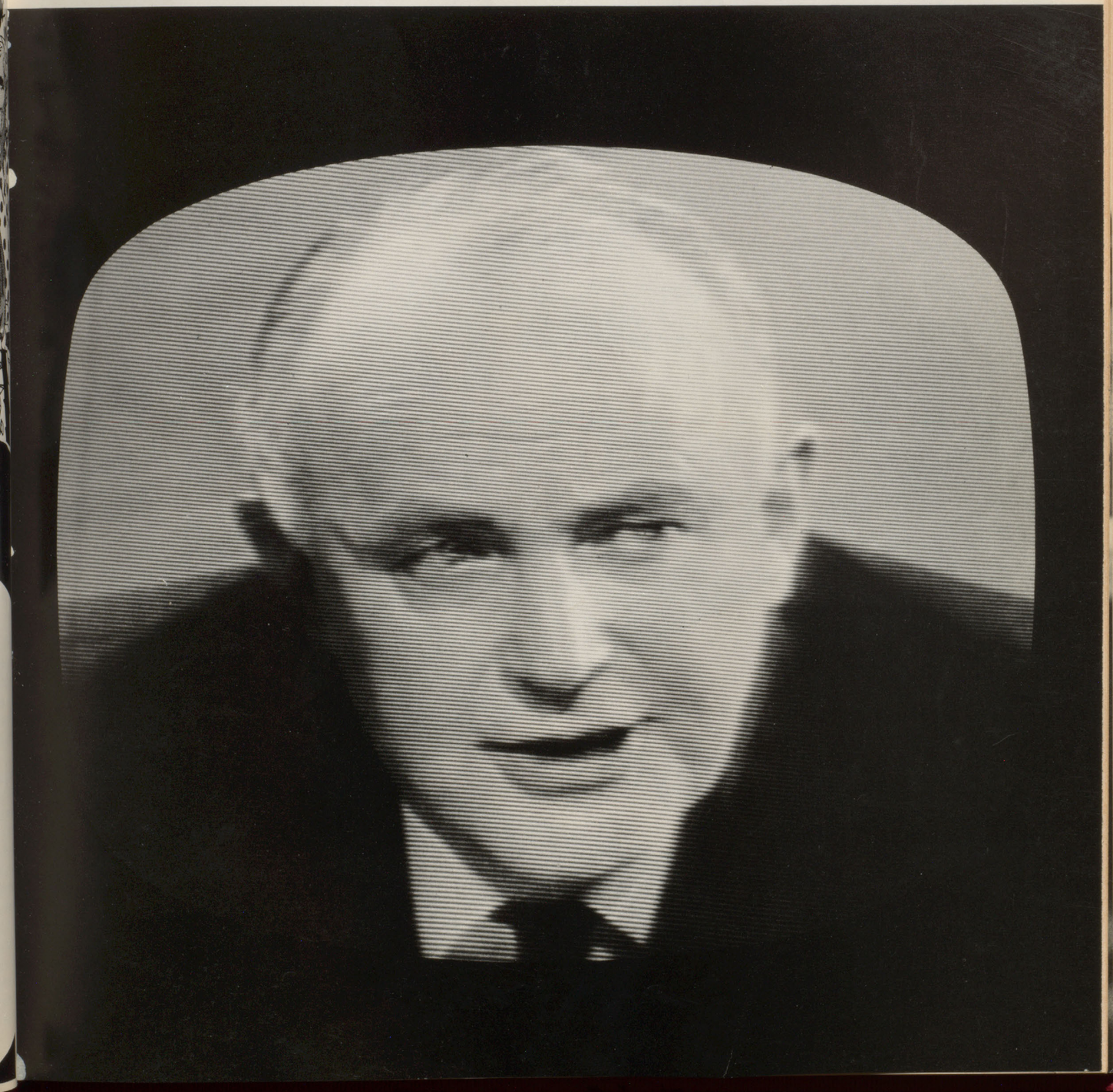
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McGill News

May 1969

Principal and Vice-Chancellor H. Rocke Robertson: man at the top or man in the middle? Read a special report, "Who's running McGill?", pages 6-24.



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The McGill News

Volume 50, Number 3
May 1969

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Notebook

In one sentence, Arts and Science Dean H. D. Woods sums up the frustrations and problems of running McGill University: "Power is so diffused through the whole structure that you don't know where it is." In this issue we examine the University's power structure asking "Who's running McGill?".

The cover shows Principal H. Rocke Robertson during a half-hour local television special, "Crossroads at McGill", which was shown the week of the march on the University by CEGEP students. Because Dr. Robertson holds McGill's top executive position and is usually the University's spokesman, most graduates assume he's running McGill in the same fashion as a corporation president in his sphere. For this reason, it is common to hear graduates' conversations about McGill punctuated frequently with: "Why doesn't Robertson . . . ?"

Weekend Magazine's Patrick Nagle examines Dr. Robertson — his reasons for placing himself on the hot seat, his problems and aspirations for the University. The inescapable conclusion is that Dr. Robertson is a man in the middle, caught between students and faculty. The Principal is a visionary for the University, making executive decisions and prodding the people around him, but his power is limited, as faculty and students want the major share in running the University.

The Board of Governors, once McGill's major decision-making body is still in the limelight, but power has shifted to the supreme academic body, Senate. Senate is mainly in the hands of faculty and students; administrators sit on Senate, helping to shape the decisions, but they are essentially the executive arm of the University's "parliament". Unfortunately, last fall's restructuring of Senate has led to difficulties and faculty and students are still learning to wear the crown.

Because of the many academic decisions to be made and because decisions should be made by people with expertise, Senate delegates its responsibilities to Senate Committees, Faculties and Departments.

Senate Committees do detailed studies of academic proposals and make recommendations which are generally accepted by the parent body. In addition to Senators, these committees co-opt other interested members of the University community.

Faculties and Departments make the day-to-day operating decisions. They accomplish their work by dividing it up among the faculty and by appointing administrative officers to grapple with the main burden.

Ultimately, power rests with the individual professor. He sits on some of the many committees that run the University and he has responsibility in the one place where it really counts, the classroom. After all, teaching is what the University is all about.

Most people have no idea of what a professor does outside the classroom. To find out, we study Dr. Curtis Cecil of the English Department. One professor, of course, cannot be representative of all, but we do believe the portrait of Dr. Cecil provides valuable insight into a previously unexplored area of McGill.

Now that students are represented on most University decision-making bodies, they are in a position to make a vital contribution towards improving McGill. And as the ultimate consumers of the education they have the greatest stake in making reforms. In "Students: A Positive Force?", we look at some student achievements in educational reform and review the prospects of the student body putting its weight behind moderate leaders.

Another group that can make a positive contribution is the alumni. In "Graduate Power", Society Director Harold P. Gordon, BCom '58, BCL '64, poses some questions about graduate involvement in the University.

To find out if the McGill power structure is different from other universities, we interviewed the acting-president of San Francisco State College, Dr. Samuel Hayakawa, MA '28. Although Dr. Hayakawa's unorthodox, direct actions imply that he has great power, the power divisions at San Francisco State resemble McGill's.

Who's running McGill? Our analysis finds that administrators, faculty and students are sharing the power.

The Chancellor Speaks Out

A past president of the Graduates' Society and once a Society representative on the Board of Governors, Chancellor Ross has been more fully involved in the day-to-day life of McGill than any of his predecessors. Under his regime, the Chancellorship has become less of a ceremonial and more of a managerial responsibility. With his first five-year term expiring this month, we asked him to give his opinions on McGill's many critical problems. □

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Letters

I am sending you a copy of a letter I recently sent to the Minister of Manpower and Immigration. It was my intention to inform him of my personal situation which I am convinced will be shared by many Spring McGill graduates:

. . . I am unemployed and have been for a period of four and a half months in spite of an active and comprehensive search for work. In my efforts, I have contacted the Canada Manpower office, numerous private employment agencies, my university placement office, and have personally contacted many employers throughout Canada, including governments and private institutions as well as business corporations. All this has been to no avail.

As for my personal qualifications, I am a graduate with a Bachelor of Commerce degree plus one successful year towards a Master of Business Administration degree. My marks have generally been above average. My I.Q. is close to 140, exceeded by no more than two or three percent of the population. Furthermore I have been willing to accept virtually any type of work, any location in Canada; my salary requests, where I have been asked to specify them, have been extremely modest.

My case, if it were unique, would not warrant your attention; however it is far from unique. It has become quite clear to me that the job market for inexperienced graduates is very bad. I can corroborate the opinion of the Leader of the Opposition in a statement he made a couple of months ago, that a substantial portion of this year's graduates will be unable to find suitable employment. This position (into which circumstances have seemingly thrust me already), they will find financially difficult, discouraging, demoralizing, and demotivating: it will delay thousands in the pursuit of the careers for which they have been educated.

For years the population has been propagandized on the value of higher education. It is portrayed as the magic key to all opportunity. A good many of us were actually convinced that, if we devoted several years of our lives to study, at great expense of effort and considerable financial sacrifice, society and the economy would reward us appropriately. But in the end when we have earned our degrees we find we are unwanted . . .

(*Name withheld on request*)

A copy of the *McGill News* of January 1969 has just been sent to me. I am interested to find out how and where you received the notice of my death — since at the present I am very much alive and well.

Jessie E. Buck, BA '17
San Francisco, California

(*Editors' Note: Glad to hear it. Please accept our sincerest apologies for the mistake.*)

I believe the *McGill News* is doing a real service to bring before us the thinking of student activists. I feel indebted to the present day student movement for raising issues and making responsible proposals that should have been tackled long ago.

Students and their parents work very hard to see that they have a college education: why should we, as consumers, tolerate an inferior product i.e. the educational system, any longer? While a very few professors, when I was at McGill, stand out in my memory as excellent teachers, most were, to say the least, terrible bores and incompetents. Our form of revolt was to cut classes or go to sleep (although some were more active in class: playing cards or knitting, based on the idea that the devil makes work for idle hands). The present day student movement is so much more constructive.

The students are questioning the whole lecture and exam system — hardly a new idea. They are asking to have a voice about course content and those who give the courses. They want it to be possible for young people without money to be able to attend university. They ask that the University become more integrated with the rich life of French Canada. They are asking to have a say on the decision-making bodies that run the University.

Since students are the ones most affected, these demands make sense. Some consideration of them has been given by the administration, but not, as yet, to the extent required by the critical situation that demands a constructive response.

Betty Issenman, BA '40, DipSW '42
Montreal, Quebec.

I feel that in giving complete coverage, as you did in November, to one side of the question, you must have made the graduate body fully aware of the ideas motivating the student activist movement. Because of this I feel it would be very beneficial if a closer liaison could be developed between the Students' Council and the Graduates' Society. In addition if, as Hyman says, the present activists are going to take over the Graduates' Society, we had better start finding out what they think is wrong with it, and what they plan to do about it.

With all the publicity given to student activists I think that most people fail to realize that the trouble is confined mainly to the Science and Arts Faculty, and that the bulk of the University is unaffected. It is too bad that the area where pure reason is supposed to prevail is the worst affected! By the same token this should be the easiest part of the university curriculum to remould. There is little possibility of changing the basic knowledge requirements for engineering, medicine, or law.

I note that the three leaders of the Students' Society have no clear ideas for their own future except that they will probably stay in the University. I wonder where they get the financial support to continue indefinitely as students? Their concern that the next executive of the Students' Council may be a lousy one really touched my heart.

Finally, all this adulation of Marx and his ideas really gives me a pain and I close with a quotation from Max Dimont's scholarly book "Jews, God and History"—

"When Karl Marx wrote, large corporations with social-benefit plums, and large unions did not exist. The idea that workers would be paid salaries large enough for them to buy back the things they produced would have seemed utopian to Marx. The capitalism Marx inveighed against has disappeared and the communism he recommended has long since been scrapped. *Yet these concepts of 1850 vintage* are bandied about as realities in a world where they no longer exist."

Let us all as Graduates continue to support the Principal and give generously to the Alma Mater Fund, which is needed more than ever in this time of student unrest.

A. Turner Bone, BSc '16
Montreal, Quebec.

I am writing a biography of Stephen Leacock and would welcome hearing from anyone who may have some personal recollections, documents or letters bearing on Dr. Leacock's life.

David M. Legate, Arts '27
2168 Sherbrooke St. West, Apt. 4
Montreal, Quebec.

What the Martlet hears

Top: The marchers arrive at Roddick Gates, where white-helmeted riot police carrying truncheons are stationed to prevent entry. The spotlight on the new McLennan Library was installed for the march.

Left: Stanley Gray informs the marchers that the demonstration has been a success.

Right: Principal Robertson listens to a question from one of the 300 press representatives covering the march.







Confrontation at Roddick Gates

It was 9:30 p.m., March 28th. Outside Roddick Gates 7,000 exuberant French CEGEP students were blowing shrilly on whistles and chanting slogans while 3,000 English spectators watched. A hundred white-helmeted, truncheon-carrying riot police formed a human wall between the crowd and the darkened campus, where 1,300 additional police were deployed for emergency use.

McGill radicals, CEGEP action committees, and various ultra-nationalist groups allied to sponsor the giant demonstration. In early March the organizers demanded that McGill become a French University within three years; admit CEGEP graduates this fall and teach them in French; lower fees $200 to correspond with other Quebec universities; abolish the French Canada Studies Programme "which studies the Quebec people like vulgar natives"; and open the new McLennan Library to the public.

The next few weeks were hectic. McGill political theory lecturer Stanley Gray and French-unilinguist Raymond Lemieux scampered around Montreal urging CEGEP students to join the demonstration on the grounds that there would be no space in French universities next fall for CEGEP graduates who would therefore have to attend McGill. The University published a French newspaper to show CEGEP students that there is, in fact, plenty of space at French universities and to point out that there are already 1,228 full time and 2,047 continuing education McGill students who are French. An Academic Policy sub-committee studying the role of the French language at McGill recommended "McGill should continue to be a primarily English-language University but with a strong and flourishing French presence among both its staff and students, and with a sizeable and secure place for the French language in its courses and in its

Martlet/continued
daily campus life". Vice-Principal (Administration) Robert Shaw used a Quebec Bar Association meeting to warn: "The time has come for Quebecers — all of us — to decide whether we need an English-speaking University called McGill in Montreal."

Even the normally anti-administration Students' Council attacked the marchers: "By proposing unilinguism at McGill with its assimilationist implications, the organizers have created an emotional atmosphere that has polarized people along ethnic lines. They have failed to focus attention on the progressive transformation of Quebec."

The main spokesmen for both sides went on radio and television, creating enormous public interest in the demonstration and in McGill's role in Quebec. Normally placid graduates besieged Graduates' Society officers and staff with what-can-I-do-to-help queries.

The demonstration was almost an anticlimax. At 9:15 the high-spirited marchers arrived at Roddick Gates. Lemieux and Gray told the crowd that the march was successful and asked them to disperse peacefully.

But the crowd wouldn't budge. Some marchers began burning flags in the street, lighting firecrackers and hurling hockey sticks which had been used to make placards at the police.

The police remained calm. At 10:30 some spectators sang "God Save the Queen" and a skirmish broke out. Police waded in, using their truncheons to split and disperse the crowd. Some marchers moved downtown where they broke windows, set fires in trashcans and performed other acts of vandalism.

By early morning, order was restored. Principal H. Rocke Robertson held a Press Conference at which he praised police for "their magnificent ability in controlling the crowd and dispersing it".

What effect will the march have on McGill? The demonstrators favorite chant was "ce n'est qu'un début, continuons le combat." All parties claimed victory and all were at least partly justified in doing so. Above all, McGill is now set for a re-evaluation of its role in Quebec, both by public debate and through the work of Senate committees. □

The Five-Year Degree

Since September, high school seniors have been wondering where they will attend school next autumn and how long their degrees will take, while the Quebec Government and English universities have been grappling with the complex problems of setting up an English CEGEP system. Now, finally, the CEGEP muddle is beginning to clear.

In early March, over the protests of the Arts and Science Faculty Council, McGill Senate decided that next September the Arts and Science programme will be increased to five years, with a gradual phasing out of the first two collegial-level years over the next four years as the Department of Education creates enough CEGEPS to handle high school graduates. Other English universities have decided upon a similar arrangement, but McGill's Arts and Science Faculty had wanted to continue its four year programme instead of bothering with short-term changes.

Therefore, next year's Quebec high school graduates will be able to attend the one English CEGEP — Dawson College in Westmount —tuition-free, or enter a "two-year plus three-year" programme at a reduced fee at McGill or another Quebec English university, or leave the province. A few exceptional applicants will be allowed into the second year of the old four-year programme.

Acceptances have been mailed to non-Quebecers on the same basis. However, in the next few years a study will be made of what previous schooling will be required from applicants as an alternative to the CEGEPS.

Other McGill undergraduate Faculties will follow the same policy as Arts and Science, in order to provide educational opportunities for high school graduates who — because Dawson College can only take 1,800 students — would otherwise have nowhere to go. The new policy ensures a relatively stable student population of between 13,500 and 14,500 on campus until 1974.

Macdonald College Food Science and Agriculture courses will continue to be five years. However, the first two years will conform as closely as possible to the physical and biological science CEGEP streams in order to allow entry to other university programmes after the first two years. This programme will continue until there are sufficient CEGEPS to accommodate high-school graduates and then the first two years will be dropped. The Macdonald plan would prevent the government from putting a West Island CEGEP on that campus when Education moves to the McGill campus in 1970.

Now that structures for the next few years have been outlined, the difficult tasks of devising new curricula and fully implementing the new policy are underway. □

Financial Straitjacket

McGill passed a milestone in the financial year 1967-68 when government operating grants rose to just over 50% of University expenditures, excluding research and ancillary enterprises such as residences. Income from endowments, gifts and university fees now being virtually stable, government operating grants have become to all intents and purposes the only variable in McGill's revenue budget. Thus with costs rising incessantly, the University's financing is heavily dependent upon government resources and policy.

Unfortunately Quebec's policy in the last few years has slipped a financial straitjacket over the University. It appears that for the second successive year the government will substantially modify the unanimous recommendations of its own Gauthier grants committee, reducing its allocations in such a way as to oblige McGill to incur a further deficit in 1969-70 similar in magnitude to the $2.9 million operating deficit shown in the budget for the year just ending. Such deficits are genuinely regressive as they can only be met by realising investments and thus reducing potential revenue in the future.□

Proposal to Grant Night Degrees

Outside the University the clamour for McGill to become French or bilingual is not over. Meanwhile the quality of the University's service to the English-speaking population has now been questioned by a recent presentation to Senate by the Director of the Centre for Continuing Education, Dr. Edward C. Webster.

"Procedures now being introduced at department, faculty and Senate levels should produce a much improved environment for undergraduate students," Dr. Webster told Senate. "The major remaining problem is to extend McGill in the tradition of land grant universities to the broader English-speaking community. The Montreal campus of McGill today accepts no responsibility for university level education of anyone who has not been admitted as a candidate for a degree that will be earned in the daytime. Because of this we have lost the support of a large section of English-speaking Montreal."

To back up his indictment, Dr. Webster pointed out that: evening courses' main purpose is to make money; the Continuing Education Director, though he is the sole Senate representative for 10,000 part-time students and 150 part-time staff, has no vote on Senate; though an education's quality is related to library facilities, most evening students have no access to a McGill library; and, finally, only the Faculty of Management has submitted a programme of evening study that could lead to a degree.

Dr. Webster recommended that Senate "instruct faculties to develop degree programmes of evening and summer study . . . so that within five years McGill will offer the Montreal public the kind of educational opportunities available through practically every major university". He suggested the five-year period for undergraduate degrees as they will have to be co-ordinated with the emerging CEGEPS but stated, "there is no reason . . . for a five-year delay at the graduate level. Such education is not the responsibility of CEGEPS and McGill is the one English-speaking Quebec university that has developed graduate programmes. It could offer appropriate Master's degree programmes in Engineering, Management, Arts and Science and Education in the fall of 1969 or 1970 at the latest.

"Acceptance of responsibility for such development," concluded Webster, "implies acceptance of financial responsibility. Every programme of evening study should be subsidized . . . to the same extent that a comparable programme of day study is subsidized."

Dr. Webster's address was delivered at a special Senate meeting where no motions were entertained. At present, there is no motion on Senate's agenda to follow up his recommendations but more will certainly be heard of the proposal. □

Cancer Breakthrough by Graduate

Cancer researchers have long been searching for certain components or functions of cancer cells which would distinguish them from their normal counterparts, thus allowing a more rational diagnosis of the disease. Similarly immunologists have searched for antigenic compounds that might be unique to cancerous tissue.

In the last fifteen years tumour-specific antigens were found in animals, but procedures were not developed for studying man. However, Dr. Philip Gold, BSc '57, MD '61, MSc '61, PhD '65, working at the Montreal General Hospital, has now managed to study antigenic composition of human bowel tumours by working with serum of rabbits immunized with human cancer tissue.

Dr. Gold discovered red carcinoembryonic antigens which are only present in human bowel cancer and — of all things — the gut, pancreas and liver of the human embryo and fetus in the first two trimesters of gestation.

Further research is underway but it seems that Dr. Gold's discovery will facilitate diagnosis and immunotherapy in cancer patients. □

Bits 'n Pieces

Moderates Take Student Posts

First year Law student Julius Grey won the Students' Society Presidency in March by a 600 vote margin. He ran on an anti-radical platform, rejecting the concept of a revolutionary Critical University and supporting the liberal Pluralist University. The new External Vice-President, Martin Shapiro, called for "reform — not revolution" and beat his radical opponent 2,800 - 1,400, while new Internal VP, David Young, won by 1,300 votes with a platform supporting "legitimate direct action" but condemning violence. The trio assume office June 1st. □

Gray Accepts Arbitration

Stanley Gray has agreed to have the question of his dismissal arbitrated by a committee of three professors: University of Windsor's Walter Tarnapolski and University of Montreal's André Morel and Noël Mailloux. Both sides in the dispute spent April presenting their cases to the tribunal which met twice-weekly in the Law Faculty's Moot Courtroom. □

Split Departments

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology has received Senate approval to split into two departments, and Economics and Political Science has decided to seek approval for a similar move. □

Trouble Over Honorary Degrees

It only takes seven Senators to block someone from receiving an honorary degree, and student Senators threatened to block the Honorary Degree Committee's nominees (Lawrence Lande BA'28, Dr. Otto Klineberg, BA'19, MD'25, Stephen McCarthy, MLS '32, and Dr. W. B. Lewis) unless one of their choices was added to the list. Senate went into confidential session to resolve the dispute; but after reaching accord, one student Senator was overheard telling a fellow radical that they would now ask their choice to publicly reject the degree because "McGill is a colonialist institution." Sources say the compromise selection is French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre. □

Nasko Wins Forbes Trophy

McGill's towering 6′8″ basketball star Nasko Golomeev — who had a 37.1 scoring average this season — has won the Stuart Forbes Trophy as Athlete of the Year. □

Government Approves Co-op

The Quebec Government has loaned the Students' Society $1.6 million (with the University guaranteeing repayment) to build the unique student-managed co-operative residence (*McGill News*, March '69). The likely site for the 11-storey building is McGregor and Drummond Streets, where the students have an option to purchase the St. John's Ambulance building. □

A Partner for Stan Gray?

The McGill Department of Sociology will propose to the Board of Governors the appointment of former University of Chicago assistant professor Mrs. Marlene Dixon, whose dismissal sparked a major student uprising in February. Mrs. Dixon's lack of scholarly publication — she was busy organizing radical action groups — led Chicago's tenured faculty to vote unanimously that "the intellectual quality of her work did not meet the standards required for re-appointment." □


H.R.R.

Who's Running McGill?:

H. Rocke Robertson: Man in the middle

A look at McGill's Principal: the goals he has for the University and the obstacles that could prevent him from implementing his plans.

by Patrick Nagle

It must have seemed so simple seven years ago. From the Montreal General Hospital it was an easy downhill walk — especially for someone in bristling good health — to the gentle green campus of McGill. In those days, McGill would certainly have fitted Prof. Seymour Martin Lipset's description of Harvard as a "success-oriented institution"; an orientation which came from the revered name of the University, its complicated and costly admissions system and the resultant student type attracted. The success-oriented student desired the education the University offered as it was the way to get into the world. Because the students were locked onto the University's programme, the disruption of student unrest would not have been expected. But even if McGill was success-oriented it was ready for change. And it was the climate of change that induced Harold Rocke Robertson, BSc '32, MD '36, to take the walk down the mountain in 1962.

Today, even Harvard's calm has been shattered, while at McGill many are wondering if perhaps the barbarians aren't at the gates for the last time. The climate of change has so far outstripped its original advocate that seemingly the only satisfactory thing to do with Rocke Robertson would be to offer his head on a pike-staff to the whole University community. Because, in the final analysis, Principal Robertson is responsible for everything that happens to McGill. He has made it known that he is in charge. He accepts the responsibility because it is his job to be the man in the middle.

He is there by choice. And he is used to the feeling of command. He would be great as a leading player if anyone ever chooses to dramatize the *Vertical Mosaic*. His grandparents were United Empire Loyalists on one side, pioneer B.C. politicians and lawyers on the other. He reminisces fondly on golden Canadian summers spent in Victoria and of the ghost of gardens past in Vancouver. He graduated from McGill in Medicine, served overseas in the Sicilian campaign as commanding officer of a field surgical unit. After the war, he returned to B.C., where he was chief of surgery at two hospitals, acting dean of medicine at UBC, and one of a team that designed new medical buildings. Then he decided to break the mold. He was forty-seven and, in his own words, "I just didn't like the terrible prospect of being a dean for another twenty years or so." He took McGill's offer to be Chief of Surgery and to organize the research facilities at the Montreal General Hospital. This time it only took him three years to break the mold. He was faced once again, he thought, with doing the same thing for fifteen years. So he accepted the Board of Governors' offer to become Principal of McGill.

This time he is in it for keeps. Ten years ago he would have had no problems at all. Today he has them all because he is confronted with the problems of an organized, educated late 20th century society that cannot control its destiny the way Rocke Robertson controlled his.

What has happened, according to Bennington College president Dr. E. J. Bloustein, is that the dissolution of trustee power has changed the direction of the North American University.

Dr. Bloustein says: "As a result of the professionalization of their occupational role, as a result of the new esteem in which they're held in the community, as a result of their own development of a faculty ethos of almost a trade union mentality, faculty have refused to fit into the image of hired employees. Just as faculty have given up being employees, students have given up being customers. They come to us now, not customers for a service, but rather as participants in a process which our society knows is not only important to it, but necessary to its future development. They come not in the role of privileged sons of the middle class, but rather in the role of young men and women out of every class in our society who are brought to college in order to fulfil not only their own purposes, but the purposes of the society in general."

Bloustein points out that both changes have diminished the power of the trustees, who can no longer pretend to hire faculty and invite students in as paying customers. Power has shifted to faculty and students.

If you translate university president into Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University and board of trustees into The Board of Governors of McGill University, Dr. Bloustein's words apply almost exactly to "all that tract or parcel of land commonly called Burnside." Rocke Robertson was chosen as Principal in order to bring Dr. Bloustein's facts of life to McGill. His own statements of policy at the time of his nomination indicate he had no intention of being a cat's paw to the Governors. In fact, his early thoughts on his stewardship are relevant to what is happening today.

"Too many of our professors are still devoting too much of their time to routine teaching," he said on the eve of his April, 1963 installation. "It's necessary of course, but it isn't too productive from the student's point of view. It's essential that teachers shouldn't be involved in this kind of work for more than about six hours a week. They should have more time for discussion and their own research projects . . ." He also saw clearly the need for quite large and rapid expansion of University facilities; a concomitant huge increase in the University funds; and the importance of making the French Fact part of the McGill Fact. His problem in 1963 was bringing the Board around to his way of thinking.

Now the problem is the speed with which the events have caught up with the visionary. Internal dissension has riven the teaching staff and students, while externally the Quebec revolution has expressed itself at the Roddick Gates with a cry of "McGill Français."

The turmoil, while it is most probably evolutionary, has crystallized in the shape of a revolutionary, Stanley Gray. Gray, the political scientist, has never been given credit for offering the first legitimate lab courses in his subject at McGill. In doing so, he chose to drive straight into the area that causes any university its biggest confusion these days: who's in charge?

Gray is a Marxist and his battle plans could easily have come from any old revolutionary's handbook: Whack away at the establishment because they don't fight back; and if they do they make terrible mistakes. To this extent he is in a fairly long and honourable line of McGill academics. Indeed, one of the men he now confronts, Vice-Principal Michael Oliver, suffered through the powerful crisis of a revolution that failed in his first teaching post.

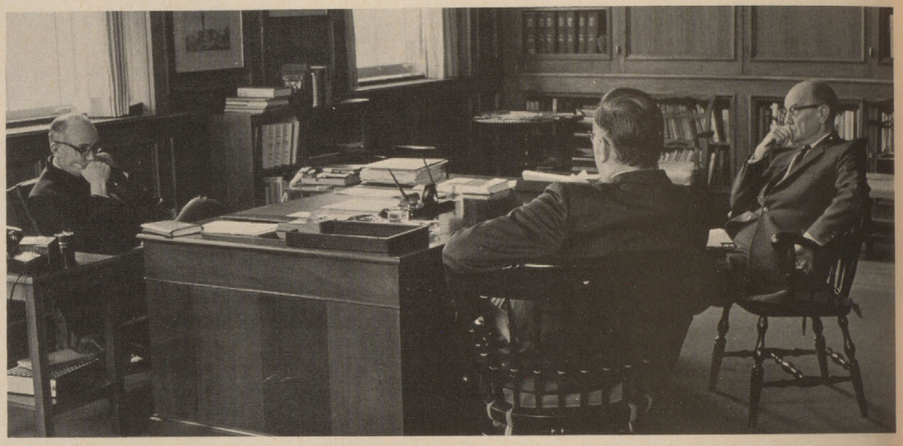
But Gray is happening right now. He attacks the administration with enthusiasm and a high polemic style that for well-written excesses of language is difficult to match. His attacks are calculated to bring howls of pain and rage.

The methods of action are equally well-calculated. They are the proven tools of the revolutions of North America — protest marches, sit-ins, slogans, — all are familiar. But they are also very important. They are the signs of a generation that is so large and so homogeneous it cannot help but be in command one day.

The result is the debate that currently per-

Top: Dr. Robertson and Planning and Development Vice-Principal Carl A. Winkler (right) consider a question raised by Academic Vice-Principal Michael Oliver.

Bottom: Wide-ranging discussions about McGill take place at weekly meetings of senior administrators. Clockwise: Vice-Principal Dion (Macdonald College), Deans Blume (Music), Solin (Students), McGregor (Medicine), Frost (Graduate Studies), Cohen (Law) and Continuing Education Director Webster.





H. Rocke Robertson/continued

plexes and will continue to complicate McGill's life and, since — by Gray's own admission — there is more than one leader and more than one group of followers intent on challenging the McGill administration, it is important to understand what is at stake. Graduates who read the November, 1968 issue of the *McGill News* are familiar with most of the attacks of Gray and his fellow radicals. However, recently a new dimension has been added to the attack — the position of English McGill in predominantly French Quebec. Gray made his own personal written statement on the subject in the February 24th *McGill Reporter* and it must be considered definitive, although it is considerably shortened here:

"McGill University is now financed to the extent of over 50 per cent of operating grants by the Quebec taxpayer; yet it remains as unresponsive as ever to the needs of the evolving Quebec society.

"First, as the largest University of a province which is 85 per cent French-speaking, it remains the exclusive preserve of minority English-speaking students . . . in a situation where thousands of French CEGEP students have no idea where they are going to get an adequate university education next year.

"Second, McGill is pre-eminently *the* University in Quebec controlled by and servicing the giant Anglo-American corporations responsible for the economic exploitation and cultural oppression of the majority.

"Third, its academic and research orientations are directed away from Quebec. As Maxwell Cohen never tires of explaining, in the true spirit of the White Man's Burden, 'McGill has obligations to the developing world on behalf of Canada and these cannot be denied in the name of new and more urgent obligations to Quebec, for to do so would be to change the spirit and nature of the University itself.'

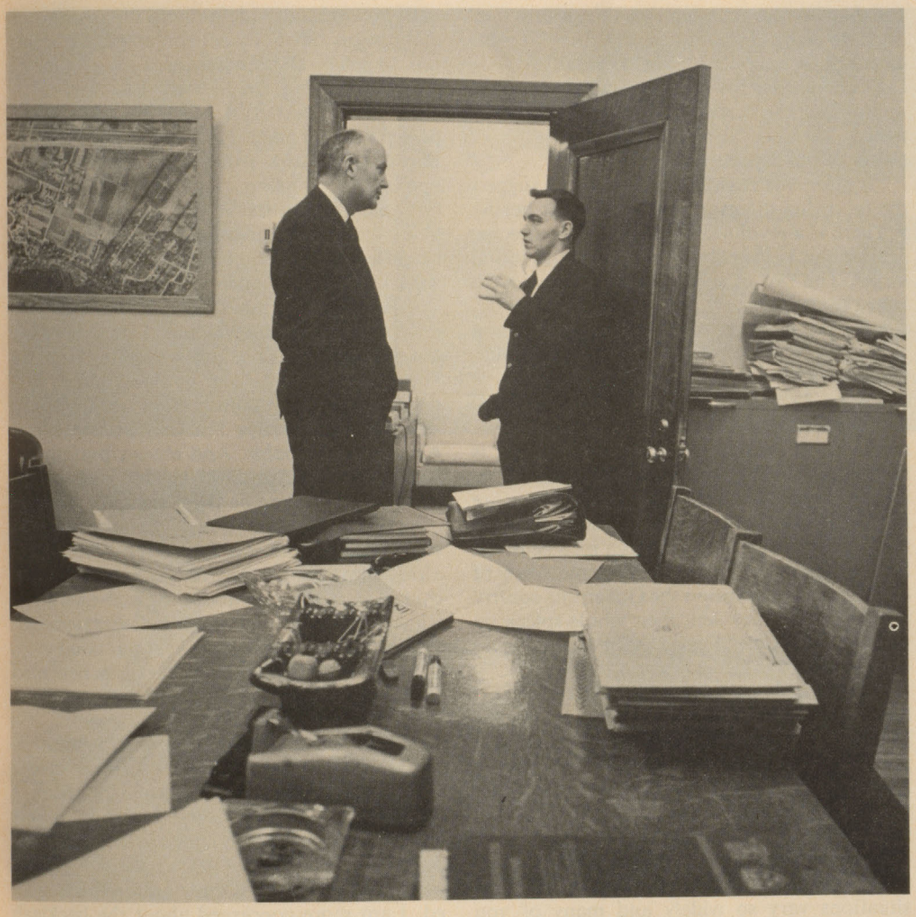
"The minimum that the University would have to do would be to immediately begin accepting graduates from French CEGEPS and give them instruction in their own language — and this as a transition step to McGill becoming integrated into Quebec society and becoming a French institution. And until universal accessibility and free education is achieved, McGill should seek to equalize educational opportunities by lowering fees $200 (to be taken out of the endowment fund), i.e. to the level of other French universities. The extra places could be provided by McGill's instituting a trimester system, and English students should be given functional French courses."

Set against Gray, seemingly all alone at the moment, is Rocke Robertson. He came to the University to make it progress. During his Principalship, the University's record in terms of quantitative improvement could hardly be bettered. From 1964 to 1969, students increased 45% from 11,000 to 16,000; staff increased 56% from 688 to 1,077; income and expenditures were more than doubled. Since 1961 there has been almost $35 million in new building projects. Robertson is genuinely proud of the achievements those numbers represent. He wishes they were even better. But he faces more complications in fund raising than any other university head in the world right now. His biggest source of revenue is the government. Right now in Quebec there just isn't enough money earmarked for education. And there is just no way a modern university can operate without government money.

The problem of money alone would be enough to keep a principal busy full-time. But in the current crisis of control, Robertson's job entails days as chairman of various meetings, as expert witness, and as referee to a fractious, peppery, collection of highly-educated, strongly-opinionated academics whose only function seems to be to impede the plans of the University.

The number of trials he faces would probably seem onerous to the most gracious Job ever created. For instance, the new library —

Prior to participating on a CEGEP *panel at Macdonald College, Dr. Robertson chats with Macdonald Students' Society President Hugh McClelland.*



in which, as an ardent bibliophile, the Principal took more than a passing interest — has come aground on the problem of which Faculty collections are to be centralized in the main library and which are to be kept separate. In addition, due to lack of funds, the library is some 40,000 items behind in cataloguing new material. This must be heart-wrenching to the man who made a top priority of revitalizing the library and who administered the construction of the new McLennan Library.

Such problems must be far removed from the surgical aroma of the operating room and the clinical reality of deciding how much can be done and then doing it. The power of life and death was there. No doubt who was in charge.

But he wields no knife at Senate meetings — he is just the chairman. He can only recommend ideas to the Board of Governors. He represents some God-awful brand of empiricism to the students.

He has tried to make it clear in any number of public and private statements that it is the faculty, not the administration, that makes the University; but he accepts the fact that he is an easier target.

Robertson is supported by McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, who recently wrote about "Faculty Power" for *The Atlantic*. "There is, indeed, only one field in which the faculty is not decisive and that is the field of resources — of economics. This is a big exception and its consequence is that a major role remains for trustees . . . One kind of man should find the money and another kind of man set the policy, and when this rule is broken, the result is disaster. Only the president and his chief lieutenants, for their sins, have to be both kinds of man."

The actual statutory power possessed by Principal Robertson is very simply stated in Article III of the University statutes. But there is obvious and important discretionary power preferred on him by two paragraphs of the Article:

"The Principal shall be the academic head and chief executive officer of the University and shall have general supervision over and direction of the University and teaching staff whereof, and the officers employed in connection with its work, including the officers of administration, and shall also have such other powers and perform such other duties as from time to time may be conferred upon or may be assigned to him by the Board of Governors . . .

". . . He shall have power to suspend any member of the teaching staff of the University and any officer or other employee thereof upon grounds of immorality, inefficiency, or for any administrative or other cause which in his opinion affects adversely, or is likely to affect adversely, the general well-being of the University, and when he shall exercise such power he shall forthwith report his action to the Senate and to the Board of Governors, with a statement of his reasons therefore, and the said Board may then take such action in the matter as it shall see fit. . ."

Principal Robertson is involved in a power game over his discretionary authority and he knows it. He doesn't like power games. He has been greatly disturbed by the light-hearted persiflage that characterized some of the arbitration hearings in the Stanley Gray case. He had executed his duties according to his mandate and he wanted a hearing and endorsation. He feels, keenly, that the game is not the problem. The problem is life. And how the University affects it. That was why he walked down the mountain.

Robertson has changed many of his views since becoming Principal and he outlined some of the changes in a very personal meeting last fall with his senior staff:

"Propositions that would have seemed absolutely outrageous a few years ago now seem quite reasonable — some of them even a little stuffy.

"If anyone had suggested to me four years ago that we would allow women to enter the men's bedrooms in the residences I would

H. Rocke Robertson/continued
have bristled with proper outrage. Now, our rules are pretty liberal — perhaps not liberal enough for this year's crop — we'll see. Students on the Senate? Two years ago I thought that that was going too far. Miles too far; but that's what we are heading for now and I find that far from being resigned to it I'm looking forward to it — in a cautious sort of way.

"My point is that my views on the role of the student have changed a lot . . . because I think that the students can help us progress academically, and I do think that there are faults in our system that need fixing.

"Forgetting for the moment the problems of the world outside and what the University would do about them let us concentrate on the University itself. Its teaching. What it teaches. How it teaches. The amount of attention, encouragement and inspiration that a student gets. The amount of time that a teacher spends with his students or in work more or less directly related to his teaching. Let us think for a moment about all these points that are being raised on all sides — think of them collectively in the form of a single question — 'Are we doing a good job of teaching?' All student spokesmen that I have met say emphatically 'No'. The current student *Course Guide* which I've skimmed through is what I'd have to describe as equivocal. I haven't made a careful count but my impression on skimming through it was that the objective data showed much less dissatisfaction than I would have expected from all the talk. On the whole, I thought, we scored well — whatever that may mean. But *Course Guide* or no *Course Guide*, however exaggerated some of the students' complaints may be, the evidence as I see it gathering from an enormous number of sources, indicates that there is plenty of room for improvement across the board. Room for changes in objectives, methods, and above all, a need for an increased student-teacher interplay.

"The women in the men's residences, filth in the newspaper, discipline, seats on Senate — all these are secondary issues really. The real issue in the University has to do with teaching. The teacher and — mainly — the undergraduate student.

"I've been particularly keen to bring the department heads together because it is at the department level that the really important things happen. If we are going to reach our own peak, they'll have to happen there. Senate and Faculty can recommend things but they can't do more than that — and their recommendations have to be pretty broad — they can't encompass the detail or induce the spirit upon which the success of any difficult venture hangs. There is, then, an enormous effective power in the department.

"It's for this reason that I want to suggest the following things to the department heads:

- There is a revolution going on. It is directed against the University as probably the initial target. The rest of society will be attended to later on.
- Basically there is considerable justification insofar as 'administration' — that much maligned word — is poor and 'teaching' inadequate.
- Students do not seem to realize that the members of faculty always control what is taught; practically always control who teaches it — i.e. who is appointed — and therefore how it is taught; always control the curriculum and always decide what research is to be done. Students seem to feel that by some form of extra sensory perception the Governors control it all and thus they vent their whole spleen on the Administration. I've never felt that it would be sporting to disabuse them.
- Administrative adjustments have been made and more are to come . . . but . . . the greatest responsibility lies with the teaching staff. It alone can make the fundamental moves. If it should fail to do so, the results both for the University and, I expect, for the teachers themselves, will be unfortunate.
- I can't offer to you a list of specific moves that should be made — your individual situations vary so widely and many of you have already taken important steps. But I want to pick out one objective and recommend it to you. I submit that you should aim at bringing contact between student and professors to the highest degree possible — intelligent contact — what the student likes to call 'meaningful contact' in the planning and in the execution of teaching. I single out this one objective because I feel that if it were achieved many of the other problems that students complain about would automatically be well on the way to being solved.

"I think that it is terribly important for us to make the mass of students realize that we are in earnest in trying to do the best job we can — and it's only by action that they can be made to realize it. My urgent request to you is that you do your best to let it be seen."

In a long and wide-ranging discussion one night in his office, Robertson amplified on his talk to senior staff and covered the ground he has mapped out for himself. This ground is partly the University's. His office is a seat-of-power kind of place. Red carpet on the floor. Bartlett's on the panelled walls. Reference books on the shelves. The view from the fifth floor windows of the Administration Building is barren — a smokestack on one side, the Engineering building on the other. He could walk out of it tomorrow and never miss it. But he does his thinking there. An associate once remarked: "I never walk into that office, but I find Rocke reading something." So he doesn't need a view and he doesn't need furniture. He sits on a sofa and answers questions thoughtfully. Always finishing his sentences. Always to the point. And always putting the stamp of his personal belief and opinion on what he says. Here he is in charge of himself.

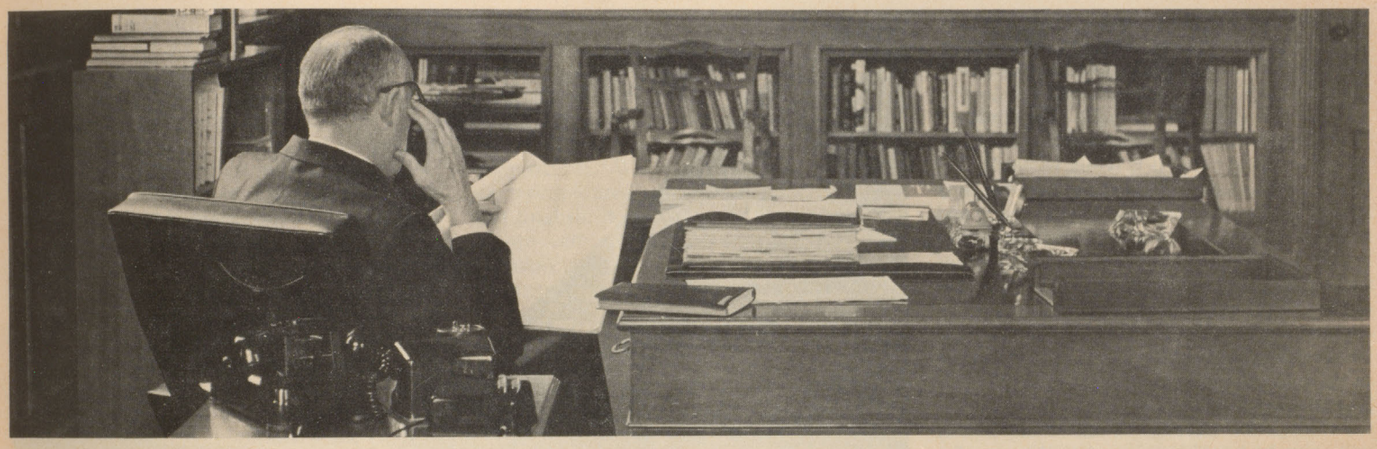
"There hasn't been much rot in the teaching staff, thank goodness. That's the thing I was afraid of more than anything else when I took over. There was talk about mass resignations, which would have left us in a desperate situation. But I can say we have kept our good men. And we've been able to hire first-rate new men to take over new departments and to fill the vacancies of resignation and retirement.

"I'm slowly working myself into the position where I rarely see a thing first now. I have a good staff and good relations with them. I want to get myself into the position where I can spend more time looking at the long-range problems.

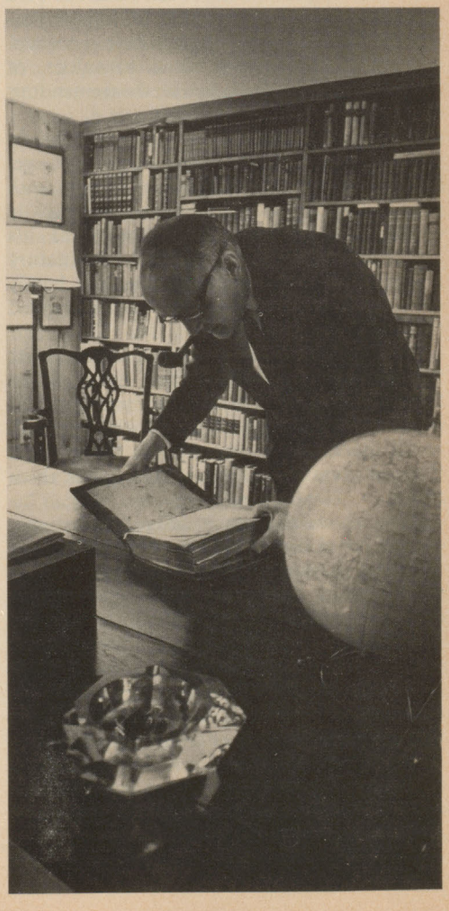
"As far as the student revolution is concerned, I am more concerned about the backlash phenomenon than I am about the revolution itself. If they press to the threatened extremes of violence, they will suffer the repressions of a society that is fed up with violence.

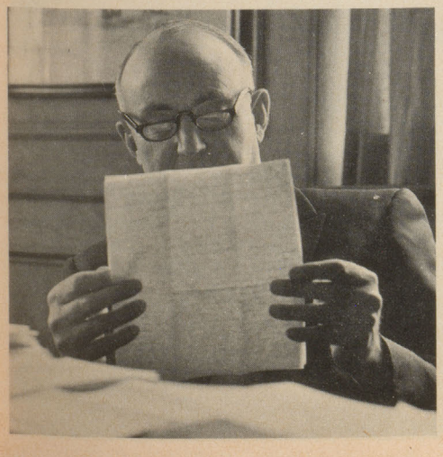
"One thing that does concern me about the young people is that their only ideas of change are on a structural basis. They seem to believe if they democratize, publicize or liberate everything, everything will be all right. They say the lectures are poor. I don't doubt that. But I bet they're improving right now. If we could move ahead sensibly, there would be no backlash, the student voice would have plenty of play in the University. But the battles to be fought are not with the Administration. The battles will be fought between student and teacher and will rotate around the role of student power in the appointment of teachers."

The Principal spends the greater part of the day reading: in his office, car, elevators and in the comfort of his library at home.











Followed by his chauffeur, Principal Robertson leaves the Administration building at the end of a long day.



H. Rocke Robertson/continued

Already students have an important say in the Political Science Department and in some areas of the English Department.

"I do not think this is right. The student's opinion on the merits of the teacher is valuable. In some departments it is really valuable. But I just don't think students should have any say at the departmental level on the hiring and firing of teachers. I simply don't believe they are mature enough. And I am still very dubious about the amount of executive power that should be turned over to them.

"The reason for this is simple in my view. As a teacher matures, he gets a very real sense of values. And these values must come strongly into play in the next few years. Scientifically, we are right on the edge of controlling life. It will soon be possible to predict the sex of a child before birth. After that, it will be possible to select the sex of a child before conception. There must be a sense of values, of maturity available to cope with the tremendous advances our research will bring us.

"The use of French will be universal in Quebec before much longer. Once you get students coming from English schools with practical French — and this is coming rapidly — the problem is solved. I don't think it's obligatory at McGill to teach mandatory courses in French. French electives are highly desirous and will doubtless be expanded considerably.

"One of the things that worries me about the young people today is their intense desire for security. And, as a corollary you find that youth is concerned with the future. They are much more full of care for the future. And that's a good thing. But it sure fusses them now.

"I don't see *that* many differences between my old job and my new job. I've used exactly the same techniques in this office as I did in the operating theatre. Basically, it's problem analyzing and problem solving. But it's a much less definitive sport than surgery, for sure.

"I have always worked on something that Sir William Osler wrote. And I guess it's old barnyard philosophy for sure, but the idea is this: Forget about yesterday; don't worry about tomorrow; sit down and work out what you're doing today. That way, life has meaning. Because it all depends on what you choose to do right now."

Rocke Robertson has made his choice: the Principalship of McGill University.□

Who's Running McGill?:

McGill '69: A Chancellor's view

by Chancellor Howard Ross

Democratization, French Unilingualism, The University and Society: As his term draws to a close, Chancellor Ross takes a candid look at these issues.

March 28, 1969 will remain a red letter day in McGill's history. The long, highly-publicized and emotional build-up to that day's parade led to a dramatic climax which calls for a post-mortem.

With faculty and students behaving with cool wisdom, fine police work, and by the grace of God, the whole affair went off without serious trouble. However, I think we have heard about enough of the "sacred right to demonstrate". To demonstrate, in the sense of drawing attention to one's grievances, obviously has a certain legitimacy. But when this involves highly organized attempts to gather together every disaffected group in the community and subject them to every type of inflammatory oratory — all in the cause of some fanciful campaign — I wonder if the right to demonstrate really ranks amongst the great fundamental human rights. It has been proved (over and over again and in all parts of the world) that to herd ten thousand people into a confined space is to invite serious disorders and troubles. We have recently seen before our very eyes, at Sir George Williams University, the terrible destruction and disruption that these organized protests or confrontations can cause. Surely we do not need even worse calamities before we can agree that this sort of thing cannot be tolerated.

Those who organize such demonstrations always proclaim peaceful intentions — because no matter how determined they are to make trouble, they will want later to claim that the police started the violence. As far as I am concerned, we have had enough of guileless assertions that someone intends to proceed peacefully, when he is in fact organizing a demonstration which is extremely likely to end in violence.

Unilingualism and Bilingualism

The demonstrators' proposal that McGill should become a unilingual French-speaking university is, of course, strictly for the birds. Converting McGill into a French-speaking university would dissipate some ninety per cent of its present highly effective staff which has been assembled in such a creditable manner over many years. If more places are needed for French-speaking students at universities, the effective way of providing them would be to found new universities or increase the allocation of funds to the present French-speaking universities. It would be ridiculous to spend money making way for French-speaking applicants at McGill and leaving English-speaking applicants with no place to go.

In contrast, the notion of a bilingual university has at least some superficial plausibility — but it is not a concept that bears serious examination. While fortunately more and more people are learning to "get by" in French and English, it is a very rare person who can lecture really effectively in both languages. We are living in an epoch in which it is hard enough to discover good unilingual staff. It is simply ridiculous to suggest that a competent bilingual staff could be recruited to run a university of McGill's size.

A proper bilingual university could only be one in which equally good courses were given throughout in both languages. This would in practice mean two universities rolled into one. At McGill we now have a staff of approximately one thousand. They are hard-pressed to handle the English-speaking applicants for whom we are responsible. If we were to become bilingual we would need approximately one thousand more French-speaking faculty members and double the number of buildings we now have.

In any event, this is a completely irrelevant argument as the Minister of Education has announced that there will be plenty of places at the French-speaking universities for all CEGEP graduates this year. Moreover, McGill has frequently emphasized its willingness to accept a larger number of graduates from French CEGEPS.

If both a unilingual French and a bilingual McGill are impractical, it does not necessarily follow that McGill should retain exactly its present stance in regard to French-speaking education. We have got several thousand French-speaking students in our day and evening courses and, if the most outstanding French-speaking citizens of the last fifty years were listed, it would be discovered that an extraordinarily high proportion are McGill graduates. Thus it is wrong to say (as is often implied by our critics) that McGill is standing completely aloof from the French-speaking majority of the province. However, as various McGill speakers have insisted over the past several years, there is every intention that McGill should become more French-speaking. At the present time, exams and term papers may be written in French. We have a French Canada Studies Programme which has always striven to make contributions to the French-speaking sector of the community. Nevertheless almost everyone would admit that we could do better, should do better, and will do better.

McGill's Developing Role

It is commonplace to say that we live in an age of violent change. One outstanding feature of the present situation is the extent to which universities are being drawn into the life of the nation. Research is becoming more and more important to national survival, growth and well-being; and universities are tremendously important research areas. Moreover our developing technological society is requiring more and more university-trained people to run it. No wonder universities are very much in the public eye. Like most other universities, McGill is in a period of breathlessly rapid transition. Until the end of World War II, McGill was governed in a strongly authoritarian manner. The Statutes vested authority in the Board of Governors — a self-perpetuating body of citizens. Before assuming that this was too deplorable a situation, we might remind ourselves that it has resulted in the development, in the unlikely atmosphere of a small English minority in a predominantly French Canadian province, of a university of undoubted international standing.

However admirably the University developed under that system, it became clear that the time had arrived for the faculty to take a more active part in running the University. The development of the McGill Association of University Teachers provided an opportunity for faculty members to discuss and study university problems, and present a consensus of faculty opinion. The academic staff was more and more drawn into university government through consultation and in various informal ways. Thus, while relatively few changes were made in the University Statutes in the 1950's and 1960's the role of faculty in the University's government became increasingly important; and the Board of Governors became correspondingly less dominant.

These changes were paralleled by various other developments — notably by the increasing reliance of McGill on government grants. All of this occurred in a civilized and fairly amicable manner. Members of faculty, who were drawn into the administration process, became familiar with these developments, and were generally satisfied with them. How-

As Chairman of the McGill Tripartite Commission, the Chancellor spends a great deal of time thinking about the University's problems.



McGill '69/continued

ever the majority of faculty had little first-hand experience of these events and naturally tended to be worried about the *de jure* domination which the Governors still had.

Eventually in 1966 we got the Duff/Berdahl Report which made a number of very sensible suggestions about changes in the administration of Canadian universities. At McGill a committee studied the Duff/Berdahl recommendations and produced a report recommending quite drastic changes. These were adopted after hearing briefs from interested parties and after many prolonged discussions. Last September the new recommendations went into effect.

We thus started off this academic year with a drastically changed Senate which has become the most important administrative body in the University. The main feature of the reconstituted Senate was that an absolute majority of Senators were elected by faculty. This requires some explanation to non-academics. It is the unshakeable conviction of any university professor that when another professor becomes an administrative officer (department chairman, dean, vice-principal or principal), he immediately loses his academic integrity and becomes a stooge of "The Establishment". It goes without saying that people in important administrative positions (like deans or vice-principals) must be Senators. It would be impossible for them to function effectively if they did not take part in the basic decisions they are supposed to carry out. Thus for every academic on Senate who holds an administrative position, it is felt necessary that the faculty should elect one of its members to counter-balance any deplorable influence the converted academic might contribute. This is all very well but it leads to a large Senate.

A second basic change was to provide for eight students on Senate. It was already provided that five members of the Board of Governors should sit on Senate. Because of the assumption that elected academics must have an absolute majority, these changes meant thirteen more elected members had to be put on Senate. Finally we ended up with sixty-five Senators — a large and unwieldy body, but necessary to fulfil the various requirements specified above.

Democratization Versus Efficiency

It should be remembered that the main problem in bringing McGill's government up-to-date is that one must try to respond to two sharply conflicting requirements. Everyone feels that the university should be "democratized". On the other hand, it is very important that we should change some of our out-of-date ideas and introduce new features, not only in university government, but in curriculum and all other aspects of university life.

Democratization means that as many interested people as possible should be drawn into the process of running the university. On the other hand, to make changes becomes more and more difficult as larger numbers of people get involved in decision-making. Hence the dilemma that faces reformers: in a university, in which the Principal has absolute authority a change in programme may be introduced overnight, so long as the Principal can be persuaded it makes sense. We are very far from this position at McGill today. A new teaching idea goes through an elaborate committee system which is already bogged down with innumerable other suggestions. A new idea, however promising, would have no opportunity of being considered overnight — and might not get serious consideration for months and months. Moreover when it does get consideration, with everyone in on the act — academics being individualists — the debate tends to be almost interminable.

The real art in improving the operation of the university is therefore the art of balancing wider participation by faculty and students with the demands of efficiency — or, to put it in another way, with the necessity of getting sensible changes adopted. I might mention in passing the tendency among some academics to view "efficiency" as some sort of uncongenial concept from the market-place, quite inappropriate to university life. Of course nothing could be more wrong. We are continuously dealing in scarce resources in running the university. Any inefficiency means money wasted and therefore less to spend on other important projects.

There can be long theoretical arguments as to whether, at McGill, we have indeed gone far enough in making changes. There is one very practical answer to this. By establishing a Senate with eight student members on it and an absolute majority of elected faculty members, we have democratized that very important body dangerously near to a standstill. Throughout this year Senate has been a most ineffective body. We still hope that, by better organization, we can assign the work which has piled up on its agenda to other university committees and get on with our essential work. But the fact remains that we have not yet proved that we can make Senate work with the degree of democratization already introduced this year. It would be sheer madness to attempt to introduce further reforms until we demonstrate we can run the university as it is now constituted. It is ironical — to the point of being ludicrous — that those shouting loudest for still more democratic procedures are the same people who are most indignant about our slowness to make reforms.

The Right To An Education

We hear a good deal these days about the right

of all qualified people to receive a university education. I suppose very few people would deny that this is a legitimate objective in our society. Certainly more higher education is in the national interest — as the United States has proved conclusively.

On the other hand, there is not much satisfaction in having a right to an education if there is no place to get one. In World War II, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, in its fight against inflation, passed an Order pegging the price of butter at 39 cents a pound. Owing to the increasing circulation of money, butter simply disappeared at this price, and we soon discovered that there is little satisfaction in having the price of butter kept at 39 cents a pound when there is no butter to buy.

Canadian universities these days face tremendous problems. The number of students has been doubling every six years and the demands for research are increasing at an even faster rate. There are no spare facilities anywhere, and if we are to look after twice as many students six years hence, plus a greatly expanded research burden, we are going to have our hands full. Therefore now is not the time to proliferate committees and participation beyond the point at which a reasonably efficient organization may be maintained. We will have to be supremely efficient just to keep up with remorselessly expanding volume, let alone to improve quality.

The University and The Community

The relationship between the university and the community is an intimate and complicated one. The university provides the community increasingly with trained people to run its government and business. Applied research is also very important to our economic well-being. On the other hand, the community supports the university financially — either through government grants or by other contributions (gifts, bequests, and research grants).

When we think of democratizing the university, we must therefore think not only of the staff and students but also of the graduates and the community-at-large who support the university and benefit from it. Carried to its logical extreme, democratization would presumably mean that the Board of Governors, Principal and Faculty of the University were elected by the citizens of the province — just as members for the provincial parliament are elected. No one has yet suggested we should carry logic to this absurd extreme. The citizens in general are not nearly close enough to the picture to make sensible decisions.

What then of the graduates? Here is a group, all of whom have attended the University, and most of whom remain interested in it. It is to reflect this interest that we have five Governors elected by the Graduates' Society. It may be argued that this is not a sufficiently large number of Governors elected by graduates and I would not be adverse to an increase. However, I do not think many people would argue that graduates alone should have all the power to elect the governing bodies and the administrative officers. Most of us feel that members of faculty have a far greater interest and are in a much better position to make key decisions. Lately it has been suggested that students should also be considered.

The point of all this is that the principle of democratization cannot be carried to its logical extreme of a province-wide vote and anything short of this is necessarily some kind of a compromise aimed at giving reasonable weight to various interested categories.

It is my opinion that Senate should be primarily an academic body, with a majority of its members elected by faculty. It should have some students on it. Both of these conditions are now met at McGill.

The Board of Governors has frequently been criticized as unrepresentative, and as being too powerful. At present the Board consists of thirty-five members, five elected by the Graduates' Society and five by Senate. The remainder are co-opted after nomination by a committee composed of an equal number of Governors and Senators. It was the feeling of the committee that studied this question, that this method of selection was satisfactory. The only serious alternative to it was that various groups such as trade unions and teachers' organizations, should be invited to elect members of the Board. Everyone agreed that the Board of Governors should represent a broader variety of community interests. (In the past it has tended to represent large Montreal businesses although not exclusively). After a great deal of discussion it was decided that, while there should be broader representation, we would get a better Board by selecting the people we wanted from various groups in the community, rather than having such groups select representatives themselves. This is a debatable point, but I certainly have no doubts on the score myself. I think it is almost impossible for someone who is not intimate with the workings of the Board to understand how important it is to have Governors who are willing to spend time on the necessary work of the Board. It is all very well to represent a variety of "interests", but broad representation is only one problem in selecting Governors. It is also important to have Governors with the skill, inclination and available time to carry out the Board's work intelligently.

As to authority, the Board of Governors legally has final authority on all matters. In point of fact, all academic questions come to it from Senate, and I cannot remember an instance in which there has been serious conflict between Board and Senate on any proposal. When necessary, we have joint meetings to settle problems requiring consideration of both bodies. We also have joint committees where it is necessary to coordinate our work.

I should like to see the name of the Board of Governors changed to "Board of Trustees", which I think describes its present function more accurately. I think this Board of Trustees should have the right to approve budgets, make official appointments and manage the endowments of the University.

One reform that has been widely advocated is a "unicameral" form of government, in which Board and Senate would be merged into a single body with a majority of faculty members. This idea has received some distinguished support (as well as some not so distinguished). It has been carefully considered at McGill and rejected. I think rightly so.

While there is some overlapping between the work of Board and Senate as established at McGill, this can be quite effectively handled by the devices suggested above; and the bicameral system has strong advantages. Despite the overlaps, the work divides fairly logically between matters the community representatives are primarily interested in and work of primary interest to academics. A fairly large number from both groups is required to handle the work of the University, and it is a great waste of time and talent to require each group to sit through long, long discussions of primary concern to the other.

What's the matter with Old McGill? Well Old McGill is really New McGill and there isn't all that much the matter with it.□

Who's Running McGill?:

Learning to wear the crown

Senate, the University's supreme academic body, grinds to a near-halt due to inefficient procedures and disagreement over purpose.

After musing bitterly about professors who solve McGill's problems "over a sandwich in the Faculty Club, return to their bunsen burners and books" and then blame all University problems on the administration, Law Professor Donovan Waters told the McGill Senate: "Let's be honest about it. Any Principal of any university — and God help any Principal of any university — is caught constantly in the crossfire. If academics won't stand up and assume the place they've got in society, we (academics) are not entitled to turn around and crucify the Principal . . . and the administration generally. The power is in the academics — and let's take it. If we won't do it, the Board's got to . . . If we can't do the job then let's get out of the field."

Dr. Waters' remarks were delivered at a special meeting considering Senate's role and competence, which was precipitated by Senate's inability to handle its business effectively. The malfunctioning of Senate, since its restructuring last fall, is critical to McGill because of the power that has gravitated to the University's supreme academic body.

When McGill was founded, governing authority was granted to what is now the Board of Governors. No Senate existed. In 1923, the Governors ceded certain academic duties to a 70-man "Corporation" comprised of Governors, the Principal and Fellows of the University. The Corporation's creation marked the beginning of delegation of authority to academics.

The Matthews Memo

In 1933, Registrar T. H. Matthews wrote Principal Currie to recommend replacement of the Corporation by an "Academic Council." Matthews found the Corporation too unwieldy and, because forty-seven members were non-academic, felt the body lacked sufficient academic knowledge and perspective to be other than "an ineffective body whose chief function is 'rubber-stamping' the recommendations of Faculties and other lower committees." Matthews went so far as to describe the Corporation as "a somewhat pathetic assembly to whom important University officials such as Deans naturally feel inclined to be kind, and consequently the 'Reports to Corporation' have become elementary talks on what the University is doing, given to persuade the non-academic members that they are 'keeping in touch' with University affairs."

Senate was created in 1935, as a result of Matthews' memo, to be the "highest academic authority in the University." The Board of Governors retained general jurisdiction and final authority over University affairs.

Over the years, Senate informally accumulated more and more power, so that the Board is now mainly concerned with financial affairs and Senate controls all other matters. Major powers given by the statutes to the Governors, such as choosing the Principal, senior administrators and members of the staff are now performed by Senate and its committees, with the Board usually "rubber-stamping" decisions. In areas of joint concern, such as development and staffing, the Board studies financial implications while Senate deals with the "academic" side of decisions.

In fact, the Board of Governors is now an anomaly. Legally, it is McGill University and has vast powers. Practically, it has little power. As Graduate Governor Kenneth H. Brown points out, the Board of Governors is misnamed because under the present division of powers it does very little actual governing. It should, for accuracy, be called the Board of Trustees.

Certainly the Board's members — mainly business and professional leaders — are well-equipped for a trustee function. Currently, they meet eight times a year and delegate power, between meetings, to a nine-man Executive Committee.

Senate, which is now the major legislative body at McGill, has 65 members. Previously, most Senators were administrators but since September a majority are elected: 32 faculty, seven McGill students, and one Macdonald student. The others are *ex officio* members.

The Old Senate

The last meeting of the "old" Senate was the first open Senate meeting at McGill. The meeting was most revealing. In two and one-half hours, Senate passed five motions concerning Quebec Education. The members worked quickly and effectively as a team to produce a non-controversial stand, so they might return to their more pressing individual pursuits.

When a speaker finished, someone else with a relevent comment would talk without formal recognition from the chair. No parliamentary procedure was used and motions were informally improved until everyone agreed a viable statement had been prepared. Above all, the friendly, co-operative spirit shone out.

The new Senate has been a different animal.

Firstly, Senate is unwieldy. The Duff-Berdahl commission on Canadian university government set the upper limit for Senates at fifty members. McGill, in the interest of democratization and at the expense of efficiency, exceeded that maximum by fifteen members. As a result, parliamentary procedure has been introduced. Motions are no longer informally improved but must be formally amended, sub-amended and sub-sub-amended. Also, speakers lists are now used so a Senator cannot make a short, incisive comment when it is most relevant. When his turn does come his comment is usually no longer relevant and instead he gives a long summary of all his views on the matter.

Aggravating the problem of size has been the proliferation of items for Senate's consideration. Thirty-eight items were on the January 30th agenda, whereas last May 16th only seventeen items were to be considered. Most of the increase results from the addition of student senators. Says Students' Society President Bob Hajaly: "Students had never been on Senate before, all sorts of complaints had been accumulated and as soon as students got on Senate they put these on the agenda, which is what you would expect them to do if they were doing their job".

More important than the quantity of student resolutions was the quality. "The student Senators are professional politicians," says Vice-Dean (Social-Sciences) Saul Frankel, so they called upon Senate to put aside everyday business in favour of long debates on more fundamental matters: the University's role in society, Quebec Education, criteria for scholarships, and merits of the grading system.

The student motions were Marxist-tinged and shocked other Senators, sparking an angry reaction against the students, which in turn created an abyss between Senators.

"To be honest about it," reflects Hajaly, "this negative reaction was partly our fault. Some of the motions were from their point of view — not ours — provocatively worded." When Hajaly proposed McGill become a revolutionary "Critical University", Senators were irate. Yet Hajaly's motion was taken directly from the election platform of the slate that captured six of the seven student seats. Could the students be faulted for trying to implement their platforms?

A view of Senate in session from behind the press table in the visitors' gallery. The Senate chamber, located on the eighth floor of the Leacock building, offers a splendid view of downtown Montreal.



Julius Grey thinks so. Grey defeated a member of Hajaly's slate in Senate elections. After jousting with the radical student Senators over what students really want, Grey took his case to the campus, overwhelmingly winning the Students' Society Presidency with an anti-radical platform. Grey says: "We have been faced with a certain type of sabotage from two groups. One, a rather unintentional sabotage from a number of crusty old conservatives who couldn't do anything and had to contest every single thing, even when it was right. The other, unfortunately, was a sabotage by the slate which the students elected. This sabotage was much more conscious. These people were out to prove the inadequacy of Senate, that the structures had to go."

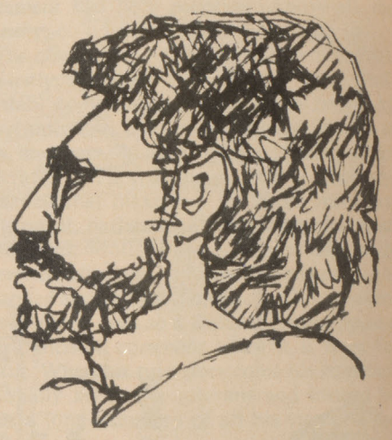
Whether or not Senate was sabotaged — the results were the same. While the old Senate used to occasionally have parochial disputes, the new Senate split according to age. Senators began to hurl charges at each other, impugn motives, and engage in bitter, often irrational, arguments.

Senate was continually forced to transform itself into a 40 to 50 man drafting committee to change the substance and language of motions. Amending was a tricky operation. Often disagreement with the student motions could be interpreted, as Engineering Dean d'Ombrain points out, as if Senators were "coming out for the degradation of man." Such action, given Senate's size, was time-consuming.

In the past Senate used to meet once a month, but the many problems encountered have forced weekly meetings since January. And, where many Senators used to leave before adjournment, Senators would now stay to ensure "their side" would not be out-voted on a key issue. The lengthy, frequent meetings acerbated tensions: faculty and administrators found it put intolerable pressure on them, yet at the end of the four-hour meetings, when they moved to adjourn, the students would be

The opposing forces on Senate: administrator and radical student.





Learning to wear/continued
up-in-arms at what they considered stalling tactics and would call for continuation of the meeting.

Finally, with Senate, in the words of Dean d'Ombrain, "a totally hopeless situation", a special soul-searching meeting was held.

Robertson: No Politics

At the meeting, Principal Robertson spoke at length on the necessity for Senate to avoid political stands and get on with everyday business: "If the University were to take an official position on a matter of disputed public policy, its ability to protect the individual who held a different view would be reduced and in certain extreme cases eliminated."

In addition, "the official opinion of the University, or any part of it, should only be expressed after the subject in question has been fully examined and debated."

But, "Senate is composed of members of the University, all of whom are heavily committed to other duties in the University. The time that members can devote to their work is barely sufficient to enable Senate to deal with its proper work — the work of the University.

"Thus for reasons both principle and practice," concluded Dr. Robertson, "I urge that Senate should not adopt a policy of taking positions on political issues."

Governor Brown took a more moderate line: ". . . I do not see how Senate can keep completely clear of politics, nor do I think it should try to do so, provided that its ventures into that field are limited to the advancement of education . . . The dividing line, I think, and it is admittedly not always easy to draw, comes when the University — through Senate — is asked in effect, even if not in form, to align itself with one political party or doctrine against another; and it may not be any coincidence that every time Senate has so far been asked to do this, it has been in substance asked to take a leftist or anti-government position."

Many other speakers followed a similar tack: in some cases the University has to be involved in "political" matters but the University should not be a political propaganda unit and must give preference to "house-keeping" matters.

Julius Grey presented the view that all matters are academic matters and so Senate has to make political decisions. Grey pointed out that political issues such as the Viet-Nam war and anti-communist laws have a definite effect on the availability of teachers and students to universities and therefore are legitimate matters for Senate. However, Grey qualifies his broad view of Senate's jurisdiction with his belief that "no matter how idealistic you are, you have to get through the day-to-day business in order to operate."

There were no final conclusions at the end of the special meeting, but it gave Senators a chance to gather informally to blow off steam and heal some wounds. Since that meeting, the air has cleared and Senate has, "agreed to disagree." Debates have been more on substance and less on emotion.

Minor or Radical Change?

What of the future? Students have already called for structural changes in University Government. Bob Hajaly wants further democratization of the Governors and reconstitution of Senate with an equal number of students, faculty and members of the public. Julius Grey wants the Board abolished and a few more students on Senate. He would replace the Board by having people who might ordinarily be Governors sit as Senators and form a Senate Finance Committee.

Faculty members prefer minor adjustments to radical change. They tend to follow the advice of Dr. Waters, who warned: "Don't toss the statutes out of the window on the grounds that it doesn't recognize where real power is and then find out that you can't exercise the power which you've got *de facto*, because if you do . . . you'll destroy the University before you've found out how you wear the crown."

In fact, Senate has already begun making adjustments. A steering committee has been formed to handle routine matters and prepare the agenda so that crucial issues will not be stranded at the bottom. Meetings have been split in two: during the first two hours, motions and reports of organs of University Government are considered and afterward individual member's motions are considered. The new procedure ensures that both housekeeping and millenial matters are considered in a specific meeting.

Undoubtedly, more changes will come. Senate committees, which do much of the detailed study of academic matters to ease Senate's burden, will probably become more powerful. Senate will probably delegate more responsibility to its steering committee.

The days of monthly Senate meetings are gone. This is not surprising as, according to Registrar Colin McDougall, "Senate a year ago was threatening to bog down." If the faculty wants to continue controlling the direction McGill takes through an academic Senate, and only give administrators executive powers, then academics will have to find the time for Senate activities.

"Maybe," says Dr. Frankel, "our contribution to knowledge is to develop the University into a new role. We may have to sacrifice from our main vocation to keep alive the organism that allows that vocation."

Through Senate, the faculty has the power — it will now have to devise means of exercising that power.□

Who's Running McGill?:

The University's working units

Although the more wide-ranging University decisions are made at the top, Faculties and Departments make the key day-to-day operating decisions.

"I could put on a course on the History of Handstanding," says History Chairman Robert Vogel as he reflects on his role and power at McGill, "and I doubt that anyone would notice it. It could go straight through the machine."

Many a truth is spoken in jest. Vogel's point is that although the more wide-ranging and important University decisions are made at the upper levels by Senate, Principal and Vice-Principals, most day-to-day operating decisions are made by Departments and Faculties. Departments are the key units of the University, consisting of all professors in a given field of study. Faculties combine departments sharing common interests.

A Faculty's chief executive officer is the Dean. A man of many hats, the Dean acts as initiator, mediator, spokesman and target.

A Dean's perspective is broader than that of an individual professor or a department. As a result, he is often the initiator of Faculty reform. In Engineering, Dean George d'Ombrain has inspired a move to end the "lock-step" teaching system. Currently, an engineer must pass all his courses to enter the succeeding year. In 1971, subject promotion will be introduced for senior years, allowing students to work at their own speed toward the degree. Some may prolong their years at McGill to do inter-disciplinary study.

Because he believes "one of the troubles of universities is that they are conservative", Arts and Science Dean H. D. Woods has recently helped create a Board of Studies. The Board, whose meetings are chaired by the Dean, approves experimental teaching programmes for a period not exceeding three years. Without the Board, Dean Woods feels many experiments would die in incubation. Already, the Board of Studies has approved a Functional French Programme, a Chinese Summer School and a Psychology course in which the students do both teaching and grading.

The Dean has power to initiate change, but in the final analysis, stresses Dean Woods, "the policy is made by the faculty". Each Faculty has a general staff council and various committees to decide on policy.

With final decision-making authority in the faculty's lap, squabbles occur, and the Dean is forced to assume another role: that of mediator. He is never a true mediator, however, as he has to live with the results. "I have views of my own," says Dean Woods.

In coming years, as students become involved in Faculty Government, staff-student friction may occur and the Dean's mediation role could assume more importance.

As Faculty spokesman, the Dean becomes a target for abuse by people wishing to attack the Faculty. While he is attacked, and his comments distorted by students, faculty sits by, bemused. For that reason, Dean Woods finds the Deanship a "pretty unpalatable job" and believes the staff will have to actively support the Principal and other administrators.

How demanding is the Deanship? Dean Woods is responsible for 25-30 departments; he has five Vice-Deans, an Associate Dean (Student Affairs) and an Executive Assistant helping him.

"This job would be impossible if it belonged to someone who didn't believe in delegation," says Woods. "He'd go crazy in a week." Woods has increased the delegation of responsibility, enabling himself to teach one course and conduct a Federal Task Force on Labour Relations. Nevertheless, he has had to be in his office nearly every weekend for the past two years.

Departments are miniature Faculties. The Chairman supervises the department's work, which involves time-table and budget co-ordination, space allocation, equipment soliciting, and graduate student registration. As Metallurgical Engineering Chairman W. Williams puts it: "I look after the department — the working unit of the University. This is really where the buck stops."

A chairman's job is strenuous. Dr. Vogel spends 20-25 hours a week in committee. "I can never in any one week attend all the meetings," he says. Anatomy Chairman C.P. Leblond concurs: "Amazing amount of time I spend in committee." To meet the job's demands, Chairmen have to cut their teaching loads and confine personal research and scholarship to nights and weekends.

The same problem is faced by Deans who serve ex-officio on many committees and are fair game for others. Dean d'Ombrain spends about fifteen hours a week in committees — a necessity as the committees are involved in sensitive areas of McGill's development.

Departments divide their work load among all the professors, with the Chairman taking the largest portion. In Anatomy, for example, Dr. Clermont supervises lab technicians, the department's artist and serves on the Histology curriculum committee; Dr. Osmond is responsible for the departmental library, supervises the animal house and the use of audio-visual teaching techniques; Dr. Banfill supervises the building, finance, procures specimens and co-ordinates the time-table; Dr. Warshawski supervises the four $50,000 electron microscopes. In addition, the professors teach, research and sit on various committees.

Decisions are made by the professors according to their expertise — Histology professors decide Histology curriculum — or by the two major Departmental committees: Senior Staff and Departmental Staff (which, as its name implies, includes all staff and some graduate students). Most decisions are made informally, but in all departments there has recently been a trend to formalization.

The Chairman steers curriculum change through the maze of committees that must assent. An idea for curriculum change in Political Science, for example, is brought to the curriculum committee and thoroughly debated. Section, the main Political Science committee (composed of students and staff) then considers the curriculum committee's recommendation and makes modifications. Section never rejects a proposal. The proposal then goes to the Social Science Division for brief consideration, to the Faculty for a perfunctory examination, to Senate's Academic Policy Committee for study and finally receives Senate's approval, becoming "law".

Deans and Department Chairmen have recently come into the limelight because of a student-sparked controversy over their selection. Deans are appointed for five-year terms by the Board of Governors on the advice of the Principal. The Principal is advised on his recommendation, however, by a faculty committee. Chairmen are, in effect, chosen annually by the Dean after informal consultation with the department's staff, but the decision is approved by the Governors.

Students want representation on formal selection committees which would have power to make the final decisions on Deans and Chairmen. Senate has sent the matter to a joint Governors-Senate Committee maintaining a continuous review of University Government.

Until the selection controversy, Departments and Faculties have been opaque McGill structures. Few people have stopped to consider the power that lies at the University's lower levels, perhaps forgetting the famous description of a University as a series of departments connected by a central heating system.

Yes, many a truth is spoken in jest.□

Who's Running McGill?:

The professor's role

Dr. Curtis Cecil reflects on the hectic life he leads as an English professor.

by Margot List

"I was once a copyboy on a newspaper", recalls the English Department's Curtis D. Cecil in discussing his job as a McGill professor. "One night there were supposed to be four of us on duty, and I was the only one who showed up. My typical day at McGill is like that night, in terms of workload, very little of which is self-imposed. Administrative duties consist of running, teaching consists of shouting. The occasional small class and committee meeting is productive and satisfying. The things that don't get done or go wrong are momentary frustrations in what has been so far a longish, smooth run toward the day I can't do it anymore. All that gets turned off at 5 pm or on week-ends is the selling or pressure part of the job."

Dr. Cecil's description of his profession would probably shock most graduates. After all, isn't a professor someone who spends one or two hours of a 10 - 4 o'clock day in the classroom, and then fills out the rest of the time reading? Indeed he is not!

A professor's role in the University is threefold. As teacher, researcher and administrator the professor is undeniably the backbone of the University: on one hand purveyor of knowledge, on the other administrative link with the students. Certainly the best way of understanding this role is to study a professor — any professor. Our choice is Dr. Cecil.

"As I see it, my role (in the English Department) is to think about the discipline of letters", muses Prof. Cecil. "I teach — primarily dramatic literature — at undergraduate and graduate levels. I serve on committees and have been executively responsible for two of the Department's undergraduate programmes. If I ever do any of this well, it is the result of wanting to go on experiencing and analysing the use of language as an aesthetic medium."

In planning his courses, Dr. Cecil decides on the actual subject matter he will teach and how he will teach it. "The choice of texts and the historical-critical context from which we start is mine", he explains. "One has always the great historical and critical clichés at one's finger-tips. Each 'course' is, every year, a challenge to refine and clarify the intricacies behind the particular clichés — the comfortable assumptions about neo-classicism, for instance — that teacher and student alike live with when they are not thinking hard about a particular work or critical problem. One sets up large, clear 'truths' and watches the work — both the text and the effort put into reading it — subvert these. Other people appraise one's teaching; the teacher appraises the student's capacity to find discursive equivalents for his insights. It is impossible to know, unless he tells you, how if at all you have helped him by example to reach that capacity."

This year Prof. Cecil is teaching a course on Comedy, another on Drama from 1660 to 1900 and a graduate course on Restoration Comedy. "One sparks ideas for the other, some of which have to be discarded because large classes cannot play with ideas." Prof. Cecil, echoing the views of numerous other academics, would much prefer to teach in informal discussion groups of fewer than twenty, than in the large, impersonal lecture theatre of today.

"I deal with far too many students — 96 in one course, 137 in another, for instance. I don't know them at all, except for a few with striking personality or appearance. When the written work is very good, I make a point of finding the face that goes with it, but I would be dead in six weeks if I tried significantly to reach these students, while continuing to talk at the others, shuffle the papers that cross my desk, read and watch and think. Something has to be left out; to a small degree it is scholarship, but mostly it is communication with students.

"In a group of 137 . . I don't try to elicit responses. I try to keep them from falling asleep or leaving; there is no 'biz' like show 'biz' ", smiles Prof. Cecil, a dramatist at heart, and as key performer on the stage, his dynamic and humorous manner has won the enthusiastic admiration and interest of a great many of his students.

"Next time I have a big class", he continues, "I am going to try panel discussions. Or free dishes. Many of the most interesting students simply stay away, or appear to do so, for weeks on end.

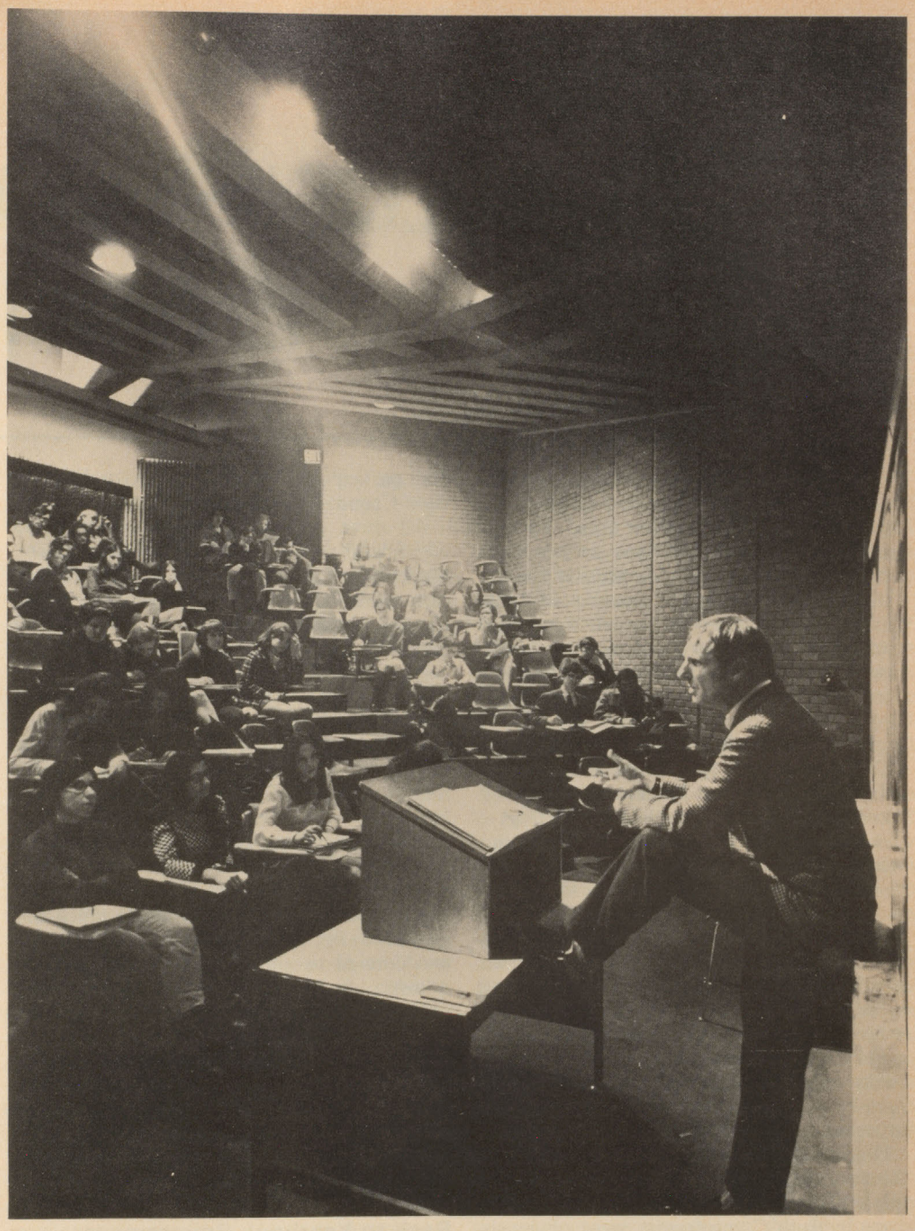
"In a group of the proper size, we turn to a particular passage in a text we have read for the occasion. I then violate the passage with what I hope is a gently fatuous, comfortable comment on it. Very rarely is there not an objection which starts revaluation. Once a group gets beyond fifteen or twenty, however, one begins to spot people writing down one's initial fatuities."

Dr. Cecil's description of the problems of teaching in a modern multiversity serves to strengthen one's understanding of the present furore over teaching methods at McGill. Huge enrolment in some classes has necessitated the use of closed-circuit television lectures, which most students find extremely impersonal and uninteresting. Comments Prof. Cecil: "closed-circuit TV makes the lecturer, who is already a performer very much like the stand-up comedian, into a metaphor in still another work of art — which means that the really sensitive student has to get to work on problems raised by the TV dimension, and is going to take in less about literature as he takes in more about television. Since both literature and television are being used in this situation with near-minimal efficiency, nothing of import is likely to happen."

One probe into the current teaching methods has been undertaken by Donald Kingsbury, lecturer in the department of Mathematics. Kingsbury, along with student assistants and volunteer groups, has successfully experimented with a diad-triad learning method, whereby students interact in small groups of two or three, exchanging information and using the professor merely as a consultant. "I don't know much about the Kingsbury method", says Dr. Cecil, "but I am sympathetic to it. All my energies go — obviously mistakenly and with decreasing comfort — into keeping the poor cheated registrants in my big lectures from complaining, because the complaint would inevitably be read somewhere as one against me, and not against the format. The special problems of teaching drama are immense: the text is like a musical score; there is a point where you need performance, experienced both passively and actively. And, of course, performances are put together in something roughly like a diad-triad form."

One major change at McGill is that examinations are becoming increasingly less important as a means of judging a student's competence. In tune with the vast majority of professors and students who firmly believe that the "high pressure" exam system is outmoded, Dr. Cecil says, "I would like to have the student show me, in what we now think of as an oral examination, his capacity to deal with a half dozen short works or passages from larger works, and then do the same sort of thing with a couple of them in writing, if he is not at ease in the oral. This is not possible now. So I put most emphasis on the term paper — his attempt to 'sew up' a particular literary work — and a great deal less emphasis on the quizzes, which show me he is reading and trying a critical approach, and on the final, which generally turns out to be an expansion of quiz techniques or a reduction of term paper ones.

"I don't try to elicit responses," confides Dr. Cecil about the difficulties of lecturing to over a hundred students. "I try to keep them from falling asleep or leaving."



I certainly don't evaluate him on what he has supposedly learned from me, or from some entity called 'the course'. He is asking me, largely as a matter of social convenience, what I think of his present capacity to deal with certain conventions of literature and certain works which define those conventions. You can see how impossible it is for me to give him much of an answer when he is one of more than two hundred papers, quizzes and exams, and I may literally never have heard his voice asking *me* a question."

In addition to their teaching duties, professors participate in the administrative work of the University. "Departmental work", says Dr. Cecil, "is dividing up the work that has to be done. All full time staff members serve from time to time on various committees concerned with academic and administrative matters. These committees report to the departmental steering committee and to the department as a whole, where recommendations are voted on — adopted, amended and adopted, or rejected." In addition Dr. Cecil serves as the University's chief invigilator for final examinations. He must make all the physical arrangements for distributing and collecting formal examinations. "I sharpen IBM pencils by the hundreds, type and mail out form letters and do a payroll. It pays well, but it really should be done by a non-teaching member of staff — only because it takes that much more time away from students."

The many administrative and teaching demands on the attentions of a University professor make it extremely difficult to engage in perhaps the most satisfying aspect of the academic field — research. Dr. Cecil was engaged in an editing project, the Burney papers, under the general editorship of Prof. Joyce Hemlow, for about seven years, "but the particular job I was doing reached a kind of first-rough-draft stage at exactly the moment when departmental organization called for extensive planning and detailed day-to-day administration. I haven't done anything since that could be dignified as 'research', but I have been reading and thinking toward something, which I shall be following up during a leave of absence that begins in September of this year". In London, England, with a Canada Council Grant, he will research and study the works of Wallace Stevens, the twentieth century poet, and also hopes to do some writing.

In the academic environment of the University, one valuable process of learning is the sifting together of the many thoughts and ideas gleaned from other academics, and the resulting formulation and refinement of these ideas into pertinent teaching material. "Other professors are part of my life, causing pleasures and displeasures, insights and revelations. In my first years at McGill, I shared an office with three other instructors in English. Part of our teaching was in the big freshman course of those days, and we spent hours discussing the works. It was a kind of endless graduate seminar, really, and I would like to spend most of my time this way, moving out to other disciplines if possible, and finding students in these groups as well."

The difficulties of devising means of involving students in University government has added extra pressure to the already time-consuming duties of McGill's professors. "I have no doubt", comments Dr. Cecil, "that students will eventually be involved in all the decision-making bodies of the department . . . and the University, but who can say when? Students want too much too soon — which is understandable, considering how short a time they are individually a part of the organization — and this makes for deadlock before it makes for compromise.

"I think students will eventually be involved in all the decision-making processes of the University. The kind of activist who interests me is the one who wants the University to live constantly in a state of revaluation. Right now he has to 'confront' it to get this process underway. Perhaps he will be able to co-operate with it fairly soon. But I am worried. There is a belief common to both conservative and liberal members of the community that a rational order of business is a stable order of business, and that meaningful teaching and learning can be accomplished only under stable conditions. If this is true, I think it can remain true only if the range of what we can call stability is enormously widened."

Lectures, research, consultations with students, administrative duties — even interviews —surely a twenty-four-hour-a-day occupation. Such *is* the role of a professor!□

Who's Running McGill?:

Students: A positive force?

Students have shown that they can contribute meaningfully to educational reform. Will they choose to do so?

by Harvey Schachter

The days when student executives were powerless people playing meaningless games with large amounts of money are gone. Today's students have power and their actions have tremendously affected developments at McGill.

It all began during the summer of 1966. While most students were far afield enjoying summertime pursuits, a small group remained close to the campus, hard at work in their spare time on three educational projects: *Course Guide*, Course Design and the McGill Conference on Teaching Affairs (MCTA).

Course Guide was an attempt at a scientific evaluation of student opinion of Arts and Science teaching. Upon publication, faculty — who had previously adopted a policy of non-interference coupled with encouragement of the project — were up-in-arms over the book's methodological shortcomings.

The professors' dissatisfaction was not motivated by methodology alone. Had that been the case, faculty would have assisted students with the next year's guide, offering advice on improving the questionnaire and on compiling and presenting results. Instead, faculty effectively shelved the next *Course Guide* by demanding that initials be substituted for names of professors.

Though the editors had printed a disclaimer: "The evaluations in this guide reflect student opinion and do not necessarily represent 'the absolute truth' ", professors were obviously worried about the danger posed to their academic reputations.

Nevertheless, *Course Guide* was a success. Many professors reacted positively to student criticism and improved their courses. Above all, *Course Guide* showed that students could perform a positive role in improving teaching by acting as a feedback element.

Some students wanted to be more than just a source of feedback and created the Course Design project. In co-operation with Mathematics lecturer Donald Kingsbury, they worked on a substitute for the lecture system: a "diad and triad" system in which a class is split into groups of two or three students working with material prepared by the teacher. The students in each group present analysis of course material and question each other while the teacher moves from group to group, consulting with the students.

Out of the Course Design project grew MCTA, a full scale conference on educational technology — course programming, learning systems and testing procedures. The two hundred participants included students and faculty from Canada and the United States.

All three projects showed students could meaningfully contribute to educational reform. Student Government would now have to concern itself less with the Yearbook, Winter Carnival and Blood Drive and more with education. The first stage of student activism had arisen.

The second stage came in the summer of 1967. Two students, External Vice-President Mark Wilson and Student Councillor John Fekete wrote a series of briefs calling for radical change in McGill and in the province of Quebec.

Wilson had been Course Design's guiding light and a leading planner of MCTA; Fekete had been Executive Editor of *Course Guide* and was scheduled to edit the guide which was grounded by faculty resistance. They had encountered resistance from faculty and administration in their reformist attempts and now were abandoning reform as a goal — they wanted revolution.

When Students' Council tried to water down the Wilson-Fekete reports, the two resigned. Wilson re-ran for his position to show student support for his views. In a backlash vote, students elected a moderate student by a two to one margin over Wilson.

Back to Yearbook Government

While the Students' Council went back to "yearbook" government, the activists worked through the *McGill Daily* to radicalize the campus. During the *Daily* affair, which was precipitated by John Fekete's column, they used direct action to obtain change.

In the spring executive elections, students again backlashed. They opted for a slate — Robert Hajaly, Peter Foster and Ian Hyman — promising "action". What type of action? The average student was soon to find out.

Gone was any but the most perfunctory concern for educational reform. The new executive, along with the radical *Daily*, took complete control of the student power structure with one purpose in mind: revolution. At their disposal were the $250,000 Students' Society budget and the Students' Council's control of student representatives on all Senate committees. At times using tactics that would have shamed Machiavelli, the executive waged guerrilla warfare against the University administration.

Again a backlash came. This spring, students overwhelmingly elected a moderate executive. The new External Vice-President, for example, ran on a platform of the past: the summer of 1966. He called for educational reform — not revolution.

What instruments are at the new executive's disposal? Firstly, the University is sensitive to student demands for reform. Over the past few years, students have continually set the topics for University-wide debate. The debate on University structures only reached a crescendo when students became involved, and the question of McGill's role in Quebec became a major topic of discussion when students organized the "McGill Français" demonstration in March. Students are now on most major University committees and are in a better position to raise their complaints and share in shaping the final decision.

Will the executive succeed in using their power for educational reform? The odds are against them. Moderation is not flashy — it never excites people. Eventually people tire of "moderates" and are wooed by advocates of "action".

In addition, the revolutionaries are not about to lie down and play dead. They are adept at chipping away at the power structure from outside. Through the *McGill Daily* — now edited by Mark Wilson — and through the Radical Students Alliance (a voluntary political action group), they will continue to press their demands for a radical transformation of McGill and Quebec. It is quite likely that the McGill community will continue to react to the radicals' demands rather than set forth its own positive moderate platform.

However, the University may have learned a lesson over the past two years. Most students are ordinary, liberal-minded individuals seeking an education — not a revolution. Perhaps students have finally seen through the *McGill Daily's* revolutionary propaganda and are prepared to coalesce permanently behind a moderate executive instead of alternating annually between radicals and moderates. Perhaps the faculty and the administration are prepared to work with reform-minded students to improve the education given at McGill, rather than setting up roadblocks to reform.

The McGill student revolt began with educational reform — hopefully it will end on the same note; with faculty, administrators and students joining together to make McGill the best University possible.□

Who's Running McGill?:

Graduate power

McGill University: tripartite or quadripartite community?

by Harold Gordon

When people wonder who's in charge at McGill, they tend to focus on three groups: administration, faculty and students. Very little consideration is ever given to the role of McGill graduates — a body 45,000 strong with a great interest in the University's evolution. What is the role of graduates in the University? Are they in charge too?

Many graduates consider that the principal role of alumni is to contribute money to help the Alma Mater grow. Some do occasionally glance through the *McGill News*, attend a social or branch function, or periodically attend a class reunion, but these are felt by most to be the necessary façade to their primary function of donating money.

Moreover, there is a static attendance at Graduates' Society functions in spite of the fact that its membership is growing rapidly. A glance at the faces of people attending such functions is visible proof that few new graduates are being attracted by the current role and functions of the Society.

Since by 1971, 50% of McGill graduates will be under the age of 30, the relatively poor attendance of younger graduates is critical. The majority of this under-30 group will come from the students of today. They will either have been a party, a witness or a spectator to the involvement of students in the government of McGill. Will they demand the same participation when they are alumni?

It is certainly true that at the moment there is no demand from younger graduates for their voice to be heard. There are some clear reasons for this. The first few years after graduation are usually pretty tough and there are substantial demands on a young graduate's reserves of energy and resourcefulness. When that period is over, graduates are often so preoccupied with new commitments that they are no longer motivated to participate in University life.

With this framework in mind, it is obvious that there must be a complete examination of the role of graduates at McGill. Such a study will have to answer many questions, some of which are briefly outlined in the following paragraphs.

Quadripartite Community?

The first question is whether graduates do indeed have a role in the University community; if the University community is in fact composed of four segments — administrators, faculty, students and graduates — should graduates not meaningfully participate in the University?

What is the graduate's role? How can his talents and experience best be utilized to fulfill this role? Graduates have full-time occupations and, unless they are on faculty, are no longer familiar with day-to-day activities at McGill and have limited opportunities to make themselves available for service in the University community. McGill, in the eyes of graduates, may thus appear to be just one more voluntary organization competing for spare time.

First things first — therefore — the needs and wants of graduates themselves must be defined. Once their interest in the University is determined and, if that interest is sufficiently strong, a means of promoting it can be devised. Currently, graduates have five representatives on the Board of Governors and two of those Governors sit on Senate. Only two Senate Committees have asked for representation from the Graduates' Society. Certainly if graduates are to play an active role in determining McGill's future, they will have to seat representatives on more University committees and this in itself signals another difficulty.

The Graduates' Society is not a homogeneous body of like-thinking individuals. Their common ground is their life at McGill which certainly did not produce a uniform experience, if only because of the wide variety of options open to a student. Graduates' views on McGill therefore vary widely and a "representative view" does not exist.

Furthermore, involvement of the University and the graduate is not a one-way street. With knowledge becoming obsolete so rapidly, the University's responsibility for the continuing education of its alumni must be very carefully considered. If it is determined that this is a direct responsibility, how can the University's academic resources be made optimally available to graduates in order to further their continuing education? Should this responsibility be met by means of periodic seminars, summer alumni colleges or by some other means? Would the impact of these programmes be comparable in each of the Faculties?

The nature and function of the Graduates' Society itself needs to be examined in order to determine what services alumni wish the organization to perform.

Should the Graduates' Society remain independent of the University so that when the occasion arises, it may promote philosophies and policies out of harmony with those of the administration? Should the Graduates' Society be divided into two tiers: one to serve the needs of the under-30 graduate and the second to promote those of the more senior alumni? Should University fund-raising be wholly divorced from the Graduates' Society and clearly maintained as a separate entity?

Committee to Study Problems

This primary list of questions only begins to probe some of the problems that must be faced. Fortunately, a committee has already been created under the Chairmanship of Society Second Vice-President David Culver BSc '47. These and other questions will have to be asked not only of alumni, but also of students, faculty and administrators. The examination will have to be carried out in an objective manner and must not be restricted by traditional views; it will have to be done with professional assistance in order to ensure the validity of both the questions and the answers.

Once the role of alumni in the University has been determined, we will be able to tailor a Society whose philosophies and objectives will fit this role and whose structures and programmes will encompass the developing needs of graduates. If the demand, the interest and the will exist among graduates, there is no limit to what might be achieved in these directions, but the pressing problems already engaging staff and students are not going to be set aside and any graduate proposals will need to be pushed with considerable vigour if they are to be achieved.

Indeed the changing structure of the University itself could be substantially altered as a result of such analysis. Perhaps graduates are anxious to, and should play a more important role in running McGill University. The resulting interaction of administrator, faculty member, student and graduate and the creative tensions that will arise may well evoke a new kind of involvement and participation by all concerned in addition to creating in the graduate a new self-awareness of his role in the life of McGill.

This in itself will be an achievement.□

Who's Running McGill?:

Another University...same problems

An interview with McGill graduate Dr. Samuel I. Hayakawa, the colourful acting-president of San Francisco State College.

San Francisco State College acting-president Samuel Hayakawa's unorthodox measures to keep his campus open have made him an international figure. In this interview by Arthur Rabinovitch, BCom'68, Dr. Hayakawa, MA'28, expounds on his role in the college and on some of the problems he faces.

McGill News: Did any McGill professors have a profound influence on your thinking or career?

Hayakawa: I think that the professors to whom I owe most are Professor Lathem and Professor Files of the English Department. Stephen Leacock was around but I never got to know him. I remember seeing him around campus and reading a lot of his writings. The most important thing that happened to me in McGill was a literary group, of which F. R. Scott, A. J. M. Smith, the Canadian poet, and A. M. Klein, a lawyer who became a very good poet, were members. Then, of course, the person most distinguished in that lot so far as accomplishments in literature were concerned was Leon Edel, who became the great authority on Henry James.

News: What is your role and power in the University?

Hayakawa: I often think of it this way: supposing you have in a college faculty hundreds of absent-minded professors. Perhaps the function of the Administration is to keep an environment going around them so they can remain absent-minded, continue to get their pay and retirement benefits and create the conditions which enable them to become good scholars and teachers — an orderly campus, an adequate library and quiet in the classroom. Someone has to take care of all the practical details and create the environment in which a scholar and a teacher can operate. I think that this is the function of the Administration.

News: What is the President's interrelationship with the Trustees and students?

Hayakawa: In a way the Administration is responsible to the students. If professors get too absent-minded about their students and don't do their duties, then obviously the Administration has a function. If students get out of hand and start tearing up the school, as they have recently done at Sir George Williams, then again the Administration has to exert some authority over them. I have been President of this college for only four months. As yet I don't fully understand the relationship of the Trustees or Regents to my job. I know that certain kinds of decisions have to



be ratified by the Trustees and certain other powers lie with the Trustees — for example, power over money. But so far, in my Administration, I have not felt any limitations to my power emanating from the Trustees: I mean none of the limitations have bothered me. The kinds of limitations to my power that have bothered me are those created by faculty organizations who have been, in a way, determined not to let the Administration administer. There is a certain jealousy of power on the part of some elements in our faculty.

News: Which group causes the most trouble?

Hayakawa: There is a dissident faculty and they inspire a dissident student element. If they become large enough they can create an awful lot of trouble. Also, departments of the University tend to be self-perpetuating. They can sometimes be very narrow-minded about one particular way of looking at, let us say, Political Science, Psychology or Literature, in which case you can have a department in which only one school of thought prevails. Then the Administration must interfere with faculty autonomy and say: "you have to have more than one kind of experimentalist in your Psychology Department, you have to have more than one school of literary criticism in your English Department." Somehow you have to figure out ways of bringing pressure to bear.

News: How do you bring pressure to bear?

Hayakawa: That is what I'm trying to figure out now.

News: Which group has the most power?

Hayakawa: In one sense, the Administration necessarily has to have considerable power, but it depends what you're talking about power over. So far as power over what happens in the classroom is concerned — teachers have that power and students share that power. Students can stay away from unpopular courses and that course isn't there after a while. Students do exercise a considerable veto power over the kinds of things they don't like. On the other hand the Administration hasn't the power, for example, to step into a professor's classroom and say what he's teaching is wrong. However, it does have considerable power over arrangements, building, money promotions and so on. It is an interesting distribution of power and if it is exercised wisely it turns out all right.

News: What changes in the power distribution do you foresee?

Hayakawa: Well, I would like to see student opinion assessed more accurately than is now the case. I think they have too little voice in what goes on and what happens to them. For instance, problems about power arise when the faculty does not use its authority adequately. At this point the Administration has to step in or if the Administration is unable to wield its authority to keep order on campus then the Trustees may have to step in. Everytime there is a pressing of boundaries in the exercising of power it is usually because the power that is inherent in any one position is not being exercised well enough.

News: What do you do in a normal day?

Hayakawa: I see delegations of students, people from elsewhere and educators. Students come in, teachers come in with projects. It goes on all day long. Then, of course, there are telephone calls from legislators in Sacramento, telephone calls to Washington and from Washington. All sorts of things happen. This is the busiest awfullest job you ever saw.

News: When do you have time to make decisions?

Hayakawa: Well, I make a lot of decisions. In fact, one of the interesting things about meeting people is that in the interaction of meeting people you do arrive at decisions. One thing I've discovered about myself in this job is that I am able to arrive at decisions quickly and firmly. This has been a great salvation.□

Society activities

by Andrew Allen

Not recorded elsewhere in accounts of the March 28th demonstration is that your Director of Alumni Relations occupied Martlet House until two o'clock in the morning as part of security measures implemented by the University. He was chiefly involved with running a canteen for police stationed in the area and with supplying them with the latest news, garnered from the radio, of events at Roddick Gates.

For some period before the march, the Society's telephones were kept ringing by graduates wishing to register their comments or to offer their help to the University. All the staff could do was gently suggest that the best way to help McGill was to keep cool — although not indifferent — and at all costs to keep away from the campus on the night of the demonstration in order to minimize the risk of unwelcome complications. Graduates can give further help by helping to elucidate and solve the problems raised by the march. These problems are discussed elsewhere in the issue and will be investigated more fully in coming issues of the *News*.

Activities in Quebec

The McGill Society of Montreal, with the help of headquarters staff, is planning an annual hospitality programme designed to enable Montreal graduates to act as hosts for McGill students from overseas. The programme is intended to help foreign students who often have no personal contact with Canadians, other than within the immediate university community, and at the same time to acquaint Canadian families with individuals from many different cultures and societies. Ideally, the programme is a mutual learning experience but until recently no review had been made to see if the programme was accomplishing its goal.

The Student Affairs Officer of the Society, Miss JoAnne Cohen, is now working on a study of the hospitality programme in order to determine its merits and demerits from the point of view of the students and hosts. It is hoped to complete a final report in the near future and thus ensure a better and more knowledgeable approach to this constructive project. It is already clear that steps must be taken to follow up student introductions to be sure that they have led somewhere.

The McGill Society of Montreal for the second time failed to trot. The first time the horses were stopped by twelve inches of snow. On the second try, the jockeys struck. The third attempt will come in the fall. What next?

The annual sugaring-off party was nearly stopped by a late season snowstorm, believe it or not, but the snow quickly melted and the party was held on a rather overcast April 19th as scheduled. Mud and Maple Syrup were enjoyed by a crowd of 1,200.

Mrs. Claire Kirkland-Casgrain, M.P.Q., BA '47, BCL '50 spoke to two branches in the past month. At a successful Alumnae Society meeting, she talked about the Quebec Government's bill that would amend the marriage laws affecting the property rights of women. On May 7th she spoke to Quebec City graduates on "McGill Quebecois".

Branch Activities

The McGill Society of Boston had one of its most successful spring meetings on March 7th when about 130 people (half were in the trustworthy under-thirty group) enjoyed a social evening and a talk by Tim Porteous, BA '54, BCL '57, entitled "The Kennedys, McCarthy and Trudeau". Porteous worked for Prime Minister Trudeau's election as leader of the Liberal Party, was on the campaign trail during last June's general election and is now working in the Prime Minister's office as a speech-writer. At the centre of his address were two revealing comparisons between the variously oriented Catholics. Firstly, for the Kennedys politics meant power, whereas for McCarthy and Trudeau it meant the involvement of the widest possible public in the process of government. Secondly, both McCarthy and Trudeau went to great pains in their campaigns to avoid precise political commitments and both insisted that they were not miracle-men whose election would automatically provide solutions to the community's problems. Porteous pointed out that McCarthy managed to persuade the electorate of the truth of his claim while Trudeau failed in the same effort and now the Canadian public is awaiting miracles.

The Alumnae of Toronto also managed to get Tim Porteous to speak and turned out in record numbers on April 15th to hear "Twelve Months With Trudeau — The Man Behind the Myth". The McGill Society of Toronto's Annual Dinner was held on May 8th. The guest speaker was Students' Society President-elect, Julius Grey, who spoke on "The Students' Choice — Reform or Revolt".

A succession of formal and informal gatherings have kept officers and staff well occupied. Dr. Robert H. More, MSc '42, spoke to the San Francisco branch on March 14th. Dr. Robert Kinch, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology addressed the London, Ontario branch on April 9th. Calgarians braved a March 27th blizzard to hear Professor Max Dunbar, PhD'41, talk about the Marine Sciences Centre under the title "Seahorses and Prairie Schooners". The next night, Sudbury graduates overcame the elements to hear Professor John S. Stevenson, Chairman of the Geological Sciences Department.

With barely twenty-four hours notice, Arts and Science Dean H. D. Woods, MA '31, replaced 'flu-ridden Vice-Principal (Administration) Robert Shaw, BEng '33 at the Annual Meeting of the McGill Society of Windsor-Detroit on April 18th. An inaugural meeting in Arvida on April 30th learned the answer to "Whither McGill?" from Metallurgical Engineering Professor H. H. Yates, BSc '48, PhD '52, a faculty representative on the Board of Governors.

Off the Continent

Further afield, Professor Frank R. Scott, BCL '27, LLD '67, now with the French Canada Studies Programme, took time off from a lecturing visit to Barbados and met with graduates living on the island. Similarly, Professor Miles Wisenthal, MA '57, addressed a highly appreciative audience on April 1st in London while he was on an academic trip to Britain.

On April 22nd an inaugural meeting of the McGill Society of Belgium was held in Brussels under the leadership of Claude T. Charland, BCL '57, and James Munro, BCom '62.

Special Programmes

On the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association, the McGill Society of New York will have a special dinner in honour of the McGill delegates, at which Dean of Medicine Dr. Maurice McGregor will speak. The special event will be held in the Canadian Club on July 16th. Invitations will be issued at a later date.

The weekend August 14th-17th has been set aside for a social programme at Macdonald College. The full programme will be announced later. □

Where they are and what they're doing

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Gilles Marchand, B.A. ADBA, FRAIC
Irenée Goudreau, ADBA, MRAIC

'21

Dr. Baruch Silverman, MD '21, a pioneer in the Canadian mental health movement, is retiring as executive director of the Mental Hygiene Institute of Montreal, a Red Feather-Federated Appeal service.

'23

Samuel B. Franklin, BCom '23, is now in his forty-fifth year in the investment securities business in Los Angeles, Calif.

'24

Dr. Laurence C. Tombs, BA '24, MA '26, has been elected president of the Canadian-Scandinavian Foundation.

Abe Usher, BCom '24, has joined Cardon, Rose, Ltd., in the capacity of senior consultant in marketing and public relations. He recently retired as director of advertising and public relations of RCA in Canada.

'25

N. E. Kenrick, BCom '25, has been appointed vice-president, administration of the Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.

Gordon R. McGregor, Eng '25, LLD '68, retired president of Air Canada, has recently been invested as a Companion of the Order of Canada.

'26

Lt.-Col. LeS. Brodie, BSc/Arts '26, was recently elected president of the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Corps Association.

'31

W. J. Veitch, BCom '31, has been appointed vice-president, management information services of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.

'32

Myer Gelfand, BA '29, BCL '32, has been admitted as a partner of O'Brien & Williams.

George Jost, BEng '32, has joined the Tower-Foundation Joint Venture of Montreal, an organization which operates under contract from the Department of Transport. He has been appointed administrative superintendent of their northern-most arctic airport at Resolute Bay, which is the centre in the high arctic for all administrative, scientific and exploration activities.

Charles E. Parish, BEng '32, is the president of the Montreal Construction Association.

'33

Harry L. Aronovitch, BA '33, has been appointed judge of the Superior Court of Quebec to serve in the Montreal district.

'34

W. Stanford Reid, BA '34, MA '35, has received a third and final grant from the Canada Council to complete research into the economic and social background of the Scottish Reformation.

'35

Edgar Andrew Collard, BA '35, MA '37 editor of Montreal's *Gazette* has won the National Newspaper Award for editorial writing in 1968. Receipt of this award makes him the only entrant in the twenty-year history of the competition to place first four times.

'36

Conrad F. Harrington, BA '33, BCL '36, has been elected to the board of directors of Consumers Glass Co. Ltd.

'37

Rev. Canon A. E. Hawes, BA '37, formerly director of Diocesan Planning, has been appointed administrative officer to the bishop.

John A. Nolan, BA '34, BCL '37, has been appointed judge of the Superior Court of Quebec to serve in the Montreal district.

Kenneth B. Thomson, Com '37, has been appointed business administrator of the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal.

'38

J. Taylor Kennedy, BEng '38, MEng '39, has been elected to the board of directors of the Montreal Trust Co.

Rev. E. G. Kettleborough, BA '38, rector of St. Clement's Church, Verdun, is now rural dean of LaSalle.

Dr. P. P. Sahni, DDS '38, has recently been elected Fellow of the International College of Dentists and Fellow of the American College of Dentists. He is the first Indian qualified from McGill to receive these honours.

Dr. Isadore Sedlezky, MD '38, has been elected treasurer of the Canadian Association of Radiologists.

'39

Prof. C. G. Gifford, BA '39, will become director of the University of Manitoba School of Social Work effective July 1, 1969. He has been

simultaneously an associate professor at McGill and a special lecturer at the University of Montreal.

W. E. Saunders, BEng '39, has been appointed manager of the Texaco Canada refinery in Montreal East.

'40

A. K. Buckland, BCom '40, has been appointed vice-president, finance of the Montreal Standard Publishing Co. Ltd.

A. J. Pick, BA '36, MA '37, BCL '40, Canada's ambassador to Tunisia and Libya, has been appointed ambassador to the Netherlands.

Guy R. Turgeon, MD '40, is chief medical officer at Southern Conservation Center, California Department of Corrections.

'41

M. J. Dunbar, PhD '41, has been appointed a governor for 1969 of the Arctic Institute of North America.

Lt.-Col. R. T. James, BA '41, president of Tees and Co. Inc., has been elected president of the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal at the 129th annual meeting.

Dr. Harry Oxorn, BA '41, DipObsGyn '51, obstetrician and gynaecologist-in-chief of the Reddy Memorial Hospital, has returned from Hong Kong, where he spent the last month as visiting professor at the Sir Robert Black College of the University of Hong Kong.

'42

Dr. Ralph Patterson, PhD '42, general manager, pulp production, Canadian Forest Products Ltd., Vancouver, has been re-elected chairman of the Technical Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association for 1969.

'43

R. W. Kolb, BSc '43, has been appointed vice-president, development research of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.

Dr. Ernest Stabler, MA '43, internationally-known educationist and professor of education at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto, has been named the new Dean of Althouse College of Education at the University of Western Ontario.

'45

Henry B. Carter, BEng '45, has been appointed development engineer for Bowaters Newfoundland Ltd.

L. A. Geddes, BEng '45, MEng '53, has been appointed professor of biomedical engineering and professor of veterinary physiology at Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas. He will also continue his duties as professor of physiology and director, division of biomedical engineering at Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas.

'46

Gerald Benjamin, BCom '46, is managing executive director of Benjamin-Montreal News.

William E. Dempster, BEng '46, formerly vice-president of Canadian Liquid Air, is now president of American Cryogenics, with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

Robert M. Sabloff, BSc '46, has been appointed director of consumer sales of the Reader's Digest Association (Canada) Ltd.

'47

J. M. Bentham, BEng '47, has been appointed vice-president, purchases and stores for Canadian Pacific.

J. E. Gilbert, BSc '47, PhD '49, director general of mines, Department of Natural Resources has been named to the new National Advisory Committee on Mining and Metallurgical Research.

Dr. John H. Hare, BSc '47, PhD '49, is now vice-president, marketing of the National Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

Dr. Richard Heringer, BSc '47, a member of the University of Ottawa's surgery department since 1958, has been named secretary of the Faculty of Medicine.

Sybil Ross, SocWk '47, is executive director of Leisure Time Services of Quebec, responsible for coordinating the work of a number of groups concerned with youth, leisure and sports activities.

'48

Edward A. Franklin, BEng '48, manager of construction purchases of the Corning Glass Works, has developed a new officially sanctioned activity within the National Association of Purchasing Management. The Liaison Committee which he recruited, and of which he is chairman, promotes cooperation by purchasing managers with the Volunteers for International Technical Assistance, Schenectady, N.Y., in aid to underdeveloped areas of the World.

Gordon Powis, BCom '48, secretary-treasurer of the *Montreal Star*, has been appointed to the Canadian taxation committee of the Institute of Newspaper Controllers and Finance Officers.

H. G. Rindress, BEng '48, has been elected president of the J. P. Porter Co. Ltd.

'49

A. P. Earle, BEng '49, has been appointed vice-president, operation services of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.

L. B. Fuller, BCom '49, has been appointed manager of the Association of Ski Centres, comprising Bromont, Mont Orford, Mont Sutton, Jay, Mont Echo, Owl's Head, Burke Mountain and North Hatley. He will be responsible for coordinating the promotion of the region.

Gordon Gosselin, BCom '49, is vice-president of Weaver Fuels, Quebec.

Kenneth S. Howard, BA '46, BCL '49, has been elected to the board of directors of the Robert Mitchell Co. Ltd. and its divisions.

Harry A. Leavitt, BSc '49, has been appointed project manager of New Quebec Raglan Mines Ltd.

Dr. W. A. R. Orban, BSc/PhysEd '49, heads a national research team which is testing 1,000 adult Canadians under a federally supported programme designed to establish standards for the nation's citizens in terms of physical fitness.

Paul Pare, BCL '49, has been elected president of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada Ltd.

James M. Spencer, BEng '49, has been appointed manager of Roto-Cast Ltd., Toronto.

'50

N. Antonescul, BSc '50, has been appointed to the position of division sales manager of Avon Products of Canada Ltd.

Lars J. Firing, BEng '50, DipM&BA '55, has been appointed vice-president, marketing of Domco Industries Ltd.

Dr. Ronald H. Forgus, BSc '50, MSc '51, chairman of the Lake Forest College department of psychology, has been appointed consultant to the psychology research laboratory at Downey Veterans' Hospital.

J. Peter Kohl, BA '50, has been appointed general manager of the Gazette Printing Co. (Ltd.). He joined the Gazette early in 1968 after holding senior management positions in other industries and at Expo 67.

Kenneth C. Mackay, BCL '50, MCL '51, has been appointed a judge of the Quebec Superior Court for the Montreal district.

'51

John C. Antliff, BSc '51, has been elected second vice-president and group actuary of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.

Trevor Lloyd, MSc '51, PhD '54, chairman of the Arctic Institute of North America, has been appointed a 1969 governor.

D. I. Wanklyn, MSc '51, PhD '52, has been appointed to the board of directors of St. Lawrence Sugar Ltd.

'52

Donald W. Butcher, BCom '52, has been appointed vice-president and comptroller of Pepsi-Cola Canada Ltd.

Prof. J. W. Durnford, BA '49, BCL '52, has been elected president of the Quebec Law Teachers Association.

Dr. Cyril M. Kay, BSc '52, professor of biochemistry at the University of Alberta, has been awarded a Medical Research Council of Canada Visiting Professorship for the academic year 1969-70. He will hold the award, while on sabbatical leave, in the biophysics department of the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovoth, Israel.

Robert A. Leslie, BEng '52, has been appointed Montreal district manager of the Otis Elevator Co. Ltd.

'53

Joseph E. Comeau, BSc/Agr '53, superintendent of the federal agriculture department's experimental farm at Kapuskasing, Ont., has been appointed superintendent of the experimental farm at La Pochatiere, Quebec.

'54

Roger E. Bruneau, BEng '54, has been appointed vice-president, manufacturing, and elected a director of Multipak Ltd., the Montreal-based converter of flexible packaging materials.

Margareta Cuthell, BLS '54, is senior science librarian at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Stanley M. Diamond, BCom '54, recently elected chairman of the board of Integrated Lighting (Canada) Ltd., will also head the international division to further develop the existing foreign market structure.

Irving J. Goffman, BA '54, professor of economics, University of Florida, Gainsville, has been voted by the students, for the second consecutive year, outstanding professor in the College of Business Administration.

'55

B. M. Benton, BSc '55, principal of Preville

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John E. Lawrence
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P. André Gervais
Raymond LeMoyne
Peter Gundy
A. R. Deane Nesbitt
Pierre G. Rioux
David Doubilet

School, Preville, P.Q. for the past ten years, has resigned to accept an administrative position for the Scarborough Board of Education in Ontario.

H. P. Carmichael, BSc/Agr '55, has been appointed assistant manager of the Montreal (south) branch office of the Industrial Development Bank.

H. Clinton Douglas, BSc/Agr '55, is now managing director of Kawneer Jamaica Ltd., a joint venture company with American Metal Climax to manufacture architectural aluminum products. He is also the chairman of the Agriculture Club of the Lions Club of Kingston, Jamaica, which promoted the single largest Lions' project in Jamaica.

'56

G. Duncan McTaggart, BEng '56, has been appointed general manager, the International Silver Co., at Perth, Ont.

'57

Harold W. Ashenmil, BA '54, BCL '57, has been elected president of the Kidney Disease Foundation of Canada.

J. Arclen Blakely, BA '54, BCL '57, has been elected to the board of directors of McLean Management Ltd.

'58

George Seaden, BEng '58, DipM & BA '61, has been awarded a Post Industrial Experience Research Fellowship for 1969-70 by the National Research Council of Canada.

'59

Marylea B. Burtt (*Fox*), BSc/HEc '59, recently became the first woman chairman of the Belleville Transit Commission. In 1968 she was chosen as a delegate to the Liberal convention in Ottawa.

Peter Rehak, BA '59, former Prague correspondent for the Associated Press, has recently won two annual awards of the Overseas Press Club: the George Polk Memorial Award for best reporting, in any medium, requiring exceptional courage and enterprise, and the club's award for the best daily newspaper or wire service reporting.

'60

Major Paul Dyment, MD '60, is taking a two-year military leave of absence as assistant clinical professor of paediatrics at the University of Southern California School of Medicine. He has been assigned to the William Beaumont General Hospital, a large army teaching hospital in El Paso, Texas.

Peter D. Ellis, BEd '60, is the Macdonald College student senator.

Dr. Mohandas M. Kini, PhD '60, has been appointed Teaching Fellow in ophthalmology for the academic year 1968-1969 at the Harvard Medical School.

David C. Marsh, BSc/Agr '60, MSc '65, presently head of the science department at John Diefenbaker Secondary in Hanover, Ont., has been awarded a Shell Merit Fellowship for study this summer at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Dr. Peter Morand, PhD '60, has been appointed assistant vice-rector (academic) at the University of Ottawa after holding the joint positions of academic planner and associate professor in the department of chemistry since 1967.

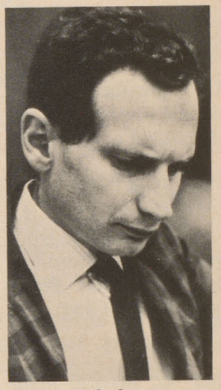
Brian M. Smith, Arts '60, has resigned his post as Editor of the *McGill News* and is now executive producer for Programmed Communications Ltd.

'61

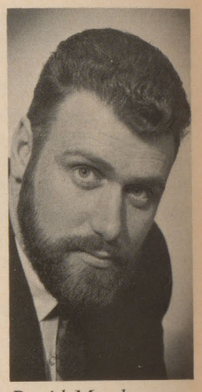
Mrs. Sheila Arnopoulis, BA '61, staff reporter of the *Montreal Star*, has won first prize in the feature writing section of the National Newspaper Awards for work done in 1968.

Roger Cross, BSc '61, has been appointed treasurer and controller of Standard Sound Systems Co. Ltd.

Mrs. Eleanor Dreyer (*Copland*), POT '61, is the supervisor of the home care department of the Constance Lethbridge Centre.



Peter Rehak
BA '59



David Marsh
BSc/Agr '60, MSc '65

'62

Major W. L. M. Cloutier, BSc '62, recently promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, has taken command of the 2nd Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery (Militia).

Dr. Santosh Ranjan Goswami, MEng '62, has received his PhD degree in Civil Engineering from Oklahama State University.

'63

Dr. Stephen I. Goodman, BSc '59, MD '63, has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor in the paediatrics faculty of the University of Colorado School of Medicine.

Ian G. Monteith, BCom '63, has been appointed assistant treasurer of Charterhouse Canada Ltd.

'64

A. Michael Albisser, BEng '64, was awarded a PhD from the University of Toronto in June, 1968. The first Canadian doctorate in biomedical electronics, he is now associate director of the department of medical engineering and computer services. Recently, he was cross-appointed special lecturer in the faculty of electrical engineering at the University of Toronto.

Joel S. Hillel, BSc '64, MSc '65, has received his PhD in Mathematics from the University of British Columbia.

Rev. Peter Mason, BA '64, BD '67, assistant at St. Matthew's Church, Hampstead, has been named to the parish of Hemmingford, Quebec.

Ping Y. Tong, BEng '64, recently completed his PhD in Civil Engineering at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and is now a

design engineer for H. G. Acres and Co. Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.

'65

Gerald Luterman, BCom '65, a second-year MBA student at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, has been named a George F. Baker Scholar. This designation is bestowed each year on the top five per cent of the second-year students at the School.

'66

David Gibson, BCL '66, has been appointed British Columbia field representative, of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

A. John Hissink, BEng '66, is presently a post-graduate student in the department of Microwave Engineering at University College, London, England.

Mrs. Judy Knight (*Shapiro*), BA '66, is presently head librarian in the School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle.

Patrick MacFadden, BA '66 is now teaching at Carleton University, Ottawa, and interviewing for the CBC.

Dr. Richard G. MacKenzie, MD '66, assistant senior resident at Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital and operator of a free clinic in the city's hippie district is one of five young men honoured with the first presentation of the Vanier Outstanding Young Men Award by the Canadian Junior Chamber of Commerce.

'67

Allen Z. Hertz, BA '67, has been awarded a doctoral fellowship from the Canada Council for the academic year 1969-70. He will utilize this grant to continue progress toward a PhD in history at Columbia University.

Dr. Lawrence Knight, BSc '63, MD '67, has been awarded a one-year grant from the Medical Research Council of Canada to do research in hematology at the University College Hospital, London, England, beginning July, 1969.

Dr. William T. Richardson, MD '67, is currently flying helicopters around I Corps Area Vietnam. He is also trying to start a nursery programme for the local Vietnamese.

Dr. Eliot W. Scull, MD '67, is presently a flight surgeon with the U.S. Navy.

Allan J. Torobin, BA '63, MA '67, BCL '67, has been appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Solicitor 1.

'68

Benjamin Lazar, DipEng '68, has been awarded a Post Industrial Experience Research Fellowship for 1969-70 by the National Research Council of Canada.

M. F. Prendergast, MBA '68, has been appointed assistant to the president, and secretary of Canadian Liquid Air Ltd.

Deaths

'03

Dr. Edmund M. McLaughlin, MD '03, at Winona, Minn. on Nov. 28, 1968.

John F. Robertson, BSc '03, MSc '04, on Feb. 25, 1969 at Islington, Ont.

'04

Dr. Isaac E. Crack, BA '00, MD '04, on Feb. 23, 1969 at Hamilton, Ont.

'05

Walter E. Curtis, BA '05, at Charlottetown, P.E.I. on Jan. 31, 1969.

Dr. John H. MacDermot, MD '05, on April 5, 1969 at Vancouver, B.C.

'06

Dr. Richard Monahan, MD '06, at Montreal on March 20, 1969. He was an unsuccessful candidate against the late prime minister Mackenzie King in a Glengarry by-election in 1945.

'08

Guy H. Blanchet, BSc '08, at Victoria, B.C. in late 1968.

Mrs. Marian Gale (*Masson*), BA '08, at Ottawa, Ont. on Jan. 24, 1969.

'09

L. H. D. Sutherland, BSc '09, on March 1, 1969 at Senneville, P.Q.

'11

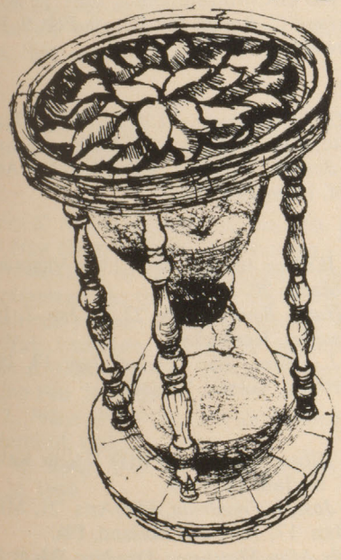
Delmer W. Callander, BSc '11, on Nov. 6, 1968 at Dunnville, Ont.

'12

Michael A. Downes, BSc '12, on Feb. 15, 1969 at Montreal.

Robert H. Green, BA '12, on March 10, 1969 at Oak Bay, Victoria, B.C. A major with the Canadian Army Service Corps during WW II, he was active in community and Masonic

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affairs in Victoria. At the time of his death he was president of the *Nelson News*.

Mrs. Eleanor Mothersill (*Oughtred*), BA '1 PhysEd '14, BMus '18, at Kirkcudbrigh Scotland on March 26, 1969.

'13

Benjamin L. Silver, BA '13, BSc '17, on Feb. 1969 at Brooklyn, N.Y.

'14

William Grey Masson, BSc '14, on Oct. 2 1968 at Ottawa, Ont.

Dr. William W. Ruddick, MD '14, on Marc 26, 1969 at Montreal. For many years he wa on the surgical staff of the Montreal Genera Hospital, a governor of the MGH, consultan surgeon to the T. Eaton Co., and to a numbe of insurance companies.

'17

Frank B. Common, BA '13, MA '14, BCL '17 at Montreal on Feb. 25, 1969. A well-know corporation lawyer, he was counsel for th legal firm of Ogilvy, Cope, Porteous, Hansard Marler, Montgomery and Renault at the tim of his death.

J. H. MacFarlane, BA '17, at Montreal o March 4, 1969.

'18

Mrs. Mary Dale Stott (*Muir*), BA '18, a Toronto, Ont. on Nov. 28, 1968.

'20

Mrs. Doris E. Smart (*Lewis*), BA '20, on Feb 1, 1969 at Montreal.

Thelma D. Williams, DipSW '20, at Ottawa Ont. (date unknown).

'21

Dr. Hector Gaboury, MD '21, on July 29, 1968 near Hawkesbury, Ont.

Dr. Alex M. McGillivray, MD '21, on March 8, 1969 at Cornwall, Ont.

Harland C. Rowat, BA '21, on Feb. 9, 1969 at Shawville, P.Q.

'22

S. C. Victor Barre, LLB '22, BCL '23, at La chute, P.Q. on March 27, 1968.

Dr. Joseph A. Parker, MD '22, at Los Angeles Calif. in August 1968.

'23

Dr. William W. Bell, MD '23, at Victoria, B.C. on March 20, 1969.

G. Harry Bowen, BSA '23, on Jan. 7, 1969 at Versailles, Kentucky.

C. J. Oliver, BSc '23, on Jan. 17, 1969 at Worthing, Sussex, England.

'24

Dr. Allyne W. Brown, MD '24, at Kelowna, B.C. on Jan. 14, 1969.

Dr. Joseph Freedman, BSc/Arts '21, MD '24, on Jan. 17, 1968 at Lakeland, Fla.

Emily May Matthews, Dip Nur '24, at Montreal on March 18, 1969,

Dr. Richard H. Morrissy, MD '24, at Newcastle, N.B. on Dec. 18, 1968. He had practised in Newcastle for more than forty years, was a member of the Canadian Medical Association and served on the New Brunswick branch of the Graduates' Society.

Gerald E. Shaw, BSc '24, MSc '25, at Montreal on March 8, 1969. At the time of his retirement he was chief engineer for Canadian Pacific.

'25

William Sharples, BSc '25, on March 9, 1969 at Mexico, while on holiday. During the war he was on loan to the Wartime Merchant Shipping Board, serving as executive assistant to the director. He was associated with the Shawinigan Engineering Co. for most of his professional career.

Paul Wickham, BCL '25, on Jan. 31, 1969 at Montreal. He was a prominent Montreal Rotary and first president of the Optimist Club of Montreal.

'26

Dr. Harry D. Land, MD '26, on Jan. 11, 1969 at Sydney, N.S.

Dr. Anita C. Macdonald, BA '23, MD '26, at Pasadena, Calif., on April 1, 1969.

'27

George H. Kingston, BSc '27, on Feb. 12, 1969 at Toronto, Ont.

Dr. William A. Milligan, MD '27, on Feb. 7, 1969 at Cornwall, Ont.

In Memoriam

Michael Hoffmann, BSc 1
James Anthony Awde, BA 1
John H. Bloombergh, BA 2
Christian Neubert, BEng 4

Killed on Easter week-end in a head-on car crash north of Plattsburg, N.Y., while returning from a Kappa Alpha fraternity convention.

'28

Mrs. Alice Crammond (*Thomson*), BA '28, on March 24, 1969 at Montreal.

Mrs. Marjorie Walsh (*Cornforth*), BA '28, on Aug. 18, 1968 at Miami, Fla.

'29

J. Albert Burk, BCom '29, MA '30, in February, 1969 at Otterburn Heights, P.Q.

'30

Dr. Harry S. N. Greene, MD '30, on Feb. 14, 1969 at New Haven, Conn. Well-known as a cancer researcher, he also performed many tissue transplants. At the time of his death he was chairman of the pathology department of the Yale University School of Medicine.

Dr. John R. Osborne, MD '30, at Winthrop, Maine, on Feb. 28, 1969.

Dr. A. L. Peiker, PhD '30, on Feb. 3, 1969 at West Hartford, Conn.

Evelyn M. Todd, BA '30, at Montreal on March 30, 1969.

'31

Murray I. Kussner, BA '31, on Feb. 20, 1969 at Montreal.

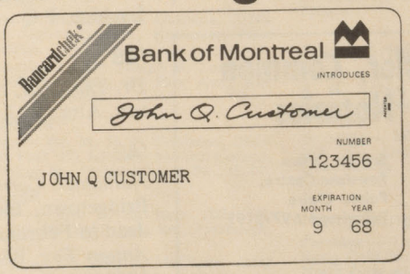
Dr. J. A. Leo Walker, MD '31, at Montreal on Feb. 17, 1969.

'33

Frank S. Nowosad, MSc '33, at Summit Lake, Ont. on Nov. 7, 1968.

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'34

Donald M. McLachlin, BSc '34, at Ottawa, Ont. in February, 1969.

'35

Robert J. Manion, BA '35, at Montreal on Feb. 21, 1969.

'36

Dr. Jack Rubin, BSc/Arts '31, MD '36, at Montreal on Oct. 6, 1968.

'37

John C. Loiselle, BEng '37, on Feb. 3, 1969 at Montreal.
William C. Way, BSA '37, at Ottawa, Ont. on Nov. 2, 1968.

'38

Harry H. Banks, BSc '38, on Jan. 30, 1968 at Montreal.

'39

Dr. G. Bernard Wilson, PhD '39, on Jan. 20, 1968 at East Lansing, Mich.

'41

Dr. C. J. M. Grisdale, MD '41, at Glendale, Calif., on January 27, 1969.

'42

Mrs. Judith Pollock (*Jaffe*), BA '42, at Altoona, Pa. on Jan. 2, 1969.

'46

Arthur F. Seville, BSc '46, on Jan. 13, 1969 at Lachine, P.Q.

'48

Dr. Thomas J. Speakman, MSc '48, at Edmonton, Alta., in Jan. 1969.

'49

Nathaniel Carmichael, BSc '49, resident of Bridgetown, Barbados, missing — presumed dead in February, 1969.
Antony Fox, BSc '49, at Montreal on Feb. 23, 1969.

'50

Robert L. Hanna, BSc '50, at Ste. Foy, P.Q. on June 16, 1968.

'51

Robert D. McAdam, BEng '51, at Montreal on March 26, 1969.

'52

Andre C. Michon, Com '52, at Ville Pincourt, P.Q. on March 24, 1969.
B. Abraham Rabinowitz, MSW '52, on Feb. 8, 1969 at San Leandro, Calif.

'53

W/C Lorne J. Sullivan, MEng '53, on Feb. 9, 1969 at Ottawa, Ont.

'54

C. Robert Halford, MA '54, on March 1, 1969 at Montreal. Following his retirement from the Sun Life Assurance Co. in 1959, he became associated with International Correspondence Schools.
Alexander R. MacLeod, BLS '54, on Jan. 20, 1967 at New Glasgow, N.S.

'56

Torsten Nylen, LLM '56, on Oct. 22, 1968 at Montreal, P.Q.

'59

Lionel J. Bagan, BCL '59, on March 23, 1969 at Montreal.

'60

Abraham I. Goldrich, MA '60, at Montreal in November, 1968.

'61

George I. Kilger, BA '61, on March 28, 1969 at Montreal.

'63

Mrs. Charlotte M. Plaw (*Bullock*), BA '63, on Dec. 24, 1968 at Kingston, Ont.

Obituaries

Dr. Joan M. V. Foster, BA '23, MA '25

Dr. Joan Foster, former principal of Trafalgar School for Girls, died in Montreal on March 18, 1969.

A native of St. John, New Brunswick, she began a long and brilliant teaching career as assistant to the warden of Royal Victoria College and as assistant professor of history at McGill from 1927 to 1929. She then became principal of Riverside School for Girls in Winnipeg and remained in that post until 1934.

In 1937, after receiving a PhD from Bryn Mawr, she was appointed teacher of history and Bible study at St. Agatha's School in New York. In 1940 she came to Montreal as principal of Trafalgar, a position she held until her retirement last year. □

Dr. Don C. Foote, MA '59, PhD '65

Dr. Don Charles Foote, associate professor of geography, died on March 1, 1969 in Fairbanks, Alaska, following an automobile accident. He was in Alaska on a year's leave of absence, spending the winter continuing his Arctic studies at the University of Alaska.

Dr. Foote came to McGill from Dartmouth College in 1957, as a Carnegie Arctic graduate scholar, to extend his polar research interests, and undertook the field work for his doctorate in northern Alaska. For a time he was senior scientist in charge of human ecology studies for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in Northwest Alaska.

In 1963 Dr. Foote joined the teaching staff of McGill. He continued his northern studies with the establishment of research programmes in Baffin Island and the Pribilof Islands. In 1967 he was made a Fellow of the Arctic Institute of North America and the following year was appointed leader of the Canadian contribution to the International Biological Programme Study of the human adaptability of Eskimos.

An enthusiastic educator, he played an important part in developing the department of geography's introductory course, and was well-known for his keen interest in experimental teaching methods.□

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ALL ROADS LEAD TO McGILL OCTOBER 2,3,4,5.

Annual Meeting
McLennan Library Tour
Reunion Luncheon
Principal's Reception
Faculty Programmes



REUNION '69

Football Luncheon
Football Game
Class Parties
R.V.C. Coffee Party

McGill News

July 1969

Victory in intercollegiate sports used to be all-important, but today's students place more emphasis on McGill's intramural and recreational athletics programmes (see page 6).



You can't beat the taste of Player's filters.



Regular and King Size

The McGill News

Volume 50, Number 4
July 1969

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Notebook

In this issue we take a careful look at the McGill sports scene for the first time since December 1966.

Our overview on the Athletics Department is provided by Seymour Kaufman, Commerce '70, a campus sports enthusiast turned politician. For two years he was a *McGill Daily* sports writer, but this year forsook his former calling in order to serve as Commerce representative on Students' Council.

The main change in the Athletics Department since 1966 has been the growing importance of the intramural and recreational programmes, in which participation is booming. This change has further hampered the intercollegiate programme as the energy of many Athletics Department officials is being diverted to the intramural programmes.

Many of the intercollegiate athletes feel that McGill can run its current intramural sports activities and still have a great intercollegiate programme. These athletes are very bitter toward McGill and the Athletics Department, and are very willing to say why — privately. We feel that their opinions deserve consideration by the entire graduate body and so have offered George Springate, BCL '68, LLB '69, the opportunity to make public his deep concern over the football situation, knowing that most members of the football squad would back him and that athletes in other sports have voiced similar criticisms.

When preparing this issue, we showed George — a former sergeant with the Montreal Police Department — a picture of himself taken after the final game last season in which he seems half-dead from exhaustion. When we told him, jokingly, that we would print the picture with his article, he retorted: "You'd look dead too, if you'd just played a football game after sleeping only four hours in the last forty-eight. I was working nights at the Police Department to get my work done."

Such a comment clearly illustrates how difficult it was for George to play for the Redmen and why it hurt him so much that his efforts were not more productive.

In addition to playing end and place kicking for the Redmen, George worked thirty-five hours a week at his public relations job with the Police Department, attended law classes, and somehow found time to participate in extracurricular activities at McGill: he was president of the Law Undergraduate Society, a member of the Scarlet Key and a lawyer for students brought before the Students' Society Judicial Committee. He is now articled to Franklin and Franklin, a local law firm.

Sandra Stock received her BA (Honors English) from Sir George Williams University. While an undergraduate, she worked on the *Georgian* until she decided to abandon campus journalism for freelance writing — which she continued to do this year while obtaining her teaching certificate at Macdonald College.

Noel Lyon, LLM(Yale), associate professor in the Faculty of Law, has been serving as counsel to Sir George Williams biology professor Perry Anderson, who was accused of racism in spring '68 by several of his black students. In "Universities: A Time of Testing", professor Lyon reflects on some limits to academic freedom which will have to be accepted if universities are to continue functioning.

Paul Wong, Arts '70, last year's president of the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society, served on the committee that advised Principal Robertson on the selection of a new Dean for the Faculty. Sitting on that committee was a satisfying experience for Paul, as one of his pet projects had been to get students involved in the selection of Deans.

The article in "Bit's 'n' Pieces" (May issue) about Mrs. Marlene Dixon has caused quite a stir in the Sociology Department, partly because of some factual errors. Dr. Dixon was *not* dismissed from the University of Chicago, her contract was renewed for only one year (instead of three) and so she resigned. Mrs. Dixon was not guilty of any of the offences for which dismissal is the normal penalty. Furthermore, the tenured faculty of Chicago never voted against her. She had a joint teaching obligation with the Sociology Department and the Committee on Human Development; the former did not want her contract renewed but the latter was satisfied with her work and did want her back. The final decision was made by the Dean of the Faculty.

According to McGill Sociology Department chairman Howard Roseborough, Dr. Dixon's lack of scholarly publication was perfectly justifiable as it resulted from a shift in her research interests and from an extra teaching load she assumed. McGill's Sociology Department feels it has obtained the services of a fine teacher.

We apologize to Dr. Dixon for any inconvenience caused by the errors in the story.□

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Letters

Having written critically about your November 1968 issue, it is only proper that I should extend heartiest congratulations about the May 1969 issue which has just come to hand.

I found it most informative and, to a degree, reassuring. It is cheering to learn of the sane elements on the campus which are struggling with the difficult situation created by the anarchistic forces that are trying hard to disrupt the very raison d'être for a university. Keep up the good work!

Eric A. Leslie, BSc '16
Editor Volume 1, *McGill News*
Georgeville, Quebec.

I offer you, herewith, a little ditty to be sung to the tune of "James McGill" — if anyone remembers it.

Jacques McGille! Jacques McGille!
Mettez fin à votre repos,
Gray veut saisir tout l'enclos.
Jacques McGille! Jacques McGille!
Coupez, frappez,
Puis l'attrappez,
Jacques McGille!

Yours for *Old* McGill,
Humphrey S. Grove, BSc '09
Victoria, B.C.

I take time to write you an explanation of why this copy of the March *McGill News* is being returned to you!

In modern phraseology it might be termed a form of *protest*, but it is sent in with disgust that we, McGill graduates, have to be subjected to further likenesses of this certain gentleman as on page 7, and I do *not* refer to Vice-Principal Michael Oliver.

And, now our tax monies are being channelled into a grant for said aforementioned creature to continue his studies at Oxford in order that this "brilliant" student may continue his "brilliant" studies in order to continue to disrupt our human existences!

Can it be that State Secretary Gerard Pelletier is aiding and abetting the "McGill Français Movement" — he being a Frenchman? Is this another slap at McGill?

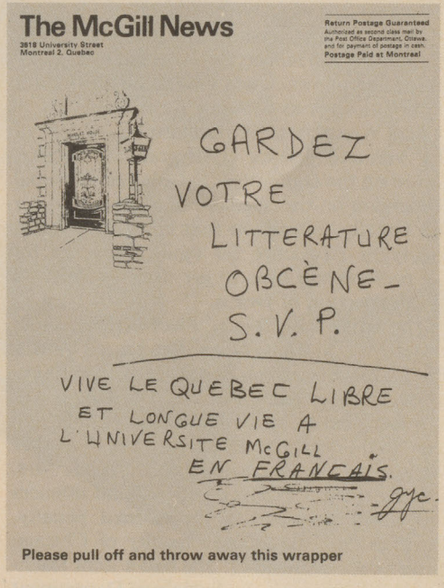
Are money and brains the only things that count today?

I strongly object to paying taxes to educate creatures like Stanley Gray! I agree with former Northern Affairs Minister Walter Dinsdale who expressed *incredulity* that the government should tolerate the award of such a grant to one "known to counsel or encourage violent social disruption and revolution."

Please do not send me any more copies of the *McGill News* if they have a picture of this creature. We see enough of him in parades and in the press.

God save us.
E. Bertha Baker, BA '19
Montreal.

Mrs. Elisée Caron, mother of a first year Masters student returned the May issue with the following comments:



I regret to note in the *McGill News* (March 1969, p. 7) a repetition of a misstatement concerning Mr. Stanley Gray which has appeared in other news media in recent months, namely that he "led his class while doing post-graduate work at Oxford."

The facts, which are of public knowledge, are (1) that there *are* no "classes" to "lead" at Oxford (the instruction not being organized in that way), and (2) that the BPhil course, which Mr. Gray took, is a part-examination and part-thesis course, in which the successful candidates are not even graded into 1st, 2nd or 3rd class etc.

Let it be said at once that I have not heard it suggested that Mr. Gray himself was in any way responsible for originating or disseminating the manifestly untrue statement mentioned . . .

While Mr. Gray obviously could not have "led" a non-existent class, he could nevertheless have attained such great distinction in his examinations and his thesis as to call for special mention in the report of examiners.

This would not be a matter of public knowledge, but since the *McGill News* has (no doubt in good faith) echoed the original misstatement and is a highly responsible organ, I suggest that it set about finding out and publishing the true facts, whatever they may be . . .

I am not for a moment questioning Mr. Gray's academic qualification for the post which he holds, nor for that to which his promotion is said to have been recommended, for it is not necessary to have "led a class", or done the equivalent at Oxford to qualify for responsible teaching positions.

Inquiries along the lines I have suggested may well reveal that his academic career *was* of exceptional brilliance. On the other hand they may not, and I am not seeking to establish *either* point. All I want is to see authentic evidence of the true facts, whatever they may be, and an end to unsupported and unsupportable statements such as the one I am complaining about.

Kenneth H. Brown, BA '29
Montreal.

(*The BPhil course is a part-examination, part-thesis course in which the successful candidates are not graded. However, all BPhil candidates are considered to be in the same class and as the Oxford Registrar's office told the* News*: "the individual achievements of candidates are not made public although this information is often passed to the tutor." Therefore some ranking of candidates may be possible.*

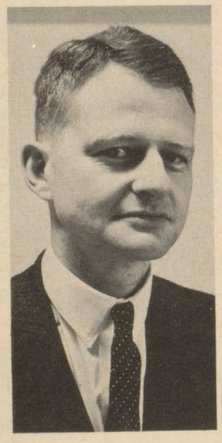
Gray told the News *his tutor informed him that he led the class. The Oxford Political Tutor told us " that Mr. Gray did well in his BPhil " but could not say if "his results were the best in his year" as "I do not know" and "it would be improper to tell you even if I did." It is of course conceivable that the tutor did at one time know, tell Gray, and has since forgotten.*

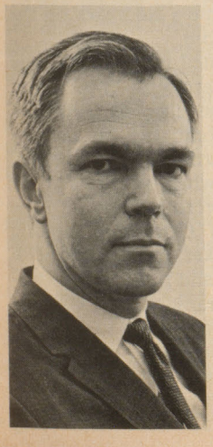
Therefore any claim that Gray led his class remains unofficial and beyond proof.)

What the Martlet hears











In June, five men took over major administrative positions at McGill: Vice-Principal (Planning and Development) Stanley Frost (top), Dean of Management Howard I. Ross (centre, left), Arts and Science Dean Edward Stansbury (bottom, left), Dean of Law John Durnford (centre, right) and Graduate Studies Dean Robert Bell.

The Changing of The Deans

With the terms of several University administrators expiring May 31st, there was much debate on campus this past year about student involvement in selecting administrative officers. In late April, Senate sent the question to committee for a permanent decision, but afforded students interim representation on selection committees for Deans and Vice-Principals. The committees then feverishly set about finding the new administrators before June.

In the end, three new Deans were appointed, three Deans had their terms renewed, one Dean was moved up to Vice-Principal, and the Chancellor astounded the McGill community by becoming a Dean.

The big story had to be Chancellor Ross' acceptance of the Deanship of the one-year old Faculty of Management. (He will continue as Chancellor until his successor is selected.)

The universal question was: Why did he accept the position? And not even Chancellor - Dean Ross, BA '30, can give any special reason. He sees the position as offering both a change and a strong challenge. "There is so much to do in the field of education for management," he says. "Anyone can find problems, but someone has to manage the solution of the problems."

Dean Ross is enthused that his Faculty is not titled "Business Administration" as he believes the Faculty can train managers not only for business, but also for government, hospitals, universities and other institutions.

In the next few years he will be occupied with building up the young Faculty and supervising the construction of a Management building probably to be located on Sherbrooke near McTavish.

Ross is resigning his partnerships in the accounting firm of Touche, Ross, and Co. and the Management Consultant Firm of P. S. Ross and Partners in order to take on the new position. He is a past president of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants and a former chairman of the institute's research committee. He has lectured in McGill's evening division and has written a third-year accounting text *The Elusive Art of Accounting*.

While Chancellor Ross switched from the administrative to academic realm of McGill, Graduate Studies Dean Stanley Frost made the reverse move in succeeding Dr. Carl A. Winkler, PhD '33, as Vice-Principal (Planning and Development). Dr. Frost is well known to graduates as he has spoken widely at branch meetings, where he has proven to be one of the wittiest faculty members on the circuit. He is also a prolific writer of letters and articles for the press, displaying a decidedly conservative bent. For an English-born Methodist minister and professor of Old Testament languages and literature to become the University's Realtor-in-Chief is certainly unusual, but Dr. Frost "earned his spurs" over the past few years by re-energizing McGill's library system and guiding the McLennan Library to completion.

Planning and developing University facilities has its contradictions. The facilities reflect the University's academic activity but it is a special feature of academia and research that long-term planning often is and must be nonexistent. However, the University does have a master plan for the campus and as money becomes available the plan is progressively realized. Dr. Frost is responsible for supervising the construction of buildings, to ensure compatibility of design with the master plan. With relatively firm construction priorities already set for the next few years, Dr. Frost may well face his greatest problem in efficiently utilizing the ill-assorted non-academic buildings surrounding the campus. They provide the only current safety valve to let pressure off the many departments which are expanding faster than the University can build.

One of McGill's most eminent scientists, Dr. Robert Bell, PhD '48, takes over the Deanship of Graduate Studies, left vacant by Dr. Frost. Dr. Bell is Rutherford professor of physics, director of the Foster Radiation Laboratory and a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Canada. He is no stranger to academic administration, having served a term as Vice-Dean of Physical Sciences.

Graduate Studies appears to be a shadow Faculty as most of the University's staff belongs to other faculties. Nevertheless, it has the awesome task of approving the academic

Martlet/continued
content of all courses in Graduate Studies and supervising all work in that field. It is responsible for general research policy within the University, co-ordinates and manages research funds, and performs all the necessary record-keeping for graduate students.

Senate is now considering the structure of the graduate faculty, and until decisions are reached it is unreasonable to expect the new Dean to do much more than preserve his Faculty's activities.

Another physicist moving into the Deanship of a Faculty re-considering its structure is Dr. Edward J. Stansbury, associate professor of physics and Associate Dean of Arts and Science who becomes Dean of that Faculty. He succeeds professor H. D. Woods, MA '31, Bronfman professor of industrial relations, who has taken leave to write and research.

In 1962-63, with enrolment in Arts and Science at 3,419 students, Dean F. K. Hare proposed that the Faculty split in two and have separate Deans. The idea was grounded as that was a time when the faculty wanted more integration and synthesis in order to unravel the complexities of the day. In 1964, as a compromise, Arts and Science was divided into five administrative divisions but continued as a single body.

Now, with some 7,000 students in Arts and Science, the question of re-organization has again arisen. The Physical Sciences division has approved the principle of splitting in two and now the Faculty itself has set up a committee to study the full implications of such a move.

The Physical Sciences report points out two major reasons for a divided Arts and Science: the Faculty's legislative machinery is clumsy and the Dean tends to be fairly remote from the average staff member. In addition the report stresses there is no organism that can speak for science at the University.

It does seem fairly certain that some form of re-organization of Dean Stansbury's domain will take place in the future. For that reason, it is impossible to forecast specific problems and changes with which he will have to deal.

The fourth new Dean is John W. Durnford, BA '49, BCL '52, professor of law, who succeeds Dr. Maxwell Cohen. Dr. Cohen is taking a one-year leave of absence to complete a number of writing and professional obligations in international law and related areas.

The three Deans who were reappointed were dentistry's James McCutcheon, BA '42, DDS '45, music's Helmut Blume and agriculture's George Dion.

Dean McCutcheon's new term opened with optimism. The first visible step in establishing a graduate dentistry programme occurred recently when the first dental student registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research. In addition, Dr. McCutcheon has every hope that his term will be marked by the opening of a building for his Faculty. (The likely site would be adjacent to the Montreal General Hospital.)

Dean Helmut Blume has earned his reappointment the hard way. It is not many years ago that his Faculty barely seemed to have the will, let alone the strength to survive. Though still suffering the agonies of dispersed substandard buildings, the Faculty is now the rising star of Canadian music teaching. As a result, student enrolment is growing phenomenally. And at long last Dean Blume can see the light at the end of the tunnel: a building for his Faculty is a University priority and a site has been earmarked. Whether the Dean's dream will become a reality before the end of his term rests with those responsible for McGill's capital resources, not Dean Blume. What is certain is that Dean Blume will continue to strive for improved music teaching at McGill.

Macdonald College Vice-Principal Dr. George Dion is also expecting dramatic changes during his new term as Vice-Principal and Dean of Agriculture. If all goes according to plan, the Faculty of Education will leave the Macdonald campus in a year, thus permitting the development of *his* dreams and those of his colleagues and students. Perhaps Macdonald will continue to confine itself to agricultural science, but already attention is being attracted to the possibility of establishing a college of resource development covering a much wider social and intellectual area than would be possible with the Agriculture Faculty's limited aims. This is not a moment for extreme optimism about translating such dreams into reality, but George Dion continues to hope.□

Unique Summer Schools Organized

An experimental summer college for undergraduate students from McGill and Sir George Williams is now well into its second six-week session. The College's aim is to break away from the rigidity of formal courses, which tend to inhibit creativity. Instead, units of about four students and a faculty member explore a topic of common interest, creating their own learning environment. For example, a group may treat man's concern with death, with different members studying the sociological, philosophical and literary aspects.

Student residences have been organized in Montreal and at several country locations, facilitating intensive discussion sessions and communal activities. Each group will continually evaluate the work of its own members and successful McGill students will obtain an undergraduate credit in the Faculty of Arts and Science.

Summer 1969 has also ushered in McGill's first interdisciplinary programme in urban studies, involving undergraduate students as urban studies assistants. About twenty-five undergraduates, and twelve faculty researchers are participating in a variety of research programmes which seek to define other area's needs, as well as to explore possible new relationships between urbanists and the communities with which they are involved.

This fall a two-week seminar will review past and current research in urban studies, with emphasis on the Montreal community, as well as evaluating summer action programmes at other universities. □

The Gray Case

The arbitration hearings in the Stanley Gray affair are resuming after a two-and-a-half month delay caused by previous commitments on the part of two of the three arbitrators. And if the first fifteen sittings are any indication, the Gray case will become a landmark on the limits to academic freedom.

The University presented its case with legal propriety, seeking to establish that Gray: forced himself into the meeting room of Senate's Nominating Committee on January 27th, intending to "overthrow" the meeting, and refused to leave when so ordered by Principal Robertson; forced his way into the January 27th Board of Governors meeting without presenting a ticket, participated with students in a disorderly and noisy demonstration that prevented the transaction of business and refused to leave when ordered to do so by the Principal and the Chancellor; participated in a disorderly demonstration at the February 5th Senate meeting which prevented the transaction of business — all three acts being

conduct likely to affect adversely the University's well being.

The University presented six witnesses who detailed the Marxist lecturer's involvement in the three disruptions. Of the six, Dr. Robertson offered the most devastating testimony.

Robertson stated that while the Nominating Committee was privately caucusing in his office, Gray and a student opened the door. Robertson ordered the students — through Gray — to disperse. The orders were given to Gray as "he was the leading member of the group; he was in the room." The committee then retired to another room only to have the disruptants follow, bang on the door and occasionally open the door to find out how things were going. As for the Board of Governors conflagration, Dr. Robertson described how, when he advised the students they would have to leave the room, Gray responded, "We advise you to leave the room." When the Principal then warned that he would advise Chancellor Howard Ross to terminate the meeting, the controversial lecturer retorted: "We'll terminate you." And, just before the other disruption at Senate, Robertson claims he saw Gray beckon the radicals to mass together.

To the tribunal's dismay, unlike the University, Stan Gray has not contented himself with a normal defence; instead he has presented a political justification for his actions. At the outset, the arbitrators offered to accept hearsay evidence and not follow the strictest rules of evidence which would apply in a normal court. Even so, they have had to limit Gray's defence, bringing an emotional tirade from the political scientist that he is being unduly hampered.

Gray refuses to label his acts disruptions. He calls them "direct actions" or "actions outside the established constitutional authorities." And Gray feels he has to respect constitutional bodies only if they discuss the issues and are democratic or an enlightened despotism. McGill, in Gray's judgement, fails on all three counts.

Gray pointed out that he is the only participant in the three disruptions who is being tried and that there have been worse disruptions at McGill in the last few years. Gray told the tribunal that there is a political motivation and context behind the charges. "Firing one person," cautioned the revolutionary, "is not in any way an adequate response to the problems of McGill University."

When the trial recessed, Gray had called upon seven witnesses, both staff and students, who detailed the "constitutional disruptions" at McGill in the past year that Gray contends forced him to act. The students described a cleavage among radicals before the Senate meeting over a demand to have McGill admit all CEGEP graduates in the fall; because of the non-inclusion of that demand, they say Gray did not help organize the demonstration. As for the Nominating Committee fracas, Gray claims his actions were redeemed as the committee continued to meet during the disturbance and voted to accept the radicals' demand that future meetings be open.

Who will prevail? Observers are not predicting — it's that close. The tribunal is faced with the difficult task of not only determining a young academic's fate, but of also defining the limits of civil disobedience by faculty. The decision may well become a leading case — not merely at McGill — but across Canada and even further afield.□

Bits 'n' Pieces

Ova Transfer Successful

Remember the University of Illinois-Macdonald College international ova transfer performed last January by Dr. Phil Dziuk? (*McGill News*, March '69.) On May 8th the gilt gave birth to her fourth and final piglet, ending 115 days of suspense for the reproductive physiologists involved with the experiment. The technique of transporting fertilized ova opens up the possibility of importing exotic pedigree livestock without the high costs of transporting and holding domestic livestock in quarantine.□

France Donates Medical Books

The French government has donated 290 French texts, monographs and books on the history of medicine to McGill. The books will be incorporated with the 135,000 volumes — three-fourths of which are periodicals — possessed by the Medical Faculty.□

19-Year Old Leads Class

Laurent Labonté, who turned 19 this spring, graduated with great distinction at the head of his civil engineering class at convocation. Labonté entered McGill on scholarship at age 14, after a regulation that students have to be 16 was waived, following consultation with his parents and school. He is interested in university teaching as a career and has done substitute teaching for the Montreal Catholic School Commission. Labonté has already begun research this summer toward a Master's degree, with the aid of a $3,600 National Research Council Scholarship.□

Students Quit Tripartite

The Students' Council has withdrawn its representation from the Tripartite Commission on the Nature and Function of the University, stating that "no-one, not even its own members take its half-baked conclusions seriously." Justifying their actions, the students claim the Commission has consistently refused to discuss the issues they raised.□

Chinese Summer School

During May and June, The Centre for East Asian Studies, in cooperation with the Department of East Asian Languages and Literatures, ran a six-week Chinese summer school for 19 students. The goal was to give students a vocabulary of 1,000 words and 600 chinese characters.□

Subsidy For Quebec Freshmen

With only one tuition-free English CEGEP slated to open in September, the Quebec government has decided to subsidize all *Quebec* students entering McGill's CEGEP-equivalent course this year. As a result, non-Quebec freshmen will pay fees of about $635, Quebec freshmen about $460.□

Sports at McGill:

A three-ring circus

While the intercollegiate sports programme flounders, the intramural and recreational athletic programmes are booming.

by Seymour Kaufman

In a few weeks time some fifty hopefuls will suit up and, under a hot summer sun, display their ability to be members of the 1969-1970 edition of the McGill Redmen football team. The early September scrimmages will mark the beginning of another year of McGill athletics, a programme in which about 2,700 students participate at varying competitive levels.

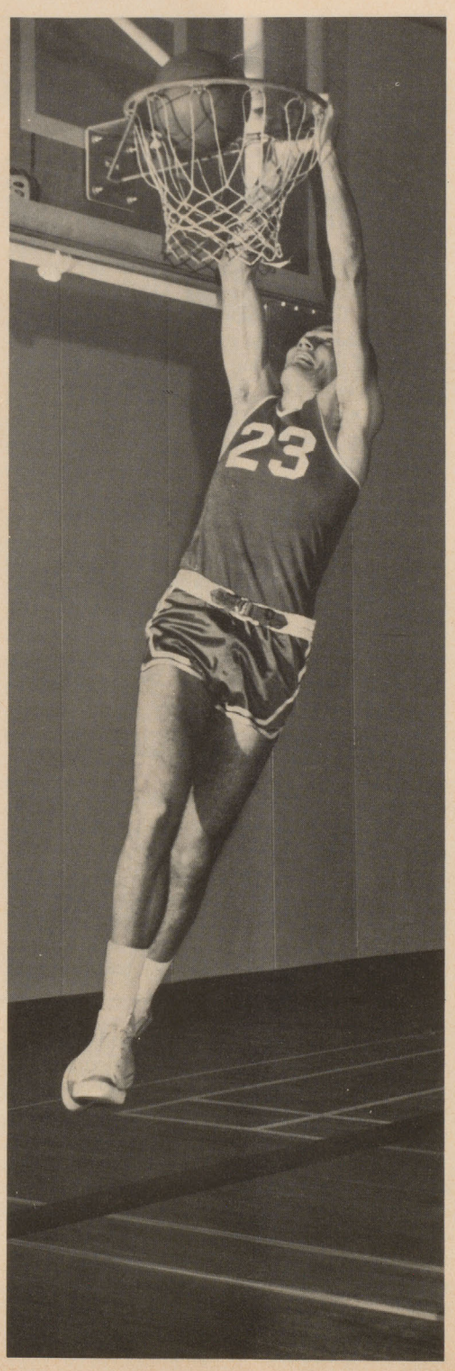
The fifty football aspirants are only a small minority of the total students involved in McGill sports but along with the other two hundred intercollegiate McGill athletes they are the centre of attraction for followers of the University's sports scene. For this reason success in intercollegiate sports causes waves of praise to flow upon those directing the athletic programme while failure causes arrows of criticism to shower down upon the programme and all those associated with it.

Arrows are now the order of the day at McGill. The last time the Football League Championship was won was in the 1962 days of Skypeck, Lambert and Monteith. Though the Hoopsters came close close last year, they have only won the league title once in thirty-five years. And the hockey Redmen last took home top laurels in 1946. Why is McGill producing such poor intercollegiate teams?

Firstly, students are under much greater pressures academically than ever before. For many, the four undergraduate McGill years will not be their last at school. They will attempt to go on to graduate school where competition is tough and entrance requirements are high. A greater emphasis than ever on studying and achieving high grades means that students devote much more time to school work and much less time to extracurricular activities. In fact, the number one reason for athletes discontinuing participation in an intercollegiate team is academic pressure.

Sports Stars Unknown on Campus

Secondly, students no longer accept athletics as a standard of achievement or a means of uniting the student body. Time was when the top attraction on campus was the Saturday football game and the top campus figures were Tom Skypeck, Willie Lambert and even Queen's Cal Conner. Now McGill sports stars such as basketball's Nasko Golomeev — the Stuart Forbes Trophy winner — star halfback Dave Fleiszer and swimmer Dave Johnson are unknowns on the campus they represent in intercollegiate competition. In a recent campus survey conducted by the Athletics Department only 9.3% of the 552 respondents felt that the fundamental purpose of the athletic programme was "to serve the graduates, faculty and student body with a common identification or source of prestige through senior spectator sports." The same survey, carried out a decade ago, would have revealed a much higher percentage, reflecting the general enthusiasm then felt for sports.



There can be two reasons for the change in perception towards athletics. The first is that the growing size of universities, including McGill, has rendered college life so impersonal that few students make the effort to attach themselves to, and identify with, some aspect of the university other than classes — especially in a predominantly commuter college like McGill where 80% of the students are able to participate in the more familiar activities of their own community. There is now such a diversity of activities available at the University that large groups rarely gather to participate in any one activity.

The second reason is that today's society looks upon athletics less as a source of prestige and achievement — this has now been transferred to the arts — and more as a source of healthy exercise. This tendency has been encouraged and strengthened by a mass of medical propaganda advocating some type of exercise as a means of combatting heart disease, obesity and other ailments of a pencil-pushing world. Almost one quarter — 23.5% — of those answering the survey believed the most important role of the Athletics Department was "to provide a source of regular exercise." Unfortunately the student who gives up some of his time participating in intramural athletics, instructional programmes or just playing with his friends has very little time — given his heavy study load — to watch others compete at the intercollegiate level.

The new emphasis on exercise has resulted in an increase in both willingness to participate and actual participation in the intramural and recreational programmes offered by the department. Latest figures put out in the Athletics Department's "Report on Athletics at McGill University" reveal that 1,821 students participated in the 1967-68 intramural programme. That involved a slight increase over the previous year, but an increase of some 400 students over the 1965-66 academic year. In addition, 438 students participated in the instructional programme during the 1967-68 year. Thus

The names of McGill's top athletes used to be familiar to all students but this year's candidates for the Athlete of the Year Award were virtually campus unknowns: halfback Dave Fleiszer who led the league in rushing and set a league record when he galloped for 294 yards in one game; basketballer Nasko Golomeev (opposite page), who used his 6'8" frame to good advantage, leading the league with a 37.1 scoring average; and freestyle swimmer Dave Johnson who won two events in record-breaking time at the OQAA *swimming championships.*





over 2,200 students participated in some sort of recreational athletic programme at McGill.

The department's survey showed that enrolment in recreational programmes could have been even higher had there been more efficient advertising of the available programmes: 22.7% of the respondents indicated that they were unable to participate because of lack of information, while 18.9% failed to participate because of lack of communication with faculty sports representatives and team organizers. These respondents at least displayed a willingness to participate, unlike the 39.1% who found their study schedules too heavy or the 27.6% who were just not interested. To overcome the communication deficiency, the Athletics Department has begun issuing a sports information booklet to each student at the beginning of the year and has increased publicity for its programmes through ads in the *McGill Daily* and posters.

While the men's programmes are only in need of more students, the women's programme is "frustrated by a lack of space", according to the women's athletics director Gladys Bean. Figures for the 1968-69 academic year show that a remarkable 20.1% of undergraduate women and 8.3% of graduate women participated in the programmes offered. The women are blessed with their own swimming pool in Royal Victoria College, but the increased student enrolment over the last few years has only heightened the need for additional facilities. "In four or five years," says Miss Bean, "the athletic facilities at McGill will be much too small unless another building is constructed."

The Recruiting Problem

The majority of students on campus may see a college athletic programme as a source of regular exercise but do they also recognize the place for an intensely competitive intercollegiate programme on campus? Only 13.8% of the respondents to the question about the fundamental role of a college athletic programme gave the reply: "to permit top athletes to compete at high levels of intercollegiate competition"; but 22.6% chose "to provide instruction for the development of personal physical education and skills and values", an answer which can also include the skills of the more talented athlete. No matter what one may wish to deduce from the survey, the intercollegiate sphere of the athletic programme

A three-ring circus/continued

was reserved for only 246 athletes in 1967-68.

The exclusiveness of intercollegiate sports makes it necessary for any school wishing to enjoy a fair measure of success to go out and "recruit" top athletes. Certainly, as men's athletic director Harry Griffiths points out: "we don't get our intercollegiate teams from our intramural programme."

In the United States the legality of athletic scholarships has resulted in professional recruiters becoming an integral part of a school's athletic department. The professional recruiters are aided by alumni interested in building up the reputation of their alma mater by supporting its athletic endeavours. In Canada "recruiting" is on a more informal basis: a kind word here, an acquaintance there. Hopefully the talented athlete will meet the school's entrance requirements and show up at the opening practice.

McGill's fortune in intercollegiate competition has characteristically risen and fallen with the success of its informal recruitment programme. But McGill starts off with two strikes against it — or so says Harry Griffiths.

"We play against teams from Ontario and so we must compare our position with theirs," he states. "Ontario colleges are able to draw from some 650 high schools as well as from prep schools. Also because they have thirteen grades the boys that come up have senior matriculation and can go right into senior varsity. In Quebec we have only fifteen high schools with adequate athletic programmes. As well our boys are younger, and because they only have junior matriculation they are only allowed to play junior varsity ball the first year. The second drawback is McGill's high entrance requirements. Many boys are unable to meet these standards and so go to schools with less stringent requirements."

Decrease In American Players

If we're at such a disadvantage, why were there championship football teams in the early '60s? "Our championship teams drew from out of the province," says Griffiths. "We attracted American boys who wanted a thorough career training but at a cheaper price than at the American schools. However once Quebec began giving financial assistance the government began calling the tune. Where once most of our American players were in Dentistry and Medicine, there are now very few places available for American students and the chances of getting a talented and well-trained athlete from those accepted is practically nil."

If other sources of competent athletes have been exhausted why not develop the talent right in the high schools? Senior football and basketball coach Tom Mooney does go around to all the high schools in search of talent but Griffiths points out: "You wouldn't really be welcome if you sent coaches out to teach. You can only start serious training once the boy reaches university."

Faced with the limited field from which McGill can draw top athletes the cry has been raised by many people — especially alumni — for athletic scholarships similar to those given in the United States. Because of his position Griffiths has often felt the pressures for these scholarships.

"Yes, there have been many alumni who at one time or other have raised the question of athletic scholarships. These people feel the only way that McGill is ever going to win championships is by attracting top athletes with athletic scholarships," he says. "Well I don't feel this is at all the proper solution. Firstly since we are members of the OQAA (Ontario-Quebec Athletic Association), we are therefore members of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (CIAU), whose constitution disallows athletic scholarships. Unless the CIAU decides to allow athletic scholarships we couldn't unilaterally initiate such a plan without being barred from OQAA competition or from any other Canadian collegiate conference for that matter. The matter has come up many times before and each time the different schools have rejected athletic scholarships because they are financially and administratively unfeasible. You must have a budget of at least one million dollars for a continuous scholarship programme and few schools in Canada can afford such money. You can't very well have three or four scholarships in one sport without creating dissension among those in that sport who don't receive a scholarship and all the athletes in the other sports who feel, and perhaps rightly so, that their sport has been snubbed. Therefore if you have scholarships in football you also must have them in hockey, basketball, soccer and the list can go on and on."

Tom Thompson, programme advisor and sports information officer, feels athletic scholarships will only prove a "boon to second-rate American athletes." He cited the example of Simon Fraser University, one of only two Canadian schools to offer scholarships for athletes, where some of the teams are made up entirely of Americans, thus excluding Canadian talent. Because of CIAU regulations Simon Fraser does not even play in a Canadian league; it competes with U.S.A. teams.

News and sports media have constantly attacked Canadian universities for what they feel are "two-faced" attitudes about athletic scholarships. Recently an Ottawa sportscaster lamented the fact that Canadian professional football teams send promising Canadian athletes to American schools because no Canadian university offers athletic scholarships "above the table", and charged that he knew "for a fact through personal experience that at Queen's, McGill, Western, University of Toronto . . . University of Ottawa and Carleton, under-the-table financial assistance is given to prize athletes and everyone from the university president to the equipment manager knows it." Speaking for one of the schools named, Keith Harris, Carleton University athletics director attacked the prevalent assumption that Canadian universities have money readily available for scholarships.

"Gate receipts for major team sports in universities in Canada fail in almost every instance to meet operating expenses for the sport concerned." This is not due to the fact that Canadian universities don't give athletic scholarships because "substantial gate receipts were realized by American universities and colleges long before they initiated scholarships." Instead Harris puts part of the blame squarely on "a mentality that has developed among many leading Canadian sports commentators that unless it's pro-affiliated, or American college, it is undeserving of their comment." Nor will athletic scholarships stop the "brawn drain." Harris states that the main reason Canadian teams send their protégés to American schools "is to hide the Canadian boys in the U.S. to avoid or escape the CFL's very own draft regulations," which render a prospect in a Canadian school a free agent no matter who saw him first. He cites many of the drawbacks of athletic scholarships: "High pressure recruiting which often results in mangled careers" and "increased administrative costs (resulting) from expensive recruiting trips and high level investigating teams to police and enforce league regulation." Harris also points out that "over 200 universities and

The cheerleaders have had little to be happy about recently, but new athletic facilities on the horizon and the possibility of improved player recruiting hopefully promise more spirited times ahead.



colleges in the U.S. since the Second World War have dropped college football simply because they have been priced out of the market."

Extracurricular Scholarship?

Not all persons connected with the McGill sports scene are against athletic scholarships, however. James A. Robb, chairman of the Martlet Foundation's Board of Trustees feels there "must be a change in the University's attitude towards bursaries." The organization which Robb heads is itself "a reaction against the athletic programmes of the '50s which prohibited the granting of scholarships." Set up "to assist and promote education generally and to assist students in attending University," the Foundation has aided students involved in University athletics — from football to cheerleading. In 1968 the Foundation made 32 loans worth $18,637 to needy athletes. Since its incorporation in 1954 it has made some 177 loans — the bulk in major sports, where the student's athletic activities often prevented him from taking a part-time job.

However Robb feels loans are no longer as adequate to attract top athletes as they once were. Valuable scholarships have lured many Canadian athletes across the border while many states are keeping prospective athletes at home through more lucrative academic bursaries. In an attempt to counteract these trends the Foundation is now formulating a scholarship plan to present to the Senate Scholarship Committee. According to Robb, "there is an expression of interest in such a plan at the Board of Governors level" and there is also an endowment fund of some twenty to thirty thousand dollars available. In any event Robb hopes there can be at least one experimental scholarship which will give greater emphasis to extracurricular activities such as student politics or athletics.

"If Senate approved a scholarship for the all-round boy that would be terrific," agrees director Griffiths, "but pure athletic scholarships are impossible."

The question of athletic scholarships can quite conceivably become a major issue during the next decade, but McGill is currently making changes that will improve the athletic programme in the very near future. Perhaps one of the more exciting events on the athletic scene since the early '60s will be the extension of the Sir Arthur Currie Gym which is scheduled to get under way in 1970. All sections of the athletic community stand to benefit from the expansion; a new gymnasium will be built along with additional classrooms, offices, a kinesiology lab and much needed locker space for women.

With the move of the Education Faculty to the McGill campus, it is estimated that by 1974 the new facilities will be accommodating some three hundred physical education students. It should be noted that from these physical education students have come the likes of 1968 Redmen football stars Peter Bender and George Wall. If McGill is to become an intercollegiate powerhouse again, the physed students will have to replace the pool of athletic talent in the professional graduate schools during the early '60s.

The recreational and instructional programmes will also benefit from the additional space which will accommodate the hoped-for increase in University enrolment. In addition the Athletics Department is constantly publishing new and more colourful brochures and posters through which they hope to eliminate the communications problem which has cut down participation in past years. It seems like a definite uphill battle before McGill can claim success in all aspects of her athletic programmes but there seems to be a rekindling of interest and a flurry of new ideas which just might spell better days ahead in the coming decade.

Only time will tell if the current optimism among the higher-ups in the Athletic Department is well-founded.□

The creaky red machine

McGill's former "kicking cop" issues a challenge to the Athletics Department: play football to win or get out of the highly competitive senior league.

by George P. Springate

Do you remember the football cheer, "What'sa matter with old McGill? She's all right, you bet!" Well, don't bet. You would lose your money.

The football fortunes of the McGill Redmen are at a low ebb. Over the past four seasons the club has won only five of its twenty-five league games. Some defeats were by scores of forty and fifty points. Gone are the glorious days of the early sixties when names such as Willie Lambert and Tom Skypeck filled the autumn air. No longer does the Red Machine frighten opponents. From its proud past that dates back to a game with Harvard in 1874, the name of McGill has been dragged down to a level where it has become the laughing stock of Canadian college football.

The question is: Why? And, what is more important, can the situation be remedied?

The reasons are many and varied, and the righting of one or two ills will not correct the situation. A return to winning ways will come only if the University develops a completely new approach to football.

The present attitude of the University seems to be that as long as thirty bodies are on the field on Saturday afternoon, that's all that matters. Winning or losing appears to mean nothing. This apathetic, couldn't-care-less attitude has filtered down from top McGill officials through the teaching staff to the student body and, apparently, the alumni. Some faculty are against sports, period; of course, these same academics are against apple pie and motherhood because these don't have a 92 per cent scholastic standing.

Team Plays For Itself

The matter has reached the point where the players who make all the sacrifices and work hard and long throughout September, October and November *no longer play for the school but play for themselves.*

And no wonder. Other universities encourage members of their teaching staff to greet the players and have get-togethers at their homes after games (I have attended such affairs at Toronto, Western and Queen's) but McGill does nothing along these lines. The only time the players see anyone from McGill is before the game, when a group of four or five past greats may come into the clubhouse to wish the team good luck. At no other time during the season does the team, as such, meet the Administration, faculty or students.

At the other extreme to the University's apathy is the attitude expressed by Redmen head coach Tom Mooney. Training begins in August with two practices a day. For two weeks, candidates practice from 6 to 8 a.m. and from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. daily. This regimen changes to a weekly routine during the season: five-hour practices, including game movies, on Monday and Thursday; two-hour practices on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; and a team sleep-in on Friday night in preparation for Saturday's game.

Only Sunday is an off day. During a practice players work, uh, rather hard, and the fun of playing football is drained out of them by the middle of September — before the season begins.

Coach Mooney demands that the men refrain from drinking, smoking and girl-visiting during the football season. "Sex and football don't mix," he tells them — including the married players. So opposed is he to social activity during the season that he forbids his players to attend the post-game Martlet Foundation get-togethers in the Sir Arthur Currie Gym.

The temptation is great to blame Coach Mooney for the sad state of the Redmen. I for one, however, do not think the fault is entirely his. True, he must share a great part of the responsibility for the lack of candidates trying out for the club. Coach Mooney has not developed a recruiting system worth discussing. Over the past four seasons the turn-out for the Redmen has averaged only forty players per year and a standing joke in the clubhouse is, "If you can stick the practices, you'll make the team."

Athletics Department To Blame

Nevertheless, I believe that most of the blame rests with the University's Athletics Department. Surely its members must have been aware of the University's apathetic attitude toward football at the time when they hired as coach a man whose American football background makes him dedicated to total sacrifice for the game, "second effort", and winning. Were the people in athletics blind to the fact that the two opposing philosophies would clash within their department, and that the department was the arena in which the conflict would have to be resolved? One may well wonder if someone in the Athletics Department should not be hung in effigy.

To place a man with high ideals and a tremendous desire to win up against the attitude that 'as long as thirty bodies are on the field on Saturday afternoon we're all right' borders on irresponsibility, or at least insensitivity.

Even Coach Mooney's most severe critics cannot blame him for:

- The lack of training room facilities.
- The pinch-penny attitude of the Athletics Department regarding team meals. At other universities players can eat their fill, but at McGill players must pay for additional helpings of anything. And while the food may meet dietetic standards it can certainly discourage a hungry football player. Have you ever sat down to a lima bean supper after a two-hour workout?
- The lack of clubhouse facilities.
- The Athletics Department's lack of public relations. In the past few years Loyola College, one-fifth the size of McGill, has completely over-shadowed McGill in this area.
- The supposed lack of money for certain road trips. When the Redmen fly to the University of Western Ontario, one of three assistant coaches must stay home for want of space, yet there are tickets for two senior Athletics Department administrators. McGill cheerleaders and bandsmen rarely go, because they must pay their own way. (Incidentally, in the past few years there has been no "big red train" to Toronto or Queen's — another tradition fallen by the wayside.)
- Lack of planning. When we played at Queen's Homecoming last year we stayed eighteen miles away from Kingston because reservations in the city were sought too late, although the Athletics Department knew the schedule months in advance.

What, then, is McGill to do? If the University intends to continue the trend of recent years, and disgrace the most historic name in the annals of North American football, then let's get out of the highly competitive Senior League before the McGill Redmen become synonymous with failure. We could, some say, form a Montreal house league with Sir George and Loyola. We might as well, I say, get out of football altogether, tear down the stadium and build classrooms in its place.

However if we want to stay in competitive football — let's go all out to win. □

McGill Québécois

McGill Québécois: two words that carry a variety of meanings, much emotion, and a challenge for the University.

by Andrew Allen

In 1965 when the Quebec Quiet Revolution was losing its first breath, McGill told the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism that "the existing links between McGill . . . and the French-speaking universities . . . should be greatly strengthened. McGill cannot be classed as simply one of the several large Canadian English-speaking universities. The accident of its location is becoming one of the most important facts about it. McGill has become fully conscious of its important position. It stands ready to act as a willing broker of ideas and sensibilities between English- and French-speaking Canada. Indeed in every respect this University is ready to play a most active and vigorous role in the new Quebec. McGill welcomes the challenge of the years ahead, and believes that it can serve as a constructive force for the Canadian future."

Critics on and off the campus complain that nothing has been done to translate the high-flying prose of the B & B brief into day-to-day practice; and certainly not enough has been done to satisfy the rising expectations outside Roddick Gates about McGill's possible contribution to Quebec. Rejecting the French unilingualism demanded by the 7,000 marchers in the March 28th "McGill Français" demonstration, McGill has nevertheless begun to re-evaluate its role in Canada and Quebec with the hope of developing a constructive *practical* blue-print for the future. The brunt of the work has fallen on a 14-man Senate Academic Policy sub-committee which has been instructed to "study the use of the French language at McGill." There is little doubt of the seriousness of the effort to find an answer to the thorny problem: the sub-committee (which is chaired by Humanities Vice-Dean and Philosophy Department chairman Dr. John Trentman) is a fully representative group of campus experts well-versed on the problem of "McGill Québécois." The Trentman sub-committee has already accepted as a working document a personal statement by Academic Vice-Principal Michael Oliver which proposes: "McGill should continue to be a primarily English-language University but with a strong and flourishing French presence among both its staff and students, and with a sizeable and secure place for the French language in its courses and in its daily campus life."

It is possible when considering McGill Québécois to hark back to a 1925 statement of Stephen Leacock which suggests that no conscious changes are required: "A University, as I understand it, lives chiefly upon its by-products, upon those things, that is, which it does sideways and by accident and as no part of its authorized curriculum." If McGill fails to reflect or involve itself in the life of all Quebec, it is because an English-speaking university in Montreal is culturally and socially part of the city's English community — a condition which will be reflected in the staff and students. If the staff and students want collectively or individually to involve themselves more closely with the French community *and the French community accepts that closer involvement*, one of the by-products of McGill might then be graduates more integrated into the province's future.



But with French-Canadian leaders much more consciously nationalistic than ever before, such a passive theory may not be acceptable. In a March 30th interview, Quebec Education Minister Jean-Guy Cardinal — the man with the largest say in what McGill's vital government grants will be — stated: "A student who goes to a university in Paris or London returns as someone who has lived in a French or British milieu. Can one say that someone who has left McGill University and who returns to another country, shows by his bearing that he has lived in a country or a state or a province called Quebec?"

Could a Cardinal's hat be the centre of the "McGill Québécois" crest?

To Cardinal, the McGill problem is that of a university "which appears and which probably wishes to appear at the same time a uni-

versity primarily of the English language, a university with an international vocation, a university which to all appearances plays a role much more . . . in the scheme of the Commonwealth rather than of Quebec." He feels that McGill's role in Quebec should above all be "participation in the life of Quebec rather than in a life which would be disassociated — outside this life of Quebec."

Should Cardinal's views be dismissed as those of an extreme French-Canadian nationalist? Perhaps, but Dr. A. J. Roche — a Newfoundlander educated at Loyola and McGill (MD '63) — echoed Cardinal in a letter to the Montreal *Gazette* stating "that McGill, located in the heart of Quebec, has done virtually nothing to improve the understanding by the English of the culture, the problems, or the aspirations of French-Canadians. McGill has always and only educated those destined to live in the English ghetto of Quebec."

Frost Defends McGill

Roche was replying to a spirited rebuttal by Dr. Stanley Frost, then Dean of Graduate Studies and Research, to the charge that McGill is inadequately integrated into provincial life:

"The University trains, and has done for a hundred years (long before the province could be persuaded to take an interest in the matter) all the Protestant teachers in Quebec. McGill also operates the McLennan Travelling Libraries for English-speaking rural populations throughout the whole province from north of Ottawa to the Gaspé . . . McGill regulates the daily diet of 30,000 cows in Quebec, the vast majority of which belong to French-speaking farmers. McGill also runs a soil-analysis diagnostic and prescription service, in whatever language the bacilli happen to prefer. McGill's Montreal Neurological Institute cares for damaged brains, oblivious to whether the speech-facility areas are charged with French or English vocabularies . . . McGill has built up her libraries — and again long before the Provincial government could be persuaded to take an interest in these things — and McGill has put these libraries at the service of qualified users of this province for over a hundred years. The McGill Medical Library may be freely consulted by any physician in the province, and is in fact very heavily used by them. Montreal lawyers equally frequently consult the McGill Law Library. The province's architects make constant use of the Lauterman architectural collection. The clergy of Quebec traditionally had access to, and make constant use of, the Divinity Hall Library, the best theological collection east of Toronto, certainly, and probably the best in Canada. The Government Publication Collection is freely consulted by the economists and by the commercial interests of this great entrepreneurial city. The Industrial Relations Institute offers a Labour Contract Information Retrieval service much used by both trade unions and employers alike — and in both languages."

In a sense Dr. Frost missed part of the point: his analysis doesn't face up to the questioning of the relevancy of McGill's curricula to the life of Quebec or of the need to use more French in teaching. The language issue is important, as ultimately McGill Québécois talk turns back to that highly emotional topic. Cardinal's interview was no exception for he said, "It is inconceivable for someone who wishes to obtain a degree in law, in order to play some role or other in Quebec, that he should not have graduated from a faculty of law in one of the Quebec universities with a sufficient knowledge of the French language."

Indisputable as Cardinal's point is, it does not necessarily follow that McGill University is the place where students should learn to speak French. Primary and secondary schools can better perform that task. Unfortunately the Protestant School Boards — and to some extent the English Catholic School Boards — have lacked the will to ensure that their students have a proper grounding in the French language. Recently, a Liberal member of Quebec's National Assembly, William Tetley, BA '48, commented that French is taught as a foreign language in English schools and he was backed by former Education Minister Paul Gerin-Lajoie, LLD '64, who said that both English and French, as second languages, are taught in the same fashion as Latin or Greek. Until that situation is rectified and McGill students from Quebec enter the University with a sufficient knowledge of French, McGill Québécois will be only a dream.

Quebec's peculiar educational structures also play a role in the McGill Québécois issue. The differing pre-university educational framework between the two cultures has limited the number of French-Canadians coming to McGill. However, as CEGEPS are slowly established over the next few years, Quebec will gradually develop a uniform system of pre-university education and that problem will wither away.

So it will become easier for French-Canadians to come to McGill and certainly, by-and-large, everyone would welcome a larger number of such students on campus — but, why should they come if French-Canadian universities can adequately educate the students within their own milieu? Presently they come — according to one French-Canadian professor — because they want to join the wealthy international set and need to know English, because McGill offers some unique courses or because "they are being screwed by Université de Montréal." (He estimates the first reason to be predominant.)

This year over 500 French CEGEPS students have been encouraged — partly by the activities surrounding the March 28th demonstration — to apply for admission to McGill. Are they the beginning of a normal flow? Dr. Oliver has proposed that McGill admit about 2,500 French students — a situation which might lead to McGill becoming a bilingual university. In fact, formal bilingualism with duplicate courses across the board has been supported on campus by Students' Society president Julius Grey and former history professor Laurier LaPierre, amongst others.

Even though French at McGill is likely to play a more important part than it did in the past, the concept of a bilingual university is not widely considered to be viable. The last report of the Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism outlines the plight of Ontario's two bilingual universities. The first, Laurentian University, has a bilingual administration, but French-speaking students are less than one-fifth of the total and are declining in proportion. French language courses are being dropped and students speaking only French can no longer have the full range of courses. Ottawa University, after a full century of bilingualism, is split on language/cultural lines. Science, medicine and common law are almost wholly in English; arts, social sciences, domestic science and civil law are predominantly French.

A conservative nationalist, Marcel Piché, QC, pointed out in a recent speech to the Montreal Chamber of Commerce that a bilingual state does not exist in the world today. He regards the principle of bilingualism to be in profound error and talks, instead, of a bi-

The target of the March 28th demonstrators was explicit, if not simplistic.

national state: "a state composed of two social realities — the French and the English." As he implies — we may individually be bilingual but what sort of beast is a bilingual institution?

A limited approach to a bilingual McGill is made by Anatomy Department chairman Charles P. LeBlond who proposes that all professional faculties give language courses which would enable their graduates to express themselves professionally in French.

On the other hand, Principal Robertson has come out for a form of diluted English unilingualism; he foresees obligatory courses being given in English and optional courses being available occasionally in French.

Even if McGill merely institutes a policy of giving a small proportion of courses in French, problems will be unavoidable. McGill has always sought the best available teaching talent and, provided they could teach in English, professors have come from all corners of the world. A sample check indicates that 60% of McGill teachers are Canadian (8% French-Canadian), 10% are American, 12% British, 4% French or Belgian and the remaining 14% come from other countries. There is every reason to suppose that 20% of the current staff could give their courses equally well in French or English but the bulk of that group is in the French Department. Inevitably, increased use of French at McGill will cause difficulties for the current staff and will pose problems in engaging new teaching staff: should McGill turn down a noted professor because he can't speak French?

Heed the Lesson of Louvain

The Trentman sub-committee must balance the problems McGill would face in getting staff if the University became bilingual (or more French-speaking) against the problems in getting Government money, if it stands pat. The committee might heed the lesson of the University of Louvain in bi-national Belgium, which Dr. LeBlond brought out in a letter to the Montreal *Gazette:*

". . . the University of Louvain, which has been using French for hundreds of years, is located in a Flemish-speaking region, somewhat as McGill uses English in a region where French is the predominant language.

"Many years ago, in response to demands from the Flemish-speaking group, a few courses in Flemish were introduced at Louvain



University. Naturally enough, the Flemish group was not satisfied and asked for more and more courses in Flemish. Eventually, it became the rule that Flemish students took courses in Flemish and French students took courses in French. Thus, nine years ago when I spent three months in Louvain the pattern had been reached that every department through the university had been duplicated. French and Flemish departments existed for each subject with their own chairman and organization, but little or no contact . . . In January 1968, the Flemish students rioted in the hope of eliminating all French-speaking departments. They thus forced the government to resign and eventually obtained that the French departments would be removed from the University within the next few years. All these departments will be moved to a new French-speaking university which is being built about ten miles south of Louvain, that is beyond the linguistic border. Within a couple of years there will not be any French speaking courses in the town of Louvain itself.

"I submit that, if we were to accept a pattern duplicating courses in French, the evolution that occurred in Louvain would eventually occur here and force McGill to disappear as an English-speaking University or to relocate beyond the Ontario border."

Many graduates — especially of pre-1960 vintage — might well have been wondering, since March 28th, exactly how a significant number of lectures given in French or a significant proportion of French students would change McGill. Certainly more graduates would then be able to conduct their professional or business affairs in French. It could also mean that, at a personal level, there would be a greater contact between the two cultures — but probably to a much smaller extent than some of the enthusiastic French-at-McGill supporters might suggest. The old sub-culture of St. Urbain Street has had little impact on Montreal West students, for example. Town of Mount Royal students still commute and pass their free time with old school friends in their home areas. Attractive pictures of inter-racial communion and good-will blossoming indiscriminately on the McGill campus cannot be drawn on the basis of past experience.

McGill should also remember as it considers its McGill Québécois options that, quite apart from its valid international aspirations, its responsibilities towards English-speaking Quebecers remain. McGill, Bishop's, Loyola and Sir George Williams University have a prime responsibility towards the one million Quebecers who speak English rather than French. Such a population is larger by far than any of the Atlantic provinces and barely equalled by Saskatchewan or Manitoba. There is absolutely no reason for neglecting the English character of McGill even though something special may be added. Nothing has been heard of a bilingual Laval or Université de Montréal and, failing any practical proposals from her critics, McGill can without difficulty justify her current major policies. But even so, there are certain limited developments by which McGill could make its present participation in Quebec apparent:

- A full development (already well advanced) of a bilingual administration from admissions to public relations.
- An extension of the facilities for writing examinations in French, particularly to troublesome IBM exams in the biological and social sciences, where subtle nuances often confuse the French student.
- A re-deployment of the French Canada Studies Programme.
- Greater collaborative work with French universities in graduate studies.
- Development of adequate technical vocabulary instruction.

If Quebec is to remain a bilingual province, it must retain its English heritage, to which McGill *is* and *must continue to be* an essential contributor. Remaining true to the standards and traditions which have made English scholarship so fruitful will assure McGill's continuing excellence.□

Women at McGill find themselves continually pressured into assuming the undesirable roles which society expects its females to fill.



Women: The missing sex

by Sandra Stock

One-third of full-time students are female, but so little is heard from them in and out of class that they are truly the missing sex.

As a result of the current Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada, many institutions, especially in business, social service, and education, have been doing some soul-searching as to their particular shortcomings with relation to the female portion of our country. It may appear unnecessary that McGill University which has had women students for over sixty years, should examine the problems and role (or lack of role) of its female students and faculty. However, such smugness regarding female equality comes mainly from the male sector of our population.

Like all movements for equal rights, whether based on religion, race, or economic class, the women's rights movement meets with the dilemma of the difference between discrimination and prejudice. At a co-educational University such as McGill there is obviously no discrimination; women can take degrees in any area, and in theory at least, join in any university activity other than perhaps the football team. Yet there is still prejudice. Prejudice is an attitude of mind which operates in informal social situations, whereas discrimination involves acting upon prejudices formally. For example, women can enter post-graduate courses in law and medicine, but there is still social prejudice against them doing so as it is considered "not feminine."

Of the 15,098 full-time McGill undergraduates in 1968-69, 5,783 were female; in all evening programmes, 4,921 of a total of 13,654 students were female. Even though over one-third of all undergraduates and a quarter of continuing education students are women, little is heard from them, either literally in class, or metaphorically in non-academic areas such as participation in roles of importance in various political activities, clubs, societies or campus publications. They are the missing sex. This is even more apparent with the faculty as only five per-cent of all full professors and associate professors are women.

Before we can come to any conclusions as to the reasons for the absence of the woman's touch — and more significantly, voice — at McGill, specific problems and attitudes encountered by female students and staff should be presented. None of the women we spoke to was violently anti-male or felt strongly put upon because she was a female so one may take their ideas and opinions as good indications of the general female attitude towards the McGill and universal academic environment.

Pat is in first year Arts and plans to major in english, as her main interest is creative writing and journalism. Her experience with the *Daily* is typical for a girl who decides to do more than type for a campus newspaper.

"I discovered that there were very few girls actually writing for the *Daily*," Pat recalls, "and we were not considered serious journalists. The girls were pushed aside when it came to taking decision-making positions on the paper, and our opinions on issues were not counted. A girl has to prove her intelligence in very definite terms."

Part of the problem, she added, results from some of the girls who were not really interested in writing, but "liked the idea of working for the paper."

Pat, a Boston resident, has noticed a considerable difference between Montreal women and those in the northeastern United States.

"I never came across any questioning of the woman's position at home, but here women seem to have more interest in the world and their role in it. Although I find that girls my age are more formal — dressed up more — here, they also appear to be more vocal and creative. This could be because of the late arrival of equal rights and opportunities to women in Quebec, but I really can't say. There is some definite cultural difference anyway."

Pat also commented on the very noticeable lack of female participation in classes as did all the students and faculty members with whom we discussed the women-at-McGill theme. She felt, as did the other students, that it begins in high schools, where girls are pressured into "playing dumb" to preserve what they believe is the correct female social image.

"Girls are afraid of expressing themselves, and like to give the idea of dependence," said Marguerite, a third-year Science student who wrote an in-depth psychology paper this year on the development of adolescent girls. "They are more likely to be followers and only become marginally involved in both activities and class discussion."

Marguerite has experienced the hostile attitudes toward the "involved" girl as she was deeply concerned with the March 28th demonstration, both as a McGill representative to the Quebec student union, UGEQ, and as secretary of the International Students' Association. Her political and social awareness is much greater than that of the uninterested, or "dependent" majority of female students.

"Although there is a barrier between me and the radical French CEGEP students, (her first language is French) and I don't think McGill should become a French university, or even a completely bilingual university, I am appalled by so many McGill students who know nothing about Quebec, and couldn't care less."

As far as the particular problems of women at McGill are concerned, Marguerite stated that most are caused by society in general: "It is supposed to be very unsuave to admit that female problems exist . . . but any university-educated woman will have conflict. Girls have more difficulty finding jobs equivalent to their education . . . and women often discover slow, if any, advancement in the jobs they receive.

"Also, the girl has to make a choice between a career and a family, as it is hard for an educated woman to adjust to marriage if, in her role of wife, she is not as submissive as our society says she should be. Many girls wonder what they are doing educationally, as the more academic proficiency they gain, the less they feel suited to the traditional ambitions of women: marriage and children."

Both from her own observations, and from contact with the girls she spoke to while doing her psychology paper, Marguerite found that the most severe problems for girls at university were social, although related to the "identity crisis" of most maturing individuals. "It is almost impossible to get to know other women if you don't live downtown, in residence, or have a lot of high school friends at McGill. There is a tendency for men, and women too, to look down on women's activities. For example, the Women's Union was abolished this year — some people said it was discrimination against women, but I think the Women's Union could have had a function if it had been directed with more awareness and enthusiasm.

"The first-year girl, especially if she is quite young and has always lived in a protected environment, goes through a serious sex crisis at university. The morality is unsure, and her role as female dictates that she follow the male lead. This is very difficult for most girls as contrary to popular opinion most are fairly ignorant of sexual-social knowledge beyond high school biology courses."

This predicament was mentioned by all the girls we spoke to and is very much related to the current male attitude towards women. Here, a distinction should be made between two male attitudes: firstly, that a woman is an object, part of the male accessories much like

The absence of women is greatest in political activities, such as this informal discussion with professor Michael Brecher during the political science strike.



The missing sex/continued

a car, or clothing, and secondly, that a woman is another human being who happens to be female. Although the second attitude is by far healthier and preferable, it often is a little frustrating for a girl who wishes to be acknowledged as a female and a friend.

The woman as object is the accepted pattern of present society. She must look pretty, keep quiet, be agreeable, and although there is much sham respectability, is expected to be sexually free and compliant. The Playboy Club operates on these assumptions, but so do fraternity parties, organized "mixer" dances, and encounters in the Union cafeteria — all at an institution where the self-direction and true equality of women is considered to be in effect.

Claire graduated in June with a general BA and was producer of *Ruddigore*, the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta presented by the Savoy Society this year. Although she found that most men in what she termed "the acting crowd" had no prejudices against women, there were still a few who didn't like to deal with her on an equal, or superior, basis.

"Only one man was overtly hostile to me, but in general there is a considerable lack of common politeness if you are working with men. I suppose it is the price of being treated as an equal."

Claire, who went to school in England, lived in Royal Victoria College during her first and second years at McGill, finding both assets and liabilities in the experience. "First year girls don't know what to do in *any* sphere when they enter McGill, and at least RVC was a home base where I got to know people. The atmosphere of mass female culture became rather oppressive, however, and there really isn't any group feeling. There aren't enough activities for the girls. Also, I noticed that there is a certain feeling against RVC girls — often the men will drop you like a hot potato; perhaps because they think you are too dependent and unable to break away from the system."

The problem of social integration and moral standards was also emphasized by Claire. "I had gone to an all-girls school, so I really didn't know boys when I arrived. It was terrifying and I had to get up courage to go to lectures. I finally got my bearings by joining a club — the Savoy Society. I think that by participating in some activity — acting, publications, or some other interest group — a girl meets people more easily. There is nothing worse than those awful residence dances that are supposed to help first year students meet each other."

The difference that Claire saw between male-female relations in Canada and England is worth noting. "Relations here are freer only in the sexual context. There are other social barriers that don't exist in England, or in western continental Europe. For example, people here were horrified when my parents were agreeable to me going on a trip with a male friend. The idea of a boy being a *friend*, nothing more, seems strange to many North Americans. Here, we over-emphasize sex, and forget about other types of relationships between men and women that aren't necessarily sexual."

This bewilderment by many people toward male and female university students being together in a predominantly non-social, and non-sexual situation was illustrated by the reaction Marsha, a second year Arts student, received from many girls when she told them that she lived in a mixed co-operative house.

"They asked me things like 'How do you do your hair with boys around?' and couldn't seem to cope with the idea of any man seeing them in their natural state, not just dressed up for dates. They are taught to think that they shouldn't question male superiority or even male 'differentness' and become convinced that they are fragile. This is why most girls don't actively involve themselves or assert themselves. They tend to see themselves as most males see them — as objects."

Marsha has participated a lot in campus

politics. Her opinions are quite left-wing, but are well thought-out and perceptive.

"Nobody really thinks that women are as smart as they are and our ideas aren't taken seriously. I felt intimidated at political meetings and it took a really aggressive effort to get men to listen to me. Any girl who tries to liberate herself from the attitudes and roles imposed upon her finds it extremely difficult because of the values of our society now. It is nearly impossible for a woman to express her full potential."

Marsha felt that although the intelligent woman has problems, she is becoming a "status symbol." Ironically, intelligent or creative girls often receive hostile treatment from their less active sisters.

"I have become indifferent to most other girls," said Marguerite. "The majority never grow up, or become real personalities. They are too competitive on a childish level and can't really make friends."

This hostility could be ignited by the belief of the majority of women that the girl with special talent is not "fighting fair" for male attention because what she has cannot be either purchased or learned. Women tend to be their own worst enemies, and it is likely that the ambitious, intelligent, or creative girl receives more opposition from her own sex than from men. In a recently published book, *Men in Groups*, by Dr. Lionel Tiger, BA '57, MA '60, it is theorized that women are somewhat "inferior" because they are unable to bind together into groups for social and political purposes. Although Dr. Tiger believes this to be quasi-biological-cultural, it seems more feasible to explain a woman's non-participation by her self-definition than by something innate to all women, as some women can contribute strongly to formalized groups.

Professor Blema Steinberg, BA '55, PhD '61, teaches international relations in the predominantly male field of political science. She herself had not experienced male prejudice among her colleagues but criticized the different standards applied to men or women seeking positions on the McGill teaching staff. "Once a woman is in the department, there is no discrimination, but I noticed that when the Political Science Department was interviewing people to hire, marital status was listed on the female dossiers and not the male. Also, male professors automatically receive two-year contracts but females are only offered one-year contracts."

Prof. Steinberg felt that there is a marked difference in behaviour between male and female students in class.

"The boys will speak utter rubbish just to have something to say and to participate in the class while the girls seem more modest and shy. Girls are much more cautious and although many of the top students in exams are women they don't speak out in class, so often I have a problem trying to remember who they are."

Prof. Steinberg pointed out that although most women do not assert themselves to the extent of their ability and therefore allow themselves to be dominated by the opinions of males they may be associated with, a woman who does achieve high intellectual and personal expression enjoys high esteem. "There is not as much resentment as there used to be, and much of what there is tends to stem from other women.

"The reason why women students may not participate in the University in proportion to their numbers," Prof. Steinberg said, "is that girls tend to be more concerned with purely social and moral matters than intellectual and political activities, although there are many exceptions."

Dr. Muriel Stern, BSc '52, MSc '54, PhD '57, teaches courses in both undergraduate and graduate psychology, and perhaps because of her special training as a psychologist, has many valuable insights into the position of women staff and students. Along with psychology Professor Virginia Douglas, she led a minor uprising for women's rights in the Faculty Club a few years ago. Women faculty had not been able to eat in the main dining room or use the main lounge as these were considered the exclusive preserves of men.

"We felt that this rule excluded us from valuable social contact with our colleagues, so after one summer — women were permitted in these rooms in the summer months — Dr. Douglas and I just continued eating in the dining room. This quiet sit-in produced some ferment and eventually ended in a referendum among faculty in which women finally received equal privileges. A small group of the older faculty were opposed, but on the whole I find that my own colleagues in the biological sciences have always treated me and other women fairly. Men who like women tend to treat them as people, as they don't feel threatened.

"There is some conflict for intelligent women, as although they want a family, they also don't want to spend their lives in an intellectual desert. A woman shouldn't take a full-time career unless she intends to excel, for in some ways she must work harder. A man has his wife to look after the home and their social life, but a career woman with a family must do both."

Dr. Stern said that the attitude to women in our society still isn't exactly fair: "The status of women in Quebec has always been poor; the Napoleonic Code is designed for the protection of women, which implies that she isn't capable of looking after herself. Even the glowing reports about Montreal girl-watching reflects the male attitude of women as things."

As far as the female students were concerned, Dr. Stern said that much of their insecurity is social and ethical.

"Girls don't know enough about the male culture, and unlike men, don't separate their academic lives from their social. Now women have much more responsibility in personal and sexual matters. The pill has given them freedom, and they are no longer male 'prey', but now they must make choices based on ethics rather than fears of pregnancy."

In conclusion, it is still extremely difficult to pinpoint the causes for women being the missing sex at McGill, but conversations with students and faculty and general observations imply that the fault is not necessarily male prejudice. The ladies' sit-in at the Faculty Club indicates there is little male suppression when old rules are challenged and men are definitely attracted to creative and intelligent women. The problem lies with the cultural patterns of female socialization that emphasize outdated characteristics valued in the pre-industrial societies of Europe. Docility, passivity, and lack of intellectual curiosity were acceptable when women never ventured beyond the family farm and academic knowledge was irrelevant to all but the upper classes. But now when western humanity in general has been freed from mere subsistence living, and technology and industrialism demand a high level of intellectual skill from most of the population it is irrational to ask that half of society play a passive role merely to embody the ideals of a long dead culture. The concept of woman as thing, or as some type of second rate mind and personality must be irradicated in order to allow women to develop their full potential in all spheres of life, whether in the university, the office or the home.□

Convocation:

A year of change

McGill begins the move toward separate faculty convocations.



Brian Arrons. Robert Abbott. Jacques Abourbih. Anna Adasiewicz. Gerald Albert. Garland Alcock. Michael Antar. Martin Aronovitch. Thomas Arthur. Jeffrey Ashpitz . . .

Had enough? Certainly the 12,000 people attending the main spring convocation on June 6th did! It took 133 boring minutes to announce the names of graduates and after each faculty, have the Chancellor utter the magic words: "On behalf of McGill University I declare these degrees duly conferred." By the time the 2,350 degrees had been conferred, three emeritus professors honored and four honorary degrees awarded, the crowd had dwindled in size and Dr. Otto Klineberg, BA '19, MD '25 found himself delivering a fascinating convocation address to a rather sparse audience.

For convocation it was a year of change. For the first time, three convocations were held: one each for Macdonald College and the Faculty of Medicine, and a large one for everyone else. There was no convocation ball as the Students' Society did not have the funds to sponsor the gala event. The *in-abstentia* fee was reduced to the price of the cap and gown ($5), so graduates paid the same to obtain the degree in person or by mail. It was decided, before the event, to hold the main convocation in the Montreal Forum, rain or shine and the threat of rain moved the Principal's afternoon garden party into the gymnasium.

But the biggest change, and the one that drew the most criticism, was the cancellation of the academic procession and capping ceremony at the main convocation, because of the enormous size of the 1969 graduating class.

This change robbed the ceremony of its glamour and sentimentality without significantly saving time. Instead of proudly marching in together as a sea of black caps and gowns, the graduates drifted to their seats in twos and threes before the ceremony began. Degrees were conferred by having each graduate rise in his seat for a brief moment when the Dean of his faculty called his name; and when all the graduates in a faculty had been announced, they stood up and were applauded.

Criticism of the new procedure was near-universal in the graduating class. "If you are going to have a convocation," commented one female dentistry grad, "it should mean something. This doesn't." Another girl — this one from Arts — bitterly stated: "It sums up my

Faculty convocations are more personal and meaningful. At the main convocation in the forum (opposite page) 2,350 degrees were awarded without a capping ceremony, whereas at Macdonald College (below) it was possible to cap the 800 graduates.

four years perfectly. Why don't they introduce me as G86981?" A graduating engineer referred to the humiliation in having to "stand up like dummies."

Three weeks earlier Dr. Robertson had discussed the reasons for these major changes when he confided to the people at the medical convocation that "in one respect the ceremony today is a sad one. For many years McGill has clung to the practice of holding *university* convocations where all the faculties come together twice a year; the object being to retain the sense of unity in the University. But as the size of our graduating class has gradually increased and because we held to the belief of the importance of paying attention to each of the new graduates, the ceremonies have become longer and longer. Indeed it seemed that, if one were to project the current trend of shortening of courses and lengthening of the graduation ceremony, it would not be many years before it would take as long to go through the ceremony as to go through the course of studies leading up to it."

Re-evaluation Needed

In spite of the fact that an extremely high percentage of graduates come to McGill's convocation, the harsh criticism of the procedures in the Forum, the introduction of separate ceremonies for Medicine and Macdonald and the savage attack, by the *McGill Daily*, on Mr. John Bradfield, BSc '22, one of the honorary degree recipients at fall convocation, mean that the concept of convocation must be re-evaluated by the University.

The first step might be to consider abolishing the event. After all, there are many anachronisms in it: dreary music, flags and banners that mean little to many graduates and their relatives, the supposed singing of "Hail Alma Mater" by hundreds of graduates who don't know the words or tune. Pomp and ceremony are less appealing to people nowadays; content not form, is the important thing.

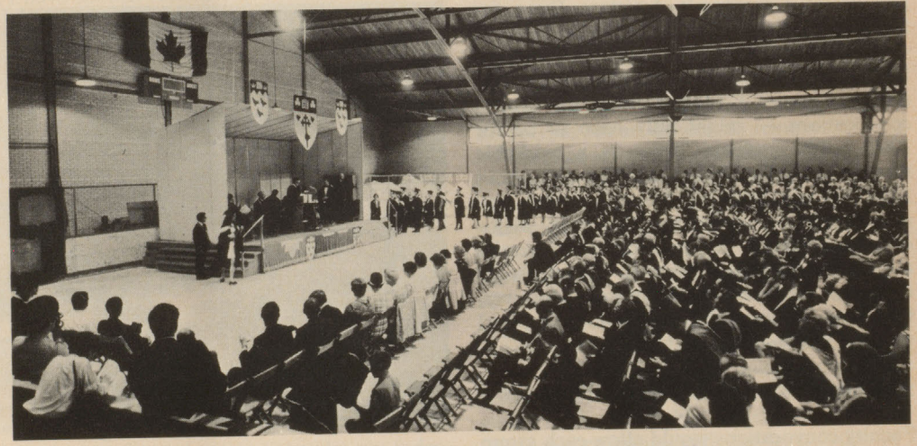
However, such a cynical view overlooks one key element in convocation: Parents. Almost every graduate spoken to by the *McGill News* before the ceremony stated they were there because "it means so much to my parents."

Indeed, parents sacrifice a great deal to help their children through college. Graduation is for them a highly emotional and meaningful moment. The pomp and ceremony, in their eyes, only adds to the event.

Another strong reason for holding convocation is that it is the only event which honors students for academic achievement. Aside from recognizing all those qualified to obtain the University's degree, it pays special tribute to those who have displayed exceptional intellectual capabilities. Industrious students deserve credit and so, for that reason alone, convocation should remain.

In spite of the fact that the concept of convocation came under more scrutiny and change this year than ever before, the event still retained many of the usual characteristics.

After the granting of degrees at the main convocation, seven scholars were honored. Tribute was paid to three McGill academics with a combined service of 124 years by naming them emeritus professors. They were: Dawson professor of geology and former chairman of geological sciences, Dr. J. E. Gill, BSc '21; professor Vernon Ross, MA '26, former director and now professor of the Graduate School of Library Science; and Dr. William Rowles, MSc '26, PhD '28, retired chairman and now part-time professor of agricultural physics.



Four honorary degrees were also awarded. Well-known Montreal notary, writer and bibliophile Laurence Lande, BA '28, who recently donated a huge collection of Canadiana to McGill, was given the degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa;* as was Dr. Stephen McCarthy, BLS '32, executive director of the Association of Research Libraries in Washington, who came to McGill's aid in 1963 when it badly needed a re-evaluation of its library resources and organization. Dr. Wilfred B. Lewis, senior vice-president for Science of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, who donated his $32,500 Atoms For Peace Award to McGill, received the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa.* (His generous grant went toward equipping the new Magnet Laboratory which houses the world's most powerful magnet.) Dr. Otto Klineberg, who retired with the rank of professor emeritus of social psychology from Columbia University in 1962 after thirty years service, also received the degree of Doctor of Science *honoris causa.* Dr. Klineberg is now director of the International Centre for Intergroup Relations in Paris and is directing an international study on student unrest. In his convocation address Dr. Klineberg avoided the stale clichés usually prevalent in such speeches and kept his audience fascinated with an academic study of student unrest and a discussion of ethnic relations, with special reference to Canada's (and McGill's) problems at this moment. For those who endured the agonizing announcements of graduates, Dr. Klineberg's address was a well-earned reward (*see page 21 for text*).

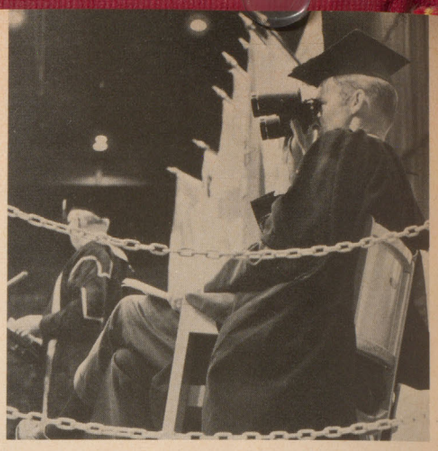
Though Dr. Klineberg may have "saved" this year's main convocation, changes will have to be made in the future. The solution to the dilemma appears to lie in separate faculty convocations, which can be more meaningful and less boring. This year Medicine held the first in McGill's history and its virtues could be advertised like a cigarette: the fifty-seven minute convocation. The graduates marched into the Arts Building's Moyse Hall at 4:00

top: Two graduates have a snack while waiting for their names to be called out at the main convocation; McGill Governor Taylor Kennedy passes the time by scanning the crowd from his seat on the platform.

below: Laurence Lande receives his honorary degree from Chancellor Ross and Registrar Colin McDougall while in the background (from right) the other honorary degree recipients, Dr. Klineberg, Mr. Lewis (obscured) and Dr. McCarthy look on.

bottom: By the time Dr. Klineberg finally delivered the convocation address many spectators and graduates had left.









Convocation/continued

p.m. with some 500 guests present. All the graduates went on stage to receive their diplomas and there was still ample time to listen to Dr. Robertson's convocation address. Toward the end, the graduates presented one of the Faculty's administrative assistants, Mrs. Shannon, with a bouquet of flowers and gave her a standing ovation. Certainly, that presentation will be long remembered by the participants. More importantly, it could only have been done at a faculty convocation where there is a relatively small group of graduates who know each other well.

The Macdonald convocation, which involved two faculties with some 800 graduates, also had an academic procession, capping ceremony and a more personal atmosphere. The witty convocation address was delivered by the Faculty of Education's Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, Dr. Myer Horowitz.

With Arts and Science studying the possibility of splitting into two faculties, the largest convocation — if McGill opted for faculty convocations — might only have to be for 700 — 800 students, which is a workable number. And the smaller faculties with about 100 - 200 graduates could certainly have very meaningful convocations. The only major drawback would be that senior University administrators would have to attend six or eight convocations each spring. However, that may be inevitable if the meaning and value of graduation is to be preserved.

The Question of Honorary Degrees

Faculty convocations would allow each group on campus to decide who they would like to honour at convocation and would lessen the controversial granting of "university-wide" honorary degrees.

The day after fall convocation in October, 1968, then *McGill Daily* editor Mark Starowicz attacked one of the honorary degree recipients — Mr. John Bradfield, chairman of the board of Noranda Mines — in a one and a quarter page article. The attack opened up the Pandora's Box of who should be honoured by the University. For the most part, McGill has given honorary degrees to academics who have made major contributions to knowledge or, perhaps, to the University; but occasionally McGill honoured notables from the political and business realms. There is no reason why a businessman who has taken an interest in the University and helped it grow should not be honoured. He has contributed to knowledge in his own way. (In Bradfield's case, Noranda Mines has helped create and been partially responsible for the flourishing of McGill's Metallurgy Department.)

In honouring politicians the University is going further out on the limb, however. And this year students began sawing off that limb when they asked that an honorary degree at spring convocation be given to either Jean-Paul Sartre, Herbert Marcuse, Quebec labour leader Michel Chartrand or even — according to reports of the confidential discussion — Fidel Castro. Just who from the realm of politics the University honours, depends upon the personal values of the people making the decision and if nothing more, the radicals made that point quite clear this year. The final decision was to give an honorary degree to Jean-Paul Sartre, but he could not be found in time for convocation. In addition, it was decided to set up a committee to study the problem of honorary degrees. However, the introduction of faculty convocations might avoid this problem — Arts could honour its favourite labour leader and Management its favourite businessman.

The political problems surrounding convocation, however, only add to the already strong need for McGill to break with the past and begin holding convocations by faculty. In the words of a Commerce '69 man who was reluctantly attending the main convocation: "Convocation by faculties is what McGill needs. It's the greatest."□

A plea for empathy

In the convocation address, Dr. Klineberg analyzes student revolts and strife between ethnic groups, pleading for empathy in order to reduce conflicts.

by Dr. Otto Klineberg

The literature dealing with recent student action in the universities of the world would now fill a substantial library. I submit the following important points for consideration:

1) The need for historical perspective. Student revolts are not new. Not only have they occurred in many places at different times, but the very language used by students in Russia and Germany during the last century and at the beginning of this century parallels closely much of what has been said recently in Berkeley or Paris. What I think is new is the simultaneous occurrence of revolt in so many places, and this I would attribute not to an international conspiracy but, at least in part, to the effect of the mass media, which makes it possible to witness the "events" at the Sorbonne on a television screen in New York almost as they occur.

2) The need for cross-national perspective. Students are indeed in revolt everywhere, but not always for the same reasons. In France, the major though not the only reason was an outmoded university system which had not kept up with the tremendous increase in student population. In Poland, Czechoslovakia and Portugal, revolt has been motivated by the desire for more personal liberty — more democracy in the Western sense. In the United States the situation is complicated by the race problem, and in Belgium and Canada by the conflict between language groups. In many instances students are "against" without being able to say what they are "for." It is tempting to conclude that students are rebels looking for a cause; sometimes they hit on one with which adults can sympathize, sometimes not.

3) The spread of a "culture of violence." One of the tragic consequences of the recent revolts has been the discovery that violence works. It works in two ways. Even though the disturbances, the destruction of university property and the taking of hostages may be the work of a small minority of students, these events have frequently been followed by capitulation on the part of the administration. The most amateur of psychologists knows that success reinforces violence and encourages its appearance elsewhere. In the second place, violence works indirectly but effectively when police are brought in. Over and over again — in France, Germany, Mexico, the United States — a small minority starts the ball rolling, and sooner or later the police are called in with the result that the whole — or almost the whole — student body joins forces with the activist students whose views they may have originally repudiated. Some compromise between capitulation and arrest must therefore be discovered.

4) The role of faculty. At many universities to-day professors are having to give a great deal of time to implementing decisions already reached, particularly when tripartite commissions have been organized to ensure "participation" of students and faculty in decisions which were formerly left to the administration. In the past it was difficult enough to find men and women who were both good teachers and good (and prolific) investigators; now they are required to be administrators as well, with a dash of mediative ability thrown in for good measure. Where will universities find people able and willing to fill this complicated role? I have spoken recently, in France, the United States and Canada, with young professors and potential professors. I have found them troubled and apprehensive regarding their careers. In some cases they have already decided against academic work because universities are no longer what they used to be. These academics want a life of scholarship, not a career of conflict and contestation. This situation is an unanticipated but potentially serious additional consequence of the present unrest.

Earlier, reference was made to the linguistic conflicts which have complicated the issue of student activity in certain countries. As a native Canadian, and in spite of my wanderings, I hope I may be permitted a few comments on the situation in this country. As a youngster growing up in Montreal, I found the bilingual aspects of this city one of its most rewarding characteristics. In my judgement Canada is in a unique position because its two languages are two truly international languages, spoken and understood in more countries than any other. In a period when understanding among nations is of greater and more crucial importance than ever before, the opportunity to serve as a bridge between French- and English-speaking peoples of the world should not be abandoned. Fulfilling that destiny would mean making the whole country truly bilingual in the sense that every Canadian would at least understand the "other" language. Such a solution would imply a true equality of status for both languages throughout the country. I realize how difficult this would be, not only in Saskatchewan, but also in Quebec; however, it appears to me to be essential. I believe a truly bilingual Canada would be a better solution than transforming McGill into a French-speaking university! Instead of saying with a former president of France, "Vive le Québec libre", I would prefer to express my hope as "Vive le Canada unifié et vraiment bilingue."

Conflicts between ethnic groups are unfortunately neither new nor exceptional. In addition to those which are primarily linguistic, they may be based on religion, nationality, race or physical appearance, culture or any combination of these.

As a psychologist I have been particularly interested in the influence of ethnic stereotypes — the "pictures in our minds" regarding other groups as well as our own — which are reflected in sentences that begin: *the* Americans, *the* Jews, *the* Italians or *the* French-Canadians. The existence of these stereotypes affects our perceptions of others and, as a consequence, our behavior in relation to them. Research has shown that we *see* people as conforming to our stereotype even when their behavior differs from it considerably. It is for this reason that stereotypes are so difficult to remove.

This phenomenon of how we perceive others — and ourselves — is of paramount importance. Perception is to a considerable degree ethnocentric, shaped by our group membership, our ethnic identity. I am firm, he is obstinate. Our soldiers fight with great bravery, theirs fight like fanatics. Our friend is economical, our enemy is a miser. Our child is independent, theirs is disobedient. This list could be extended almost indefinitely. There is no more difficult task than that of perceiving reality with reasonable objectivity, especially when our emotions and our own "identity" are concerned.

If I were asked what quality a man needed to overcome this tendency toward ethnocentric perception, my answer would be *empathy*, the capacity to put oneself in another's shoes, or — to change the metaphor — to look at the world through his spectacles. This does *not* necessarily mean that we will accept his version of reality, but at least we will understand it better. Nor will this solve or reduce all conflicts; it will however reduce those due to misperception. I cannot help wondering whether a little more empathy on both sides might not reduce the conflicts between the Israeli and Arab refugees, between the Nigerians and Biafrans, even between the administrators and students at many universities.□

Universities: A time of testing

by Prof. Noel Lyon

The legal counsel to Sir George Williams Professor Perry Anderson outlines conditions required for stability in universities.

The Anderson Affair at Sir George Williams University was just one of many trials to which North American universities have been subjected in the past year.

Professor Perry Anderson was an obscure Sir George Williams University biologist until April 1968 when some black students in one of his courses accused him of racism. The resulting "Anderson Affair", which was climaxed by $2 million of destruction when students occupying the Sir George computer center went on a rampage, has profoundly affected Sir George Williams University, its staff and students, the Montreal public and Sir George's neighbour, McGill. My involvement with Anderson, as his counsel, has led to a great deal of thought about academic freedom and the conditions required for stability in our universities.

My thinking was greatly influenced by the fact that for two and a half months Perry Anderson was subjected to such personal harrassment that he was unable to continue functioning as an academic. Members of his department who stood behind him, the five faculty members appointed to the committee of inquiry, and other academics involved less directly in the affair were likewise subjected to conditions in which the quiet processes of reason and reflection, essential to the academic undertaking, were no longer possible.

Universities cannot hope to contribute to the solution of human problems, whether they be racial discrimination in North America or war in Asia, if the essential conditions of their functioning and continuity are destroyed.

The Need For Self-Discipline

But what are those conditions ? Certainly, with the many trials to which North American universities have been subjected in the past year, it is becoming urgent that these conditions be clearly defined and that those who inhabit the academic community insist that they be respected. First, it is important that in a crisis the people who are most effective in handling human situations assume leadership and that at all times members of the university community act on reason in a self-disciplined way. These conditions will only predominate if a conducive climate is created — force of arms will not be sufficient. Force can only be met by counter-force, and the ensuing "confrontation" is a failure of self-discipline which is usually irrelevant to the essential dialogue.

Indeed, it is becoming apparent that self-discipline is needed in our universities today. This need is greatest in people who are called upon to deal with others lacking self-discipline.

Intransigence, dishonesty, rudeness and uncivil behaviour, generally, are the kinds of conduct that shatter self-discipline most easily. Constructive dialogue on any problem requires that those without self-discipline be shoved to the sidelines from the central positions into which they often seek to project themselves. The real problems are too urgent and demanding to be subordinated to artificial problems created by human weakness.

A major problem facing universities is that the academic undertaking can tolerate very little harrassment from any source. The success of universities has depended on their isolation from the battlegrounds of the day. There is no doubt that the university could be moulded into a powerful political instrument for a particular purpose. But, like the hayseed at the carnival diving from a hundred-foot tower into a barrel of sawdust, it could be done only once: there would be no university left at the end of the day. Since the value of a university depends on its continuity, the suggestion that it be turned into a political or ideological instrument is unacceptable.

Naïve Faith in Procedures

There is a theory that the crisis at Sir George Williams, and perhaps other instances of "student unrest", could have been averted if there had been a clear set of established procedures. No doubt procedures help a great deal, but ultimately they share the limits of those who man them. What is too often lacking is a basic competence in human relations (other than the sterile approach borrowed from bureaucracies in which the "right" solution is embodied in the pronouncement of the most senior participant).

If universities would forget about rank and organization charts in time of crisis and call upon their most effective people — in terms of handling human situations — coercive tactics could be quickly ended in most cases without calling the police. It is no criticism of administrators to suggest that the qualities required for effective daily administration of a university or a department may not coincide with those needed when student unrest gets critical.

Procedures are not the answer as they simply provide some basic safeguards and a framework through which sound judgement can be brought to bear on problems in an orderly way. By themselves they can solve nothing, whereas a high level of competence in handling human problems requires only the barest procedural framework to be effective.

Greatest Danger: Loss of Nerve

There are no simple solutions to the problems of our universities, and those who think in terms of simple solutions probably constitute the gravest threat. The stereotypes are just a bad joke, existing largely in simplistic minds — the capitalist-exploiter governor, reactionary administrator, subversive faculty member, and the student anarchist are about as representative of the university community as the revolutionary is committed to dialogue. Stereotypes serve to make a complex world appear more simple; a most dangerous service, given our present situation.

Each of us must choose between a basic commitment to reason or to force.

To me the choice is clear. Commitment to reason is what a university is all about. However, sometimes our faith is shaken by what we see going on around us, and we can appreciate the attraction of a commitment to force, especially among the young. At such times, loss of nerve is the greatest danger, for the strength and credibility of our own commitment to reason will be a major determinant of the commitment students will ultimately make.

Finally, reason alone will not do. It must be reason guided by compassion. Indeed, I would assert that compassion is an integral part of the reason to which we ought to be committed, for without it reason may mean nothing more than cold, hard logic that can be employed to destroy human values as readily as to preserve them.

Over the past year, the McGill community has busied itself with revamping decision-making structures. If a lesson can be learned from the Anderson Affair or the Stanley Gray case, it is that universities must *now* concern themselves with something far more important than decision-making structures: identifying and protecting the essential conditions required for a stable — yet vibrant — educational institution. Tomorrow may be too late.□

Selection of the Dean

A student member of the committee that selected the new Dean of Arts and Science reveals the criteria and procedure used in making the decision.

by Paul Wong Jr.

On June 1st Dr. Edward Stansbury became Dean of Arts and Science, ending a year of intrigue about who would be chosen for that post and how the choice would be made.

The major question, from which all others were derived, was student involvement in the selection process. Student involvement in selecting Deans was first raised by last summer's Students' Society brief to the McGill "Duff-Berdahl" committee, but that committee chose not to make any recommendations on the topic.

During the past year, student pressure for wider involvement in University affairs focused on McGill's largest Faculty, Arts and Science. In the absence of a favourable response to briefs submitted to the Tripartite Commission, Senate, and the Arts and Science Faculty, an open meeting of the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society decided to hold a poll of student preferences for the Deanship. From a representative cross-section of the faculty, including then - Dean H. D. Woods, students were asked to rank their top three choices. On the basis of their familiarity with the well-known candidates and the *curriculas vitae* and policy statements submitted by most "candidates", Arts and Science students went to the polls in record-breaking numbers. The 45 per cent turnout was almost double that of the most hotly contested student elections.

The front runners (English Department chairman Donald Theall who received 45 percent of first ballot choices, History Department chairman Robert Vogel and mathematics lecturer Donald Kingsbury who received 32 per cent apiece) were ill-received by many of their more conservative-minded faculty for their sympathizing with the student action, especially as they had actively campaigned for the endorsement of the student body. They had little chance of appointment after the poll.

In late April the question of student involvement in selecting deans came before Senate. It was decided to give students *ad hoc* representation on advisory selection committees. (The committees advise the Principal who then recommends someone to the Board of Governors for appointment as Dean.)

In mid-May, Dean Woods, eligible for reappointment and at one time considered by many to be the probable appointee, announced he was not seeking a renewal of his term, partly because he felt his policies could be better forwarded by someone not immediately associated with his controversial five-year office.



Four central figures in the selection of the new Arts and Science Dean (from left): Former-Dean H. D. Woods, Principal Robertson, newly appointed Dean Stansbury and writer Wong.

The Dean's decision and the addition of two students to a balanced eight-member selection committee left the outcome in doubt.

In the Arts and Science selection committee of which I was a member, the sessions began with a preliminary discussion of the functions of the office, with a particular view to the problems of the immediate future. The perennial issue of reorganizing the Faculty into a number of administrative (sub) divisions came up as did the organizational implications of the CEGEP-equivalent programme and the subsequent transformation by 1973 to a three-year undergraduate degree. Competence in dealing with these important policy issues, acceptability of potential deans to a wide range of students and staff, leadership ability and working knowledge of the intricacies of faculty government at this crucial transitional period, served as major guidelines for the advisory selection committee.

The committee considered about fifteen people nominated by members of faculty and ten others that it considered to be potential deans. The list was continually shortened, in an effort to reach a consensus. In the end, three names, ranked in order of preference were given to the Principal who then had to make the final recommendation to the Governors. The Principal selected Dr. Stansbury, as had the advisory committee.

The entire procedure has been seriously debated these past few months, and a brief assessment (from one subjective student viewpoint) seems in order. Supporters of the present procedure feel that confidentiality with respect to discussion of nominees is necessary so committee members can feel free to discuss potential office holders. In response, some critics believe that *at least* the discussions of the problems of the faculty should be public. I believe that the entire process should be open as the University community has a right to know what factors determined the eventual selection and what major tasks the committee foresaw the appointee facing.

Other criticisms attack the process as a whole, preferring direct elections by a weighted balance of staff and students; the counter-argument is that candidates for university office are at first extremely reluctant to take them on and would never actually seek the office. I prefer to see the committee, rather than the officeholder, elected.

Two other myths which should be dispelled are that the committee bases its decision entirely on academic qualifications (scholarship), or, conversely that it is an entirely political process. As the majority of nominees making it past first base are academically competent, selectors tend to subtly evaluate the candidates' sensitivity to their own policy viewpoints, while keeping in mind that other selectors have different views.

Selection committees may be a bone of controversy on campus in the future. Certainly I have my beefs about them. But as the selection of Dr. Stansbury shows — they work.□

Society activities

by Andrew Allen

Born, to the Graduates' Society of McGill University on June 1st, 1969, a son.

The new baby, named The McGill Society of Nigeria by its proud participants is the first branch to be formed in Black Africa. The group's goal is "to serve as a forum and focal point for our continuous link with our famous alma mater." During the inaugural meeting, at which the Canadian High Commission in Nigeria was represented, W. O. Odubayo, LLM '68, was delegated as acting-secretary and asked to draw up a constitution.

Welcome, Nigeria. May your country soon find peace.

While the new Nigerian branch was being created several older branches were having stimulating meetings. On May 15th, professor Carl Winkler (then Vice-Principal Planning and Development) gave an illustrated talk to members of the McGill Society of Connecticut on the physical development of the University: past, present and future.

Professor J. M. Dealy of the Department of Chemical Engineering spoke in Cleveland on June 11th about the implications of the pressure for a "McGill Français".

Executive director D. Lorne Gales, accompanied by Students' Society president Julius Grey, spoke to the District of Bedford branch about student action (and reaction) on the McGill campus. While in Saskatoon for personal reasons, Montreal General Hospital's chairman of the University Clinic, Dr. Douglas Cameron discussed the same subject — an initiative that led to the liveliest Saskatoon branch meeting in some time.

Washington State branch met in Seattle on May 28th and heard Dr. Joyce Clearihue, MD '53, of Victoria, describe a visit to Russia.

Three out-of-town branches have recently held elections. In Calgary Norman E. Brown, BSc '48, MSc '52 became president, in Cleveland Joseph J. Gilbert, BSc '61, MD '65, took over the top spot and in Ottawa Kenneth C. Fincham, BCom '50, succeeded Bernard Drabble, BA '45, as president.

Several branches are taking advantage of summer weather to move activities outdoors, holding golf tournaments and barbecues. Toronto graduates overcame superstitions about Friday June 13th, and took their chances on the golf course in the annual tournament. On June 8th the president of the Washington, D.C. branch, Dr. Robert Knaff held a cocktail party at his home. On June 21st Dr. Berne Newton had a picnic near his beach home at Sea Isle, on West Galveston Island in Texas and on August 4th Edmonton Society past-president Keith Cummings will host a barbecue.

Finally, on the out-of-Montreal scene, I will be meeting — at *News* publication time — with the McGill Society of Belgium at the Canadian Embassy in Brussels.

Montreal Branches Hold Elections

The two local branches have recently held annual meetings and elected new executives. At the alumnae dinner meeting, held in the Montreal Badminton and Squash Club, Vice-Principal (Administration) Robert F. Shaw spoke on "Changes at McGill." Edith Aston, BSc(P&OT) '60, professor in the School of Physical and Occupational Therapy, was elected president and Mrs. René Goblot, BA '49 (Shirley Harper), Merle Peden, BCom '32, and Mrs. Thomas E. Kierans, BSc '61 (Inta Frismanis), were elected to the vice-presidencies.

The McGill Society of Montreal held a golf tournament, followed by their annual meeting, on June 16th at the Royal Montreal golf course. W. James Reilly, BA '60 is president and his three vice-presidents are D. Peter Abbott, BCom '56, Pierre Lamontagne, BCL '58, and John Stikeman, BEng '65.

Winter Travel and Expo 70

The booming interest in air travel has led the McGill Society of Montreal to prepare an expanded programme for the coming year. The flights, which are available to all paid-up members of the Graduates' Society are:

- two weeks in Montego Bay, Jamaica during Christmas and the New Year.
- two weeks in Rio de Janerio during the last half of February.
- round trip air transportation to Zurich, from February 14th to March 1st.
- an around the world trip for the whole month of March, highlighted by a photo-safari in Kenya and a visit to Expo 70, at a cost of $1795.
- a charter flight from Montreal to Osaka leaving next June 12th and returning July 6th.

Members interested in these flights may make inquiries from the Society.

Alma Mater Fund Results

As we go to press, the preliminary results of the Alma Mater Fund have been computed. The Fund gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $678,198. from 15,032 donors during the campaign year 1968-69. A challenge gift offered to reunion classes added a further $65,310., so the grand total is $743,508. (In the previous year $828,152. was donated by 16,177 individuals.)

Toronto led Boston and then Montreal in producing above-average participation in metropolitan areas. Seven regional committees achieved a participation of at least 50%: Chatham, Edmundston and Woodstock in New Brunswick, Grand'Mere and Shawinigan in Quebec, Prince George, British Columbia and Hartford, Connecticut.

A more comprehensive Fund report will appear in a future issue of the *McGill News.*

The Fourth Force

The University recently announced that it was seeking nominations to a variety of Senate committees and, pursuing its current lines of thought, the Society proposed graduate representation on a number of these vital University decision-making bodies.

The Society is currently represented on the Senate Committees for athletics, women's athletics and communications, and the Senate Nominating Committee has now accepted in principle the idea of extending graduate participation in Senate Committees.

As a result, the Society hopes to nominate members to about ten such committees ranging from the University Libraries Committee to the University Placement Committee. This holds out the promise that graduates with suitable backgrounds may have the opportunity of contributing their own expertise to the progress of McGill.

Reunion '69

Details of reunion activities on October 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th have been sent to all members of reunion classes but there are undoubtedly other graduates who would be interested in participating in some of the main events. They will of course be most welcome.

On Friday, October 3rd, a keynote luncheon will be addressed by one of Quebec's most important educators, Dr. Alphonse Riverin, the President of Université du Québec. Until recently, Dr. Riverin was Dean of the Faculty of Commerce at Université de Sherbrooke where he established notable bilingual pro-



Conrad Harrington
BA '33, BCL '36



David M. Culver
BSc '47



Robert B. Keefler
BEng '50

grammes for business training. Now he is president of a university that will open its doors in three different locations (Montreal, Three Rivers and Chicoutimi) to some five thousand students. Dr. Riverin's speech on the development of higher education within the province promises to be most stimulating.

A wide variety of faculty programmes has been arranged for reunion weekend so that graduates can engage in seminars and discussions on subjects closely related to their own knowledge and experience. One such event that merits special attention is a Faculty of Medicine programme (open to all McGill medical graduates) which will display some of the many new developments and plans within the Faculty.

And then there is Carrefour. A mammoth party in Redpath Hall on Saturday night, Carrefour will provide cocktails, supper, post-prandial refreshment and dancing to Noel Talarico from 5:30 p.m. to 1 a.m. for those graduates not having class parties that evening or for those who want to meet other graduates before going off to their own affairs. Carrefour is the most ambitious reunion programme ever held on the McGill campus.

The Macdonald reunion which will be held on August 14th, 15th and 16th has the advantage of being substantially an open-air affair with camping facilities, harbouring for yachts and on-campus accommodation for graduates. Details have been circulated to all Macdonald graduates, but if any interested party has not received them he should contact the Society immediately.

Graduates' Society Annual Meeting

Though not specifically a reunion event, the Society's Annual Meeting on October 2nd is again being timed to kick off reunion weekend, allowing those returning for reunion activities to participate. Plans are being made for the presence of the senior University officials and we hope graduates will take this opportunity of meeting them and getting direct answers to the questions which are of deep concern to all.

The following nominations have been submitted by the Nominating Committee of the Graduates' Society for consideration by the membership at large.

More than one nomination having been made for the Society's representative on the Board of Governors (1970-75), an election will be held in accordance with the Society's By-Laws.

Additional nominations for any office, signed by at least 25 members of the Society entitled to vote, shall also be placed on the ballot by the Secretary if received by him on or before August 15, 1969.

For President (term: one year):
Conrad F. Harrington, BA '33, BCL '36, president, The Royal Trust Co.; life governor, Trinity College School; active in welfare, VON and Boy Scouts.
For first Vice-President (term: one year):
David M. Culver, BSc '47, executive vice-president, Alcan Aluminum Ltd.; president, Alcan International Ltd.; served in the Canadian Infantry from 1942-45.
For second Vice-President (term: one year):
Robert B. Keefler, BEng '50, manager, corporate planning, BP Canada Ltd.; educated Montreal and Ottawa; McGill reunion chairman 1967; president, School Committee, St. Leo's-St. Paul's, Westmount.

For members of the Board of Directors (term: two years):
John A. H. Allan, BCom '51, partner: Colvil, Rankin, Allan & Schofield, Insurance Brokers; for many years class agent for Commerce '51.
R. F. P. Cronin, MD '53, Med Dip '60, MSc '60, Associate Dean, Faculty of Medicine, post-graduate medical education; associate professor, Department of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
Alex D. Hamilton, BEng '40, president, Domtar Pulp & Paper Products; noted McGill footballer (captain 1939) who after service in the RCAF has spent his career in the paper industry; life governor of the Montreal General Hospital.
Claude Lacombe, BEng '53, assistant general manager of Public Affairs, Canadian Chamber of Commerce; executive assistant to deputy Commissioner General of Expo, 1964-67.
Mrs. George A. (Joan) Winters, BA '46, has served in several capacities in the Alumnae Society; currently treasurer, McGill University Museums Auxiliary.
(term: one year):
Ronald Sharp, BSc PhyEd '51, principal Chomedey High School; for twelve years basketball coach Department of Athletics, McGill.

For regional Vice-Presidents (term: one year):
James S. Atkinson, BSc '49, (Prairie Provinces); past-president, McGill Society of Southern Alberta.
Percy L. Backus, MD '19, (Great Britain and Europe); past-president, McGill Society of Great Britain; currently regional vice-president.
George L. Bovell, BSc(Agr) '45, (Caribbean and Bermuda); president, McGill Society of Trinidad.
Geoffrey J. Dodd, BEng '40, (U.S.A. Central); past-president, Graduates' Society of Minnesota; currently regional vice-president.
William M. Fitzhugh Jr., MD '33, (Western U.S.A.); treasurer, McGill Society of Northern California.
Kelvin O. Fleming, MD '45, (British Columbia); past-president, McGill Society of Vancouver.
Walter H. Lind, BA '37, (Southern Ontario); past-president, McGill Society of Toronto; currently regional vice-president.
Robert L. McKenna, BCom '48, (Ottawa Valley and Northern Ontario); past-president of the McGill Society of Ottawa; currently regional vice-president.
John W. H. Miner, BCom '38, (Quebec except Montreal); currently regional vice-president.
Melvin B. Moore, BSA '34, (Atlantic Provinces); past-president and long time secretary, McGill Society of New Brunswick.
D. Alan Sampson, MD '31, (Eastern U.S.A.); currently regional vice-president.
Robert Sylvester, BA '38, (New England States); past-president, McGill Society of Boston.□

Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Graduates' Society will take place as follows:

Date: Thursday, October 2, 1969
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Place: Redpath Hall, McGill University.

The work of the Society during the past year will be reviewed, and audited financial statements will be presented. The newly-elected officers will be installed.

David MacKenzie, Hon. Secretary.

Where they are and what they're doing

Where are they?

From our alphabetical files of lost addresses, we submit a series of names and would like to hear from anyone who has news of one or another:

Davidson, Mary Isabel S., PhyEd '45
Davies, Gordon M., BCom '49
Davoud, Ramon Israel, MCom '54
Dawson, Mary Christabel, BA '43, Physio '48
Deane, Norton A. W., BA '37
De Becker-Remy, Edouard Jacques, BA '48
Dechman, Mrs. Walter (C. MacLeod), BHS '29
De Francis, Felix, BEng '51
De Gryse, Louis Mathieu, BSc '46
DeJersey, Murray G., BA '42, MA '46
Delliss, John B., BEng '42
Dendy, Christine, PhyEd '45
Denison, Simeon Minor, BSc '21
Dennis, Lawrence J. D., LicMus '53
Denovan, John D., BEng '48
Dent, David, BA '65
Dermer, Joseph David, BEng '64
Dervin, John Redmond, BCom '47
Desbarats, Jean Edouard, BCom '50
Deshaives, Joseph A., BA '52
DeShield, George D., MA '49
Desparois, Albert, MD '17
Dickey, Roderick Gordon, BSc/Agr '51
Dickinson, Mrs. M. (Mona Horner), BLS '48
Diekmeyer, Gerda H. S., DipPT '58
Di Florio, Rev. Pasquale, BA '20, BD '21, MA '26
Dillistone, Mrs. Peter J. (Eileen Cherrie), BA '48
Dimas, Theodore Rudolph, BEng '53
Dingwall, Davie Campbell, BSA '35
Dion, Marie-Anne A., BN '66
Dion, Martin Laurence, BEng '48
Dixon, Mrs. Howard F. (Daphne Smith), DipPOT '48
Dixon, John D., PhD '61
Doberer, Donald, BCom '30
Dodds, William Walter, BA '41
Dogherty, Franklin W., BSA '22
Dolenga, Theresa, BA '62
Donald, Frederick C., BSc (Arts) '20
Donald, Mrs. Harold, Physed '36
Donawa, Victor Edison, MD '27
Dougall, Donald Charles, BSc/Agr '39
Doull, Alexander Keith, BCom '29

'26

Meredith H. Moore, BSc '26, has retired after thirty-two years with the Carborundum Co. For the past six years he was senior development engineer at the company's headquarters in Niagara Falls, N.Y.

'27

Robert G. Beck, BSc '27, has retired from Du Pont of Canada Ltd., after thirty-eight years of service, including four as president. He will continue to sit on the board of directors.

'28

Arnold J. Groleau, BSc '28, has been appointed a director of the Royal Trust Co.
Samuel Moskovitch, BA '25, BCL '28, has been re-elected by acclamation mayor of Cote St. Luc.

'29

Arnold D. P. Heeney, BCL '29, LLD '61, received the degree of doctor of civil law, *honoris causa*, at Bishop's University convocation this spring.
Sen. Alan MacNaughton, BA '26, BCL '29, recently received an honorary doctorate in law from St. Thomas University, Fredericton, N.B. in recognition of his stewardship as Speaker of the House of Commons and chairman of the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission.
Dr. Leo Marion, PhD '29, of the University of Ottawa, has been named winner of the Montreal Medal of the Chemical Institute of Canada.

'31

K. C. F. Mills, Arts '31, has been elected president of the Textile Technical Federation of Canada at the thirtieth annual meeting.

'32

H. Carl Goldenberg, BA '28, MA '29, BCL '32, LLD '66, was given an honorary degree by the University of Toronto at its spring convocation on June 6, 1969, and delivered the convocation address.
Mrs. David Rugoff, BA '28, BCL '32, is now teaching English in a junior high school on Long Island, N.Y.
E. H. Sancton, BEng '32, has been elected a director of Steetly of Canada Ltd.

'34

Mrs. Robert V. V. Nichols, BA '34, was recently re-elected president of the Women Associates of McGill.

'35

H. J. Hemens, BCL '35, has been appointed vice-president, secretary and general counsel of Du Pont of Canada Ltd.
Col. John A. Hutchins, BA '31, BCL '35, has been appointed to membership on the executive directors committee of the Canadian Association of Real Estate Boards for 1969.
John Kazakoff, BEng '35, has been appointed president of the Canadian International Power Co. Ltd.

'36

Dr. Kenneth S. Ritchie, BA '32, MD '36, has been appointed assistant deputy minister for the Department of Veterans Affairs.

'37

W. G. Brissenden, BEng '37, MEng '38, has been appointed vice-president, mines, of Noranda Mines Ltd.
John S. Hodgson, BA '37, has been named deputy minister of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Ottawa.
K. M. Place, BCom '37, has been appointed vice-president and treasurer of Du Pont of Canada Ltd.

'39

Douglas H. Fullerton, BCom '39, MCom '40, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of Magna Carta Fund Ltd.
Irving Layton, BSc/Agr '39, MA '46, became a professor of English literature at York University, Toronto on July 1, 1969.
Reside McCallum, BEng '39, has been appointed assistant to the vice-president, international operations, of the Northern Electric Co. Ltd.
Philip F. Vineberg, BA '35, MA '36, BCL '39, is bâtonnier of the Montreal Bar.

'40

C. M. Carmichael Jr., Science '40, has been appointed president and chief executive officer of Firth Brown Steels Ltd.
Dr. H. Wyatt Laws, BA '40, MD '40, GDipMed '52, has been elected president of the medical staff and the medical board of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

'41

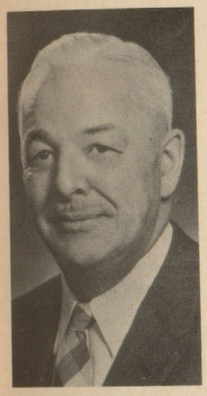
Steve Dembicki, MEng '41, has completed a

six-year United Nations management development assignment in India where he was ILO chief of project with the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering in Bombay. He has now returned to Canada to resume his management consulting work, operating out of Vancouver, B.C.

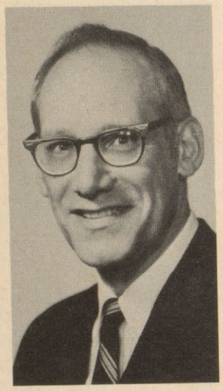
R. D. Duncan, PhD '41, has been appointed vice-president, development, of The Price Company Ltd.

Dr. Manuel N. Fineman, BSc '41, PhD '44, director of research and development of Puritan Chemical Co., Atlanta, Ga., has been elected a vice-president of the firm.

Donald Peets, BSc '41, has resigned as registrar of Sir George Williams University, but will remain with the University as a professor of human genetics.



Meredith H. Moore
BSc '26



Dr. M. N. Fineman
BSc '41, PhD '44

William G. Schneider, PhD '41, was awarded an honorary degree at the May graduation exercises at the University of Moncton, N.B.

'42

J. Hall, BSc '42, BEng '49, has been appointed vice-president, mining projects, of Noranda Mines Ltd.

Douglas D. Hunter, BEng '42, of Dilworth, Secord, Meagher and Associates of Toronto and Vancouver, consulting engineers, has been appointed engineering manager of a newly-formed affiliate company in Bombay, India in partnership with the Tata Organization, operating under the name of Tata-Dilworth, Secord, Meagher and Associates.

Mrs. J. V. McCutcheon, BA '42, was recently elected a vice-president of the Women Associates of McGill.

Paul F. Renault, BCom '42, has been elected a director of Blaiklock Bros. Ltd.

'43

Charles Perrault, BEng '43, MEng '46, is president of the board and general manager of the newly formed Conseil du Patronat du Québec, a federation aimed at coordinating the activities of the 600-odd employers' organizations that already exist in the province.

Lucien Saulnier, BEng '43, MEng '46, has been appointed a member of the Economic Council of Canada, whose duty is to advise the federal government on matters of present and future economic policy.

Dr. Isaac Tannenbaum, BSc '43, MD '44, has been appointed chief of the department of general practice at the Jewish General Hospital.

'47

E. Futterer, BEng '47, has been appointed vice-president, exploration, of Noranda Mines Ltd.

Stuart A. Kerr, BCom '47, has been appointed vice-president and secretary of Domtar Ltd.

J. Ross Lemesurier, BA '47, has been appointed to the board of directors of Systems Dimensions Ltd.

'48

Ian A. Barclay, BCL '48, has been elected a director of United Corporations Ltd.

Robert R. Gallagher, BSc '48, has been elected president of North America Reassurance Co.

'49

William B. Brittain, BSc '49, has been appointed assistant deputy minister for the Department of Veterans Affairs.

George L. Henthorn, BCom '49, has been appointed comptroller of Bell Canada.

Dr. Breen Marien, BA '44, MD '49, MSc '52, DipMed '55, has been elected vice-president of the medical staff and the medical board of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

H. R. Mullan, BCom '49, has been appointed treasurer of the Canadian International Power Co. Ltd.

James M. Spencer, BEng '49, has been appointed manager of Roto-Cast Ltd., Toronto, a subsidiary company of the Canada Metal Co. Ltd.

'50

Gordon N. Fisher, BEng '50, has been elected vice-president and managing director of Southam Press Ltd.

Matthew S. Hannon, BCL '50, is one of three new directors elected to the board of Standard Brands Ltd.

Lloyd C. Johnson, BEng '50, has been appointed manager, customer service and quality control, at the Sherbrooke plant of Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co. Ltd.

Dr. David Luchs, MD '50, has been named chief of staff of the Winsted Memorial Hospital, Winsted, Conn.

P. L. E. McAvoy, BCL '50, has been appointed manager, Montreal real estate division, of Royal Trust.

W. J. McCarthy, BCom '50, has been appointed to the board of directors of Systems Dimensions Ltd.

'51

C. A. Phelan, BCL '51, is on the Board of Governors of Loyola College.

'52

Dr. Mimi Belmonte, BSc '48, MD '52, is director of the cystic fibrosis care programme at the Montreal Children's Hospital.

'54

A. F. Griffiths, BA '54, has been elected to the board of directors of Consumers Glass Co. Ltd.

James J. McCully, BSc '54, has been elected to the board of directors and appointed vice-president of Morgan Insurance Services Ltd.

Paul A. Preville, BEng '54, has been appointed general manager of the steamship division of Clarke Traffic Services Ltd.

T. Pylko, BCom '54, has been appointed con-

The Graduates' Society of McGill University

Board of Directors

President,
Donald R. McRobie, O.B.E., BCOM '34

Immediate Past President,
William R. Eakin, BA '31, BCL '34

First Vice-President,
Conrad F. Harrington, BA '33, BCL '36

Second Vice-President,
David M. Culver, BSC '47

Alumnae Vice-President,
Mrs. C. H. T. Hulme, BA '36

Honorary Secretary
David MacKenzie, BA '48, BCL '51

Honorary Treasurer,
John B. Wight, BCOM '47

Representatives of the Society on the Board of Governors of the University,
A. Deane Nesbitt, BENG '33
Kenneth H. Brown, BA '29
George N. M. Currie, BENG '51
A. Jean de Grandpré, Q.C., BCL '43
Taylor J. Kennedy, BENG '38, MENG '39

President, Montreal Branch,
W. James Reilly, BA '60

President, Montreal Alumnae,
Edith Aston, BSC (P&OT) '60

President, Macdonald College Branch,
Lyndon G. Hooker, BSC/AGR '59

President, Students' Society,
Julius Grey, Arts '70, Law '71

Regional Vice-Presidents

Atlantic Provinces,
Darrell L. Calkin, BSC '21

Province of Quebec,
John W. H. Miner, BCOM '48

Ottawa Valley and Northern Ontario,
Robert L. McKenna, BCOM '48

Central Ontario,
Walter H. Lind, BA '37

British Columbia,
Harry M. Boyce, BCOM '30

United Kingdom and Europe,
Dr. Percy L. Backus, MD '19

United States,
(East) D. Alan Sampson, MD '31
(New England) David P. Boyd, MD '39
(Central) Geoffrey J. Dodd, BENG '40
(West) Reuben R. Lewis, BSC '32, MD '37

Elected Members of the Board

W. David Angus, BCL '62
Jack L. Cummings, BSC '46
Pierre Dessaulles, Q.C., BCL '39
Harold P. Gordon, BCOM '58, BCL '64
Hugh G. Hallward, BA '51
Robert B. Keefler, BENG '50
C. Jaime Roberton, BSC '55
Thomas Somerville, BENG '48
Alan G. Thompson, MD '43A
Lorne C. Webster, BENG '50

Executive Offices:
3618 University Street, Montreal 112

Executive Director and General Secretary,
D. Lorne Gales, BA '32, BCL '35

Fund Director,
Miss Elizabeth B. McNab, BA '41

Director, Alumni Relations and Administration,
Andrew Allen

Martineau, Walker, Allison, Beaulieu, Phelan & MacKell

Advocates

Telephone 878-1971
Area Code 514
Cable Address: Chabawa
3400
The Stock Exchange Tower
Place Victoria
Montreal 115, Canada

Jean Martineau, Q.C.
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Roger L. Beaulieu, Q.C.
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André J. Clermont
John H. Gomery
Robert A. Hope
Maurice E. Lagacé
J. Lambert Toupin
Bertrand Lacombe
F. Michel Gagnon
Edmund E. Tobin
C. Stephen Cheasley
Richard J. F. Bowie
James A. O'Reilly
Jack R. Miller
Bruce Cleven
Michel Lassonde
Serge D. Tremblay
Michael P. Carroll
Jean L. C. Aubert

Counsel
Harold E. Walker, Q.C.
William Tetley, Q.C., M.P.Q.

Wanted!

Back copies of the "Old McGill" Annual. The years needed are '22, '35, '49 and '60. If you have spare ones, please send them to:

The Reunion Secretary
The Graduates' Society of
McGill University
3618 University Street
Montreal 112, P.Q.

Doheny, Day, Mackenzie & Lawrence

Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors

1203 IBM Building, 5 Place Ville Marie, 878-3661

Daniel Doheny, Q.C.
Grant H. Day, Q.C.
D. B. S. Mackenzie
John E. Lawrence
Tass G. Grivakes
P. André Gervais
Raymond LeMoyne
Peter Gundy
A. R. Deane Nesbitt
Pierre G. Rioux
David Doubilet



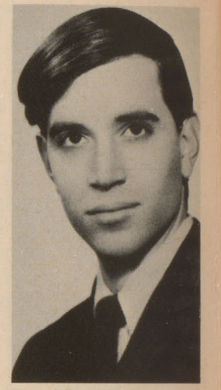
James M. Spencer
BEng '49



Dr. David Luchs
MD '50



Dr. M. P. Tenenbaum
BSc '57, DDS '59



Daniel Frank
BSc '66

trofer of Canadian Liquid Air Ltd.

Kirk A. Tambling, BSc/Agr '54, has been appointed vice-president, marketing of the Chromium Mining and Smelting Corp. Ltd. and subsidiary companies.

'55

Sol Bierbrier, BCL '55, has been re-elected by acclamation, councillor of Cote St. Luc.

L. Cameron DesBois, BCL '55, has been appointed to the position of general attorney for Air Canada. He will continue to act as continuing alternate to the general counsel for overall law department administration.

Keith M. Laidley, BA '52, BCL '55, has been elected to the board of directors of Smith and Nephew Ltd., and Nivea Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Canadian subsidiary companies of Smith and Nephew Associated Cos. Ltd.

Martin Lang, BCom '55, has been appointed secretary of Rolls-Royce (Canada) Ltd.

J. Vincent O'Donnell, BCL '55, has been named Canadian vice-president of the Defence Research Institute, a Milwaukee-based organization of lawyers and others concerned with defence rights in litigation.

Dr. Charles Scriver, BA '51, MD '55, associate professor of paediatrics at McGill and director of the DeBelle laboratory for Bio-chemical Genetics has been elected to the medical advisory board of the National Foundation for Neuromuscular Diseases (USA).

Donald Shapray, BCom '55, has joined the stock-brokerage firm of Courts & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

William John Watson, BLS '55, MA '55, has been appointed librarian at the University of Waterloo, effective July, 1969.

Dr. M. H. Wechsler, BSc '53, DDS '55, has been elected president of the Province of Quebec Association of Orthodontists.

'56

G. S. Groves, BSc/Agr '56, has been promoted from assistant to associate professor of economics at Bishop's University.

Leslie R. Tisshaw, BCom '56, has been appointed account supervisor in the Montreal branch of McKim/Benton & Bowles.

'57

Irving Ludmer, BEng '57, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the development and expansion division of Steinberg's Ltd.

Very Rev. Barry Valentine, BA '57, archdeacon of Montreal since 1956, has been chosen as bishop coadjutor of the Anglican diocese of Rupert's Land.

Andrew D. (Drew) Webster, BA '57, has been elected president of the Vermiculite Institute, an international trade association with general offices in Chicago.

'58

Walter E. Dolphin, BA '58, has been appointed instructor in the modern languages department of St. Lawrence University, N.Y.

Seaforth M. Lyle, BEng '58, is vice-president, marketing, of L & W Data Systems, the computer consultant company with the ACRES group of companies. He has also recently become vice-president and a member of the board of directors of ACRES Huntington, a company specializing in the establishment of Data Banks.

G. A. Schwartz, BCom '58, has been appointed administrator, finance, of the Montreal Children's Hospital.

'59

Mrs. Irma C. Butz, BN '59, is now assistant director of nursing, Douglas Hospital, Verdun.

Anthony Lafleur, BA '56, BCL '59, has been appointed secretary and legal counsel for RCA Ltd.

Dr. Marcel Tenenbaum, BSc '57, DDS '59, has been appointed associate editor of the *Journal of the Canadian Dental Association*, and will supervise its French content.

'60

George A. Rosenberg, BA '57, BCL '60, has recently been admitted to the Bar of the State of Israel and is now practising law in Israel.

Dr. George K. Wlodek, MSc '60, has been chosen president-elect of the Quebec Medical Association.

'62

W. David Angus, BCL '62, of Stikeman, Elliott, Tamaki, Mercier & Robb, has been elected president of the Montreal Junior Bar Association for 1969-70.

Joyce A. B. Reed, BCL '62, has been appointed assistant secretary and corporate solicitor of Northern Electric Co. Ltd.

'63

James O'Reilly, BCL '63, has been elected

treasurer of the Montreal Junior Bar Association for 1969-70.
Max R. Vadori, BEng '63, has joined the export department of Rohm and Haas Co., Philadelphia.

'64

Paul R. Bannerman, BA '64, has been appointed manager, kraft paper, in the paper and board division of Consolidated-Bathurst Ltd.
Frederick E. Palmer, BArch '64, has been appointed professor in the new post-graduate department of town planning at Kingston College of Art and Architecture, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, England.

'65

Dr. Daniel C. Chin, DDS '65, received his MS (oral surgery) in 1967 from Northwestern University and then did his residency training in oral surgery at Cook County Hospital, Chicago from 1967 to 1969. He is presently in Kingston, Jamaica at the Kingston Public Hospital.

'66

Yves Delagrave, MBA '66, has been appointed general manager of Case Power and Equipment Ltd., a new operation of J. I. Case Co.
Daniel Frank, BSc '66, presently studying medicine at McGill, has been awarded one of the three Smith, Kline & French Foreign Fellowships for 1969. This summer he will be stationed in Nairobi, Kenya as part of a team from the department of preventive and community medicine of the University College of Nairobi.

Deaths

Erratum

In the May issue we incorrectly reported the death of Thelma D. Williams, DipSW '20, who we have since learned is alive and well in Ottawa, Ont. We regret any inconvenience this error may have caused.

'94

Rev. J. Clark Stewart, BA '94, on April 23, 1969 at Ganges, B.C. just over a month after his one-hundredth birthday.

'97

Morley P. Walters, BSc '97, at Hull, P.Q. on April 18, 1969.

'99

Mrs. Christina Irving (*King*), BA '99, at Pomona, Calif. on May 8, 1969.

'02

Dr. John A. Tolmie, MD '02, on Dec. 13, 1968 at Vancouver, B.C.

'06

J. De Gaspé Beaubien, BSc '06, at Montreal on May 3, 1969. An electrical engineer, his career in community work was highlighted by his effort as the co-chairman of the National War Savings Committee during WW II, for which he was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire by King George VI.

'09

Dr. Ernest G. Worley, MD '09, on May 6, 1969 at Ottawa, Ont.

'12

Dr. A. J. Barlow Hebert, MD '12, on April 7, 1969 at Gormley, Ont.
Douglas A. Shaw, BSc '12, at Montreal on May 2, 1969.

'13

W. Stewart Penny, BA '13, in April, 1967 at Montreal.

'14

Mary W. Hamilton, BA '14, at Victoria, B.C. on April 28, 1969.

'20

Max I. Sigler, BA '16, BCL '20, at Montreal on April 9, 1969. He practised law before Montreal courts for over fifty years, and was particularly interested in questions of civil responsibility on public highways.

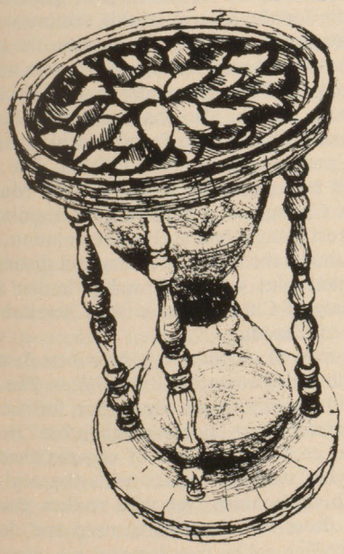
'22

George R. F. Troop, MA '22, in London, England on Nov. 26, 1968.

'24

Howard B. Bustin, BA '21, MD '24, at St. John, N.B. on June 21, 1968.

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'25

Kenneth L. Carter, BCom '25, CA '28, on May 11, 1969 at Toronto, Ont. He was chairman of the Royal Commission on Taxation, whose recommendations on Canada's tax structure two years ago touched off sharp controversy and criticism from businessmen across the country. He was a former president of the McGill Society of Ontario.

'26

Laura S. Davis, BA '26, on April 21, 1969 at Burnaby, B.C.

'27

Mrs. Alice Rutley (*Archibald*), Com '27, on April 20, 1969 at South Lancaster, Ont. She was a past-president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Montreal Children's Hospital, and a member of the Retarded Children of Canada Association.

'28

J. Gordon Reed, BA '28, MA '29, on April 2, 1969 at Paget, Bermuda.

'29

Walter F. Brown, BSc '29, at Willowdale, Ont. on Jan. 15, 1969.
Mrs. Helen L. Jahn (*Schumann*), MA '29, on Jan. 7, 1969 at Syracuse, N.Y.

'30

Charles W. Clark, Eng '30, at Sherbrooke, P.Q. in the spring of 1969.

'31

Dr. Lorne C. Card, MD '31, on April 12, 1969 at Toronto, Ont.
Max Garmaise, BA '28, BCL '31, at Montreal, (date unknown).
Col. William R. Sawyer, PhD '31, on Feb. 2, 1968 at Kingston, Ont.

'34

Dr. Kenneth J. R. Eardley, MD '34, in March, 1969 at Nassau, Bahamas.

'36

William C. Baggs, BEng '36, on April 30, 1969 at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.
James G. M. Loomis, BEng '36, at Montreal on April 20, 1969.

'42

Beatrice V. Allison, BA '42, on May 9, 1969 at Montreal.
Charles R. Graham, MA '42, on May 6, 1969 at Toronto, Ont.

'43

Dr. Bruce M. Cooper, MD '43, at Pointe Claire, P.Q. on April 21, 1969.

'44

Dr. Francis N. Wilson, MD '44, on Nov. 13, 1967 at Oakland, Calif.

'47

Charles K. Ward, BCom '47, on May 10, 1969 at Franklin, Ga.

'58

Leonard R. Bourassa, BEng '58, at Ste. Therese en Haut, P.Q. (date unknown).

'60

James E. Buchan, BEng '60, MEng '66, on May 6, 1969 at Mississauga, Ont.

'62

Mrs. Edith Fisher, BN '62, on Dec. 15, 1968 at Comox, B.C.

'65

Donald Gordon, DCL '65, on May 3, 1969 at Montreal. A great public servant and businessman, he was president of the Canadian National Railway from 1950 to 1966. He was a director of Air Canada, the Bank of Montreal and several other Canadian companies. At the time of his death he was president of the British Newfoundland Corp. Ltd.

'68

Catherine E. Robertson, BA '68, in April, 1969 at Toronto, Ont.

Obituaries

Dr. William H. Hatcher

Dr. W. H. Hatcher, BA '16, MSc '17, PhD '21, died at Magog, P.Q. on May 4, 1969 after an association of almost half a century with McGill.

A native of Newfoundland, he came to McGill in 1912. After obtaining three degrees, he joined the teaching staff in 1920, became a full professor in 1936 and was made emeritus professor on his retirement from the University in 1958 — a teaching span of thirty-eight years.

He filled many important roles during his years at McGill. He was the first Assistant Dean of Arts and Science, director of courses for war veterans, and Vice-Principal of Dawson College at St. Johns, P.Q. — the overflow campus for WW II veterans. A great deal of credit for the success of this venture was due to his untiring efforts to maintain the morale of both staff and students, who were working in makeshift quarters under very trying circumstances. He was also chairman of the Physical Sciences Group — a function which predates the present office of Vice-Dean. For many years he represented McGill on the Montreal City Council at a time when certain special interest groups had such representation.

Among the many honours and distinctions granted him were Fellowship in the Royal Society of Canada and in the Chemical Institute of Canada.

A man of mordant wit, he is best described in the well-known book *McGill — The Story of a University*, where the author, former Vice-Principal David Thomson writes that "Hatcher could etch the outlines of organic chemistry into his students' minds with the acid of a touch of sarcasm, yet take endless pains to help those who seemed to need and deserve advice."

Beneath all his gruffness, he was a kindly man and those of us who knew him were continually amazed by the large number of former students who would come to visit him when they returned to Montreal. He had given them not only spiritual help, but very often financial aid as well, and they were always grateful. His

name is commemorated by the Hatcher Prize, contributed by his former students and friends and awarded annually to the student obtaining the highest grade in the elementary organic chemistry course.□ *L.Y.*

Dr. L. S. Klinck

Dr. L. S. Klinck, first president of the Agricultural Institute of Canada and a former staff member of Macdonald College, died in Vancouver on March 27, 1969 at the age of 92.

A graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College in 1903, he joined the staff of Macdonald College two years later. There he carried out teaching and research work in general agriculture and cereal crops.

He joined the staff of the University of British Columbia in 1914 as professor of agronomy and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture. In 1919, following the death of the University's first president, Dr. Klinck was appointed president, a position which he held until his retirement in 1944.

In 1920 he became chairman of the organizing convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, forerunner of the AIC. He was elected first president that year and re-elected in 1921-22. He was chairman of the AIC Committee on Educational Policies for many years.

In 1966 the AIC instituted its L.S. Klinck Lectureship series in his honour. Two lectureship tours have been held, and a third has been planned for later this year.□

Arthur Lismer, LLD '63

Although Arthur Lismer was in his 84th year when he passed away on March 24, 1969, it was only two years ago that he retired from a quarter-century of service in the Montreal community as both teacher and creator. During the first fifteen years he was formally associated with McGill: first as a sessional lecturer in the history of art and theory of design in our School of Architecture and then as assistant professor of fine arts in the Faculty of Arts and Science. During the entire twenty-five years he was leader of the educational branch of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, initially as educational supervisor of the Art Association of Montreal and then as founding Principal of the School of Art and Design.

To this quarter-century of matured activity with us he had brought a prior and equal span of cumulative development and experience, sowing the seeds of his teaching — which was fully as creative as his painting — as an international founder or rejuvenator of schools of art education in Canada, the U.S., the Union of South Africa, and more recently, Australia and New Zealand.

The pervasive ambiance of his buoyant personality was at once the germinating source and continuing sustenance of all his accomplishments. An integral part of his infectious *joie de vivre* was his irrepressive *joie de l'art*. Already legendary is his magnetic effect upon whole generations of our children, and upon parallel generations of teachers as well. To the end of his life, a dauntless rebel, he rejected all dogma, felt nothing but scorn for pretension of any kind and was searchingly tolerant of

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everything sincere. He loved all men, not more for their feats than for their foibles, and that love has always been returned in overflowing measures.

As early as 1919 he was elected Associate of the Royal Canadian Academy. In 1942 Dalhousie bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. The Royal Canadian Academy then elected him Member of Council in 1954. In 1962 came the prestigious Canada Council Medal for his inestimable contribution to Canadian culture. The following year McGill bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, with the still pertinent query, "Why did we wait so long?"

The punctuation of time inserted by his death gives renewed point to the onward flow of his life's contribution.□ *W.O.J.*

Frank J. (Shag) Shaughnessy

In the terminology of Canadian football, the late Frank (Shag) Shaughnessy (deceased May 15, 1969) may not have been the first "American import," but he was certainly the most important if judged by the impact he made on our game.

He was born in Amboy, Ill. — "Lincoln's country" as he used to call it — in 1884. In the early 1900's he was an undergraduate at Notre Dame University in South Bend, Indiana, where he starred at both football and baseball. He studied both pharmacy and law at Notre Dame and earned degrees in both.

He thought he was going to be a lawyer and hung up his shingle briefly in Roanoke, Va., but he was too impatient to spend the time necessary to accumulate a practice. He wanted immediate action and decided to make a career of sport. By 1910 he was managing and playing the outfield for the Ottawa baseball club in the old Canadian league. He was then about 27, a big bowlegged man with sloping shoulders, a shock of red-brown hair, bright blue eyes and a commanding voice and manner.

It was in Ottawa that he met Kitty Quinn, who became his wife, and A. F. (Pud) Argue, BA '13, MD '14, who was then studying medicine at McGill. It was through the latter that Shag was hired as coach of the underdog McGill football team in early 1912.

Shag was a professional and up till then there had never been anything but an honorary coach in college football in Canada. When McGill won the intercollegiate championship in his first year as coach, there was a terrific uproar against him from the other colleges in the union. Yet it wasn't long before the other colleges followed McGill's lead and hired professional coaches themselves.

The McGill Redmen of 1912 were the most spectacular team in Canada because of the innovations unveiled by Shag. He drilled his players in what he called "X" and "Y" formations, which had never been seen before in this country. He also introduced the secondary defence, which reduced long gains by opposing teams to a minimum. The Redmen became the most talked about team in the country, the one the fans wanted most to see. That's the way it was until the end of the 1914 season when intercollegiate football was suspended because of WW I.

Shag was back with the Redmen when intercollegiate football resumed in 1919, the year the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium was completed. Shag abandoned his old "X" and "Y" formations and replaced them with others to fool rival defences. The Redmen never lost a game that season as they again won the intercollegiate title.

The influence Shag had on Canadian football was profound. He was the first coach in Canada to use linebackers, the huddle and the unbalanced line. He persuaded the rule makers to drop the side-scrims and reduce the number of players on a team from 14 to 12, to adopt the direct pass from centre instead of heeling the ball out, and to open up the game by extending the blocking zone. He started to campaign for the forward pass in the early 1920's with the help of the late Major D. Stuart



Shag Shaughnessy (right) talks over old times with the late D. Stuart Forbes.

Forbes, BSc '11, BArch '15, but it wasn't until 1931 that it was finally incorporated into the Canadian code.

"Football is a team game and any rule that prevents a player from helping a teammate advance the ball is a bad rule," he pointed out. "Any rule that opens up the game and reduces the risk of injury is a good rule."

What is not so generally known is that Shag also had an influence on American football. One year he helped to coach the Yale team and another year it was the Cornell team. What he taught them specifically was how to make the best use of the lateral pass, a big ground gainer in the Canadian game. It proved to be a powerful factor in the successful years enjoyed by both teams. That play is still around in American football today, but now they call it the "option" play.

Many of the young men he coached at McGill went on to become leaders in their chosen fields: industry, finance and the professions. He never forgot any of them and it's safe to say that none of them ever forgot him. Humility may seem a strange quality to associate with so strong a personality, but Shag had his share of it and it was apparent in the way he used to talk about the players that he had coached at McGill long after they had graduated.

"They were wonderful fellows," he'd say when reminiscing about them. "Thank God I never did any of them any harm. I even like to think I may have helped them a little."□
A. J. Dink Carroll, LLB '23

ALL ROADS LEAD TO McGILL OCTOBER 2,3,4,5.

Annual Meeting
McLennan Library Tour
Reunion Luncheon
Principal's Reception
Faculty Programmes



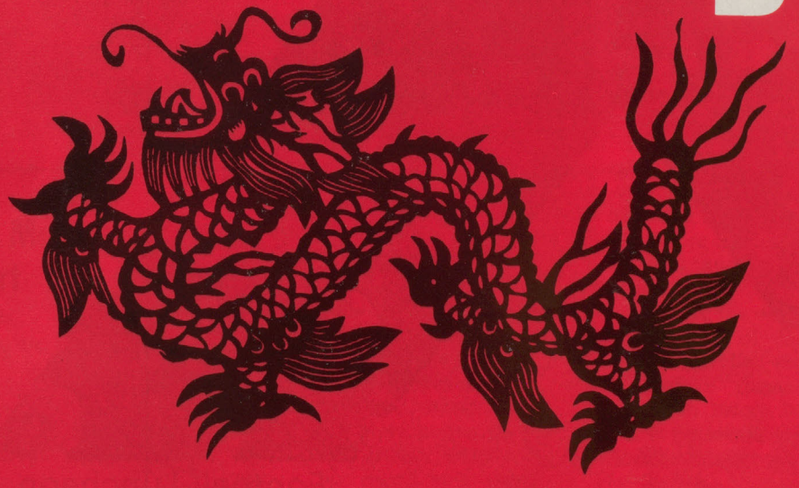
REUNION '69

Football Luncheon
Football Game
Class Parties
R.V.C. Coffee Party



han suyin

asia today



Dr. Han Suyin, world famous novelist, dedicated disciple of Mao's revolution, and a much sought-after authority on China, brings to these lectures a depth of personal understanding of the political upheaval taking place in Asia. The book represents her sincere attempt to explain the aspirations of the revolution in China to the Western world.

1968 Beatty Lectures to be published by McGill-Queen's University Press in August. 120 pages, cloth $4.50, paper $1.95.

McGill News

September 1969

The "Winds of Change" are blowing through the Faculty of Medicine with increasing vigour. For a look at the many innovations now well underway, see pages 9-23.

Dr. Robertson etires

see page 2



You can't beat the taste of Player's filters.



Regular and King Size

The McGill News

Volume 50, Number 5
September 1969

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Notebook

Nearly fifty years ago, the first *McGill News* was published with Stephen Leacock as chairman of the Editorial Committee and Eric Leslie, BSc '16, as editor. In an unsigned editorial, the founders stated:

"This magazine, if one may call it by so pretentious a name, will make no attempt to enter the field of general literature. It does not desire to oust from the bookstores of Canada the picture periodicals of New York . . . The *McGill News*, in short, is a competitor to nothing and to nobody. It proposes to occupy a field that will be all its own . . . It will primarily be a record for circulation among the graduates of the college of what is being done at McGill and of what is happening in the world outside that concerns the welfare of the University."

Such reasoning, today, is fallacious. The *McGill News* is certainly competing with "the picture periodicals of New York", countless journals, television, and other forms of leisure time activity, for the spare time of its readers. If the *News* is not going to oust its competitors from the market, it must at least assure that it holds its own in the battle for its readers' time and interest.

Alumni journalism is currently wrestling with two major problems, which must be solved if readership interest is to be maintained. The *News* is in advance of most alumni magazines in considering these issues, but it cannot rest upon past laurels.

1. *Relevance:* What is proper material for the *News*? That question will only be fully answered when the committee currently studying the nature and function of the publisher — the Graduates' Society — makes its report. But until the report is in, some policy will have to be followed.

It is obvious that the *News*, as the only link with McGill for many graduates, has a duty to keep its readers up to date on the many changes occurring within Roddick Gates. As the official publication of the Graduates' Society, the *News* should report Society activities and keep the reader informed and interested in the Society.

But I think the *McGill News* has another very important function. It should be a vehicle for the graduate's continuing education.

The university is the bedrock of society, the "idea factory". Graduates are confronted, every day, with a multitude of social, economical, political, ethical and technological questions for which answers and explanations are being developed within educational institutions. The graduate is therefore interested in articles which shed light on these problems — not so much because he is a graduate but because he is a concerned human being who has to live in the twentieth century and so might as well learn to enjoy it.

Combining all these functions and giving them proper weight within a thirty-two page, bi-monthly magazine is difficult. But that is what the *McGill News* must do.

2. *Truth:* In a monograph for alumni magazine editors, former *Emory Alumnus* editor Randy Fort reflected on what he wished someone had told him before he became editor. One of his comments was:

"I wish they'd said to me: 'Old fellow, any fool — and alumni aren't fools — knows that a college can't be perfect any more than any other human institution can be. A college does unwise things and has its controversies and gets all fouled up. Don't try to pretend that everything said and done here is for the best. When things go wrong, be honest with your readers and say so.' Years passed before I dared to paint anything but the false perfection picture. I should have dared much earlier, for any institution which allows its professors free speech should give its publications the same freedom."

I accept that McGill and its leaders have made mistakes over the years and will continue to do so. On the other hand, the University has made some remarkable educational advances in a most trying period, and I see no reason for that to stop.

With the graduate body being extended participation on many University bodies, in the coming year, the *News* faces a great challenge to accurately report McGill events, and to give — in the words of the magazine's founders — "articulate expression to the common aspirations of the graduates of McGill University."

In order to better perform our functions, the staff plans to completely re-evaluate the magazine and to make appropriate changes. As a start, in this issue (page 24) we inaugurate a continuing feature, Focus, in which we will present profiles of various graduates.

We hope you will take part in our reassessment and offer us your advice. □ *H.S.*

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Dr. Robertson retires

by Harvey Schachter and Brian Smith

"*Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.*"

Harold Rocke Robertson, in Old McGill '*36*

On Thursday September 18, H. Rocke Robertson, BSc '32, MD '36, remaining consistent to the philosophy he stated in 1936 and has followed all his life, announced he will retire from the principalship in 1970, after the University has selected a successor. The 58-year old principal, who assumed office on December 1, 1962, revealed that he first informed Chancellor Howard Ross a year ago that he would not continue in his position until he reached normal retirement age in 1977, but would leave "within the next couple of years." This summer, Dr. Robertson decided that his "peak contribution had been made and it was time for another man to take over."

A common reaction on campus — from staff and students alike — was a knowing wink and the comment: "It had to come." The strain of the last two years of upheaval on campus added to the already enormous demands of the "twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week" job had obviously taken its toll: Compared with the exuberant Rocke Robertson of 1962, this was a greatly aged, tired man. With campus unrest unlikely to disappear, it would seem reasonable that the Principal might quit while he was ahead.

But such cynical — although sympathetic — reaction to the announcement ignores the kind of man the Principal is. Colleagues and friends point out Rocke Robertson does not run away from trouble. More importantly, he has always looked for new challenges and has never allowed himself to become entrenched in a job.

After leading his medical class in his graduating year, Robertson did a year of postgraduate work at Edinburgh, returning to work at the Montreal General Hospital. During WW II, he served overseas in the Sicilian campaign as commanding officer of a field surgical unit.

After the war he returned to his native B.C., where he was chief of surgery at two hospitals, acting dean of medicine at UBC, and part of a team that designed medical buildings. Then Rocke Robertson decided it was time for a change. At forty-seven he did not relish "the terrible prospect of being a dean for another twenty years or so."

Therefore in 1959, at the request of his Alma Mater, Dr. Robertson returned to Montreal, becoming chief of surgery at the Montreal General Hospital, and chairman of the McGill Medical Faculty's Department of Surgery. He was also responsible for organizing the research facilities at the Montreal General. But once again he was faced with performing the same duties for a long period of time. In 1962, however, McGill once again called him to higher service, and with a certain reluctance, he left the medical field to become principal, a position which he felt had a wider scope of interests and which he could attack with renewed enthusiasm. That he did, serving with distinction through a period of unprecedented growth and turbulence.

In contrast with his predecessor who made almost all University decisions himself, Dr. Robertson introduced a policy of decentralization. He frequently sought the advice of other people in making decisions and delegated many duties to his vice-principals. Currently final touches are being made to an organizational chart which illuminates this great change. Professional and graduate faculties will report to the Principal through Stanley Frost, undergraduate faculties and academic development will be supervised by Michael Oliver, while Robert Shaw will supervise administrative departments and be responsible for construction once building priorities are set.

Perhaps the crowning achievement in Dr. Robertson's stewardship at McGill has been the bringing of staff and students into the decision-making process. Elected faculty representatives now form a majority in Senate. Students have eight representatives on that body and, more importantly, are represented on twenty-two of the twenty-seven standing committees of Senate — the bodies that effectively make the decisions. Some of these changes, to be sure, were forced upon a reluctant academic community more quickly than it wanted them. But the firm diplomacy which characterized the Principal's handling of fractious individuals from both students and faculty was undoubtedly why McGill suffered far smaller upheavals than some other North American universities. As the Montreal *Gazette* recently noted: "His has been the most difficult task of all — that of realizing that some valid need for change may lie at the heart of even the crudest and most extravagant demands."

On another occasion the *Gazette* editorialized: "At a time of short tempers, arrogant tauntings and impulsive recommendations, Dr. Robertson, the very centre of the turmoil, has set the example of the better values of university life. He has retained his confidence that whatever the stresses may now be, the standards of a university as a place of study, teaching and research, a place free from violence, must endure. He knows, by standing for these values, that he is fighting the winning, not the losing battle. Universities must change, but they must not be allowed to sink."

As the top University administrator, Dr. Robertson has always evoked a genuine feeling

Selecting the New Principal

The next McGill principal will be chosen by the Board of Governors, on the advice of a ten-man selection committee with the following membership: three representatives from both the governors and Senate, two students, a representative of the McGill Association of University Teachers and one from the Graduates' Society. Chancellor Ross will chair the committee.

It will take several weeks for the committee to be organized, especially as the students may hold an election to select their representatives. Once constituted, the committee will formulate selection criteria and then will consider candidates suggested by its members or the general public.

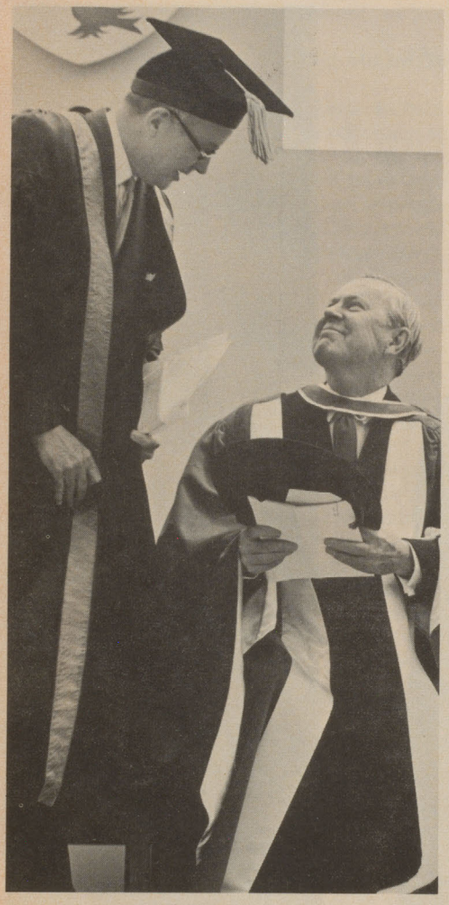
After the resignation of Dr. James in 1962 nearly one hundred candidates were considered before Dr. Robertson was chosen. The process took some six months. This time it is not likely to take as long, because of the existence of some very capable people within the University.

In fact, many people feel the committee will have to look no further than to one of two vice-principals, Michael Oliver or Robert Shaw. Nevertheless, the committee will still have to consider carefully other McGill administrators and people from outside the immediate University community who have outstanding credentials and show an interest in the position.

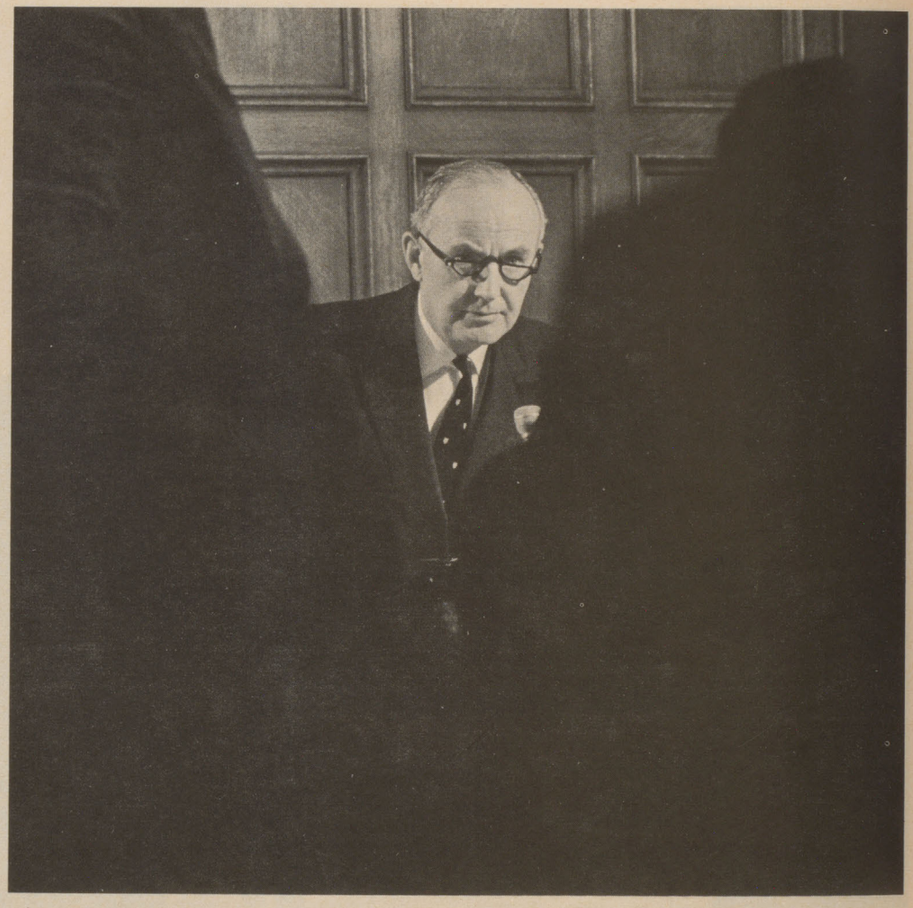
It is likely that an important criterion in this uneasy period for the University will be complete bilingualism and the ability to define and lead a "McGill Québécois."□



Below: Dr. Robertson chats with then-Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson who received an honorary degree at the 1965 convocation.



Below: From the valley of the University's financial crisis, Dr. Robertson issued a strong public statement on December 12, 1966 calling for increased government support to McGill.



Bottom: The first demonstration of the Robertson years. Students' Society president Saeed Mirza and president-elect Sharon Sholtzberg present a 5,300-signature petition protesting the 1965 fee increase.

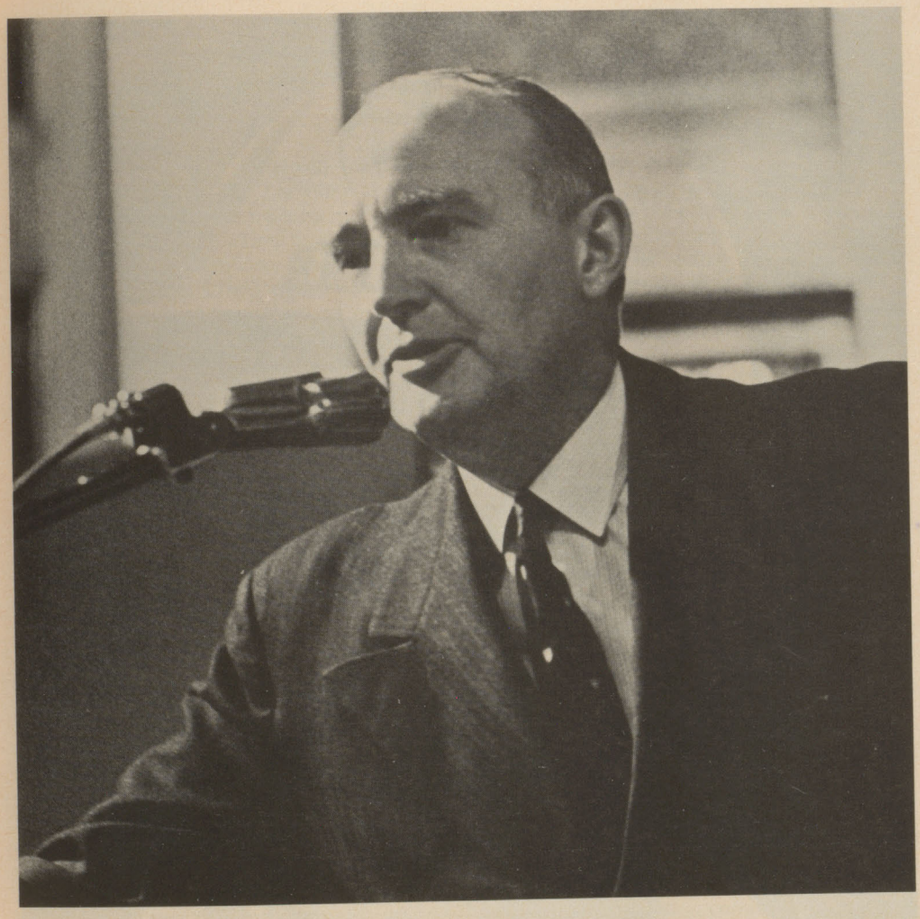


Dr. Robertson Retires/continued

of attachment and respect from many members of the McGill community. When he took over in 1962, morale was at a low ebb. One of his first acts was to visit all the departments in order to meet the people working for the University and to learn about their work. It is one of Dr. Robertson's bitterest disappointments that the pressures of his everyday routine kept him from making second trips to most departments.

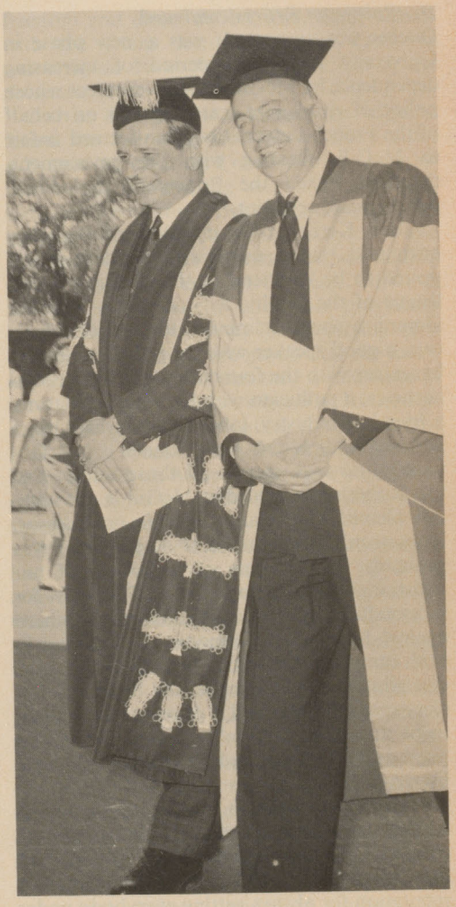
In addition, he has always made himself accessible to students. Harold (Sonny) Gordon, who was president of the Students' Society during Dr. Robertson's first full year, recalls that the Principal and Mrs. Robertson began inviting students to social events and that students could always see him on any matter.

Below: A vibrant, youthful new Principal addresses the annual meeting of the Graduates' Society in March, 1963.



Bottom: Before the first session of the Gray hearings, Dr. Robertson converses with tribunal chairman Walter Tarnapolski.

Below: University of Toronto president Claude Bissell and Dr. Robertson lead the procession into Toronto's Convocation Hall, where in 1964 McGill's principal received one of his eight honorary degrees.



Even to this day the Principal sees any student with a reasonable reason for meeting him, often giving up valuable hours to helping a student with some pet project.

The Robertson years will certainly be remembered as a time of unprecedented growth at McGill. Since 1962, enrolment has shot up 70%, the number of staff has increased 85%, and expenditures have risen by a staggering 167%. The fact that ten major buildings and three new research facilities were constructed during those seven years contributed in no small way to a dramatic rise in University expenditures. The pressures of maintaining McGill on an even keel — much less making any progress in the advancement of learning for the English-language community — fell directly on the man who dealt with the



Dr. Robertson dons a construction hat at the turning of the sod ceremony for the University Centre.



Dr. Robertson Retires/continued

Quebec government. It was a new phase in University finance, a period of increasing dependence by McGill on a government whose policy of *rattrapage* (catching up) on behalf of the French universities often seemed unfair to McGill. Dealing with the government, therefore, taxed the Principal's diplomacy, patience and restraint.

Clark Kerr, former president of Berkeley, once said that a university president is expected to be "a friend of the students, a colleague of the faculty, a good fellow with the alumni, a sound administrator with the trustees, a good speaker with the public, an astute bargainer with the foundation and the federal agencies, a politician with the state legislature, a friend of industry, labour and agriculture, a persuasive diplomat with donors . . ." Obviously, no man can be all those things, and Dr. Robertson's record at McGill is not without blemish. Ironically, like his predecessor, Robertson's worst moment as principal was probably the handling of an article of unquestionably bad taste in the *McGill Daily*, for it crystallized both student and faculty opinion against him — even among his admirers in both camps. In retrospect, had he not initiated disciplinary action himself, the Students' Society might have issued a more severe punishment than that eventually handed out, and a good deal of rancour and bitterness would have been avoided.

History may sum up the Robertson era at McGill as a time of radical, almost violent change. Of the man himself, it will be said that he came back to his Alma Mater with a reputation for always getting everybody under him to pull together and for commanding immense personal loyalty. A natural leader, and effective administrator, Dr. Robertson combined a strong will with patience to resist, at times, the most incredible abuse and still maintain an imperturbable good humour.

What Harold Rocke Robertson will move on to is conjecture at the moment; he still has a few months left to think about it while his successor is being chosen. But already there is a new spring in his step, a new vigour to his speech. As the mantle of principalship lifts from his shoulders, the old enthusiasm is returning. That should meet with the approval of the McGill community, whose prevailing feeling toward the man was summed up by Arts and Science Dean Edward Stansbury: "I am sorry for McGill's sake, not for his."□

Question: What has 3,700 pages, cost over $50,000 and will greatly affect McGill and other Canadian universities?

Guilty as charged

It took over six months, cost at least $50,000, and involved some 3,700 pages of testimony to an arbitration board — but McGill has finally fired political theory lecturer Stanley Gray, BA '65, for disrupting University business.

The dispute between the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning and the Marxist lecturer dates back a long time. It was probably ordained at the time Gray developed his revolutionary fanaticism and began refusing to obey established authorities unless they could justify their actions to *him*. The dispute first surfaced, however, in November 1967 when — less than two months after Gray began teaching at McGill — he led an occupation of the Administration building during the "Daily Affair." Over the next two academic years Gray worked closely with radical students, advising them and participating in their actions. He became a frequent contributor to the *McGill Daily*, using that journal's pages to challenge University policies. Last November, when the students in Gray's department held a strike, Gray was the only faculty member to support them.

It was no secret that many administrators and faculty were disgusted with Gray's behaviour and would have liked to rid the University of him. But hiring and firing is essentially a departmental responsibility. In addition, Gray had apparently not yet abused the privileges of academic freedom. There was little the anti-Gray faction could do but sit quietly and fume. Gray's activities in the classroom could not be questioned, and in December the Political Science Department recommended that he be promoted to assistant professor and teach two more courses in the 1969-70 year.

But it was not to be. Gray and his supporters returned from the Christmas holidays with renewed vigour and new demands. In quick succession, they disrupted meetings of the Senate Nominating Committee, Board of Governors and Senate in an effort to have their policies adopted.

Six days after the Senate disruption, principal H. Rocke Robertson instituted dismissal proceedings against Gray. A series of hearings was held to explore the possibility of negotiating a settlement. When that turned into a blind alley, because of the widely divergent values of the protagonists, the University and Gray agreed to binding arbitration by three academics: University of Windsor dean of law, Walter Tarnapolski; University of Montreal psychology professor Noël Mailloux and law professor André Morel.

The arbitration board held nineteen all-day sessions, at which McGill and Gray presented witnesses in order to determine whether in the three disruptions the lecturer had acted in a manner "that affected adversely or was likely to affect adversely the general well-being of the University." For the most part, there was agreement on the actual physical events; controversy developed over what the University's well-being is, and whether Gray had to obey the constituted authority at McGill.

The University's case was best put in the summations by lawyers Peter Laing and James Hugessen.

Laing told the tribunal "you do not have to be a student of political science to know that it is unlawful to disrupt a University meeting, particularly those of the Board of Governors, the Senate and their committees."

Hugessen followed with a discussion of civil disobedience. "No one is challenging Mr. Gray's right to dissent, but there is a point in law at which dissent becomes disobedience. That point — as clearly distinguished in a recent case of the Supreme Court — is the point at which there is an invasion of the rights of others by disruptive action."

According to Hugessen, Gray's actions fell into the category of disobedience and "by definition, acts of civil disobedience are contrary to the law and render the person liable to sanctions.

"Gray entered the University community voluntarily and knowing its structures, and while a member of that community he has no status to dispute its legitimacy," concluded Hugessen.

Gray presented a rambling, seventeen point summation that, by his own admission, "bogged down into incoherence." In a *McGill News* interview, however, he was more succinct: "My case . . . was that what I did was justified because of the structure of McGill University. Internally, it is undemocratic, oppressive; externally it is racist, colonialist. Therefore no obligation exists to work through its channels. Also, these channels don't work — direct action does."

The arbitration board adjourned after hearing the final summations. On August 15, it rendered its judgment in a massive document that described and analyzed the three disruptions in question, dealt at length with academic freedom and direct action, and, finally, dealt with the young lecturer's future. (*Readers can write the* News *for a complete text of the document.*)

On the basis of the evidence, the tribunal found the following facts about the events:

• Senate Nominating Committee: A few minutes before the meeting was slated to begin, Gray and about thirty-five students entered the meeting room, which was adjacent to the Principal's fifth floor Administration building office. Registrar Colin McDougall, who was already in the room and had previously alerted Dr. Robertson to the possibility of a disruption, informed the group that the meeting was not open and that they would have to leave. They ignored him. When Dr. Robertson heard the group in the other room and Mr. McDougall speaking to them in a loud voice, he instructed his secretary to have committee members convene in his office to discuss what should be done.

When it became evident that the committee had evaded them, the students, led by Gray, entered the office of the Principal's secretary. Gray and a student opened the Principal's door to see what was happening. Gray was ordered to leave, at least twice, but did not.

Eventually the committee moved into the proper room, while Gray and the students moved into Dr. Robertson's office. Rather than dealing with its scheduled agenda, the committee discussed the students' demand that its meetings should be open, and voted to recommend such a policy to Senate, which has the power to make the final decision.

• Board of Governors: Gray and a group of a hundred students decided to confront the first open meeting of the Board with three demands: the student co-op residence should be financed out of the University's investment portfolio, the Faculty of Management should be abolished and the site of its proposed building be used for the co-op, and governors connected with the allegedly racist Noranda Mines should be removed from the Board.

Because of space limitations, only thirty-six tickets to the meeting had been given out. As a result, the demonstrators had to overpower security guards in order to gain access to the room. Once in, they continually disrupted the meeting by chanting slogans and shouting catcalls. In the end, the meeting had to be adjourned before any business could be done.

• Senate: Senate refused to hear a spokesman for the Radical Students Alliance (RSA)



The Stanley Gray case involved many confrontations between the radical lecturer (left) and McGill's principal Dr. H. Rocke Robertson. In the end, Robertson was victorious.

Guilty As Charged/continued

present a list of demands, voting instead to send the matter to the Steering Committee in order for it to be assigned a place on the agenda. The radicals massed and one student, Allen Feingold, began reading out the demands.

There is conflicting evidence about Gray's participation in the event. Because RSA refused to include a demand that McGill admit all qualified French CEGEP students who apply in future, Gray claims he refused to partake in the demonstration. The Principal contends he saw Gray beckon to the students to mass together before Feingold read the demands.

In analyzing the events, the arbitrators decided Gray went to the Nominating Committee meeting, "in concert with others, for the purpose of imposing a meaningful, i.e., threatening physical presence on the committee while its members attempted to deliberate.

"The occupation of the Principal's office, even though it lasted for only the duration of the meeting, was clearly a trespass under the circumstances.

"As Mr. Gray himself declared, he was in favour of the group going into the meeting room. It was only the better sense of the majority of the students that determined otherwise."

The tribunal concluded: "there is no doubt that the activities of Mr. Gray, and the some 35 students who accompanied him, delayed the meeting for about 40 minutes. Although, in view of the time taken up at this hearing, 40 minutes would not seem like a long time, it is the time of 10 to 15 people who have a right to plan their schedule for a day without undue delay."

With respect to the Board of Governors disruption, the tribunal decided Gray was one of the leaders of "a disorderly and noisy demonstration which prevented the transaction of business. There is no question but that the sheer force of their physical presence was intended to coerce the Board of Governors into considering their demands."

The arbitration board gave Gray the benefit of the doubt on his role in the Senate disturbance. They felt his gestures to individual students to approach him were probably more for finding out what was going to happen than to partake in the demonstration.

Having concluded Gray acted wilfully, the arbitrators next had to consider whether the actions constituted gross misconduct. Here the testimony and summations were useless.

The tribunal rejected the University's contention that the matter was a simple contractual dispute: McGill is a voluntary community to which one is free to adhere or not, and while in the community Gray had no right to dispute its legitimacy. That view was considered a direct threat to academic freedom.

On the other hand, the committee also rejected Gray's thesis that the university is a political institution and direct action is justified when a group decides the university is not meeting unilaterally defined criteria. That view would allow anyone to act when he was so moved — even though everyone else rejected his assumptions.

Having rejected the two opposing extremes the arbitrators set forth their own theory on the university's role in society and the resulting need for academic freedom.

"If society were perfect, perhaps there would be no need for further research and study to examine it critically. Until that happy day arrives, however, there is a need for continual study, analysis, reassessment, criticism and the proposing of alternative programmes of action.

"It is for this reason that those directly involved in universities have striven to enshrine 'academic freedom'. It is not for the purely selfish benefit of academe, but for the danger to free inquiry in a university of society."

In order to protect an academic's independence and freedom to criticize society and his own university, his contract of service can only be terminated for gross misconduct. But is direct action gross misconduct or does it come within the protective umbrella of academic freedom?

The arbitrators believe it depends upon the nature of the direct action and the circumstances under which it was taken. "Symbolic speech" (pamphlets, placards, peaceful marches or public gatherings) is permissible as long as it does not incite or cause disorder.

"However . . . anything more than 'symbolic free speech', especially if coercive or intended to be coercive, must be justified," stated the tribunal in a major paragraph that set them fundamentally apart from Gray who had said: "the onus is not on me, but on the Administration, to show why this institution's rules and regulations should be obeyed."

Once settling that Gray's actions — and not the University's legitimacy — must be justified, the arbitrators studied his goals. They concluded that "the demands presented, the evidence of popular support for them amongst students, faculty and the people of Quebec, the nature of the response to them by the decision-making bodies at McGill are not . . . such as to justify the type of direct action resorted to at the times pertinent to the issues before the committee.

"Undoubtedly academic freedom includes the right to make such demands, as well as the right to parade or assemble in furtherance of these demands, even if they are unreasonable. Our sole restriction here is that the disruptive direct action, which was adopted by the faculty member, was not justified in the particular circumstances as they existed."

Taking all those arguments into consideration — as well as Gray's warning that he will continue his direct action — the tribunal "reluctantly" concluded there was sufficient grounds for dismissal. Because of the hearings' late conclusion, however, they made McGill pay Gray's salary for the coming year.

With campus unrest so prevalent these days, the arbitration board's finding could have wide application in North America. To avoid having the judgment misinterpreted, the arbitrators stressed that a crucial factor in the decision was that Gray was a faculty member and not a student; they were not attempting to comment on student responsibility and accountability. The major difference, they felt, is that a faculty member "has been engaged for the purpose of at least stimulating students to thought, if not also teaching them something. We must expect such a person to use first that power which he has been endowed with, for which he is paid, and to which he is professionally committed, and that is rational argument and persuasion."

The arbitration finding has special importance, however, for two people. Stanley Gray is without a job, and plans to continue studying, in Montreal, for his PhD (from Oxford). In addition, he will be working with local French nationalist groups. H. Rocke Robertson has been vindicated for his decision to institute dismissal proceedings and for the policies his University has followed.

When Robertson and Gray met in February on closed-circuit TV to seek a settlement to their differences, the lecturer kept haranguing the Principal to justify his University or drop the charges. Robertson finally responded, "I doubt if we could convince *you* that we are operating well — we could convince other people." They have.□

The winds of change



The winds of change "have been stimulating and invigorating. Every corner of the Faculty has been affected," writes McGill's Dean of Medicine.

by Dr. Maurice McGregor

As the "winds of change" are now blowing through the corridors of the Faculty with increasing vigour, it is timely to examine the effects they are having on our affairs.

At this moment, McGill appears to be at the convergence of two currents. One is the world-wide movement of democratization, spear-headed by youth, which is rippling the surface of society from China to France. The other, a more local phenomenon, is French Canadian nationalism.

I believe both currents are caused by the same force: the desire of man to direct his own destiny, and not to be merely a cog in a vast machine. The massive growth and complexity of our institutions has caused a breakdown of personal communication and a consequent feeling of remoteness from those who press the buttons and pull the levers.

Currents Are Invigorating

The effects of these currents on our Faculty, although at times disquieting, have been stimulating and invigorating. They are causing a re-evaluation of everything we do, together with an acceleration of change which has been highly beneficial. Every corner of the Faculty has been affected by one or other of these currents.

In the teaching field there is no aspect of the curriculum which has not been re-evaluated, revamped, or adjusted in some way. For the first time, television has become an available tool and every department is actively experimenting with its use. The student's freedom of choice has been tremendously expanded: twenty-one weeks of the four-year course are now set aside for him to follow a wide variety of elective programmes. Perhaps the most significant of the changes, however, is the increased involvement of students and faculty in curricular planning itself.

Curricular planning is not a new activity in the Faculty and many of the changes being introduced at present result from a major review completed two years ago. However, it is only in the last two years that an active student curriculum committee has contributed to these changes. Also in the past year students have joined each of the four standing curriculum committees and have taken part in the curricular affairs of each department.

Adjustments in response to the need for "involvement" by students — or faculty for that matter — do not stop with curricular planning. Student members contribute to almost every committee, including the Faculty Council whose meetings are now open to all in the medical community. Involvement of the teaching staff in their own affairs is also noticeably greater. Within the past year the constitutions of each of our principal teaching hospitals' medical boards have been completely rewritten, shifting power towards elected instead of appointed individuals.

Faculty Involved with Community

In addition, changes within Quebec are having profound effects on our Faculty. Although determined to maintain both its national and international commitments, the Faculty has become increasingly aware of its local responsibilities, as evidenced in many ways. Non-Canadian enrolment in the medical school, which rose to around 50% in the previous decade, has fallen again to more traditional levels (1895 — 9%, 1945 — 26%, 1968 — 22%). Both students and faculty are playing an increasing role in community care ventures such as the Pointe St. Charles Clinic (Pg 14), while students are learning with surprise and interest of the vast amount of "socially relevant" applied research which is pursued in the Quebec community by Faculty members. During the past several years, in an effort to better adapt to Quebec, a large number of medical faculty was to be found in the French Department. Students too have demanded, and will receive, the opportunity to improve their knowledge of the language in which they will be conversing with many of their patients.

CEGEPs Force Admissions Change

There are other changes in the province which have had profound effects on our school. Over the past four years post-high school education has been completely revolutionized with the introduction of CEGEPS throughout Quebec. This has required substantial changes in admission policies and procedures in Medicine, where required premedical training has been cut by one year, and in the schools of Physiotherapy and Nursing. The period of post-graduate training has also been affected. From July 1, 1970 the universities' medical faculties, as distinct from the hospitals, are to assume responsibility for all residency training within Quebec. In preparation for this, committees in 33 disciplines covering a wide spectrum of local hospitals have been actively planning throughout the past year.

In spite of the many changes and adjustments which have placed a considerable strain on the Faculty, "normal" planning and development have been proceeding aggressively and well, both in the University and in the principal teaching hospitals. The Children's Hospital will soon be starting on long-awaited expansion. Machinery, long overdue, has been set up to coordinate the development programmes of the hospitals and the University, to see that they complement rather than compete with one another while meeting the health needs of the community in the best way possible.

Kenya And Eskimo Projects

Concurrently, the Faculty has been able to assist the Government of Kenya in setting up a medical school, and McGill teams in paediatrics and internal medicine have now completed their second year at the new medical college in Nairobi. We have also accepted the request of the Federal Government to assume responsibility for assisting our own Eskimo people in the Eastern Arctic. In spite of these activities the traditional overall objectives of the school, namely excellence in medical education, research and health care, have not lost their primary importance. Judging by such indices as the standing of McGill students in the Canada Council exams (100% pass); by the quality and quantity of research publication (greater by 20% than any other Canadian school); or by the achievement of the teaching hospitals, our goals have been achieved.

In conclusion I believe the winds of change have thus far been beneficial to our school. The greater involvement of both students and faculty, achieved without friction or confrontation because it has been welcomed by all, has breathed new life into our school. Likewise, our relationships with the Quebec community, our sister medical schools, the Quebec College and those officers of government with whom we work remain cordial and have perhaps even been strengthened. We are confident that the many developments in the Faculty promise even faster progress in the future.□

The new wave

A medical school's quality is a direct result of its staff, and the new wave of doctors coming to the University signify an optimistic future for medicine.

by Harvey Schachter

There is no single measure of a medical school's quality. Facilities are important, of course, as is the school's educational philosophy, effectiveness in implementing that philosophy, and its adaptability to an ever-changing environment and times. To an even greater extent, however, a medical school's quality is a direct result of its staff and is reflected by the quality of the educators it attracts.

Since it opened in 1820, McGill's Faculty of Medicine has been graced with many doctors of world renown: Sir William Osler, Thomas Roddick, Edward Archibald, Robert Palmer Howard, Jonathan Meakins and Wilder Penfield. But a vibrant, meritorious medical institution can't live in the past. It must continually attract the best medical talent available.

Doctors Mary Ellen Avery, Mark Nickerson and Jean-Guy Beaudoin are representative of the new wave of professors joining the Faculty. Coming from different parts of North America, they vary widely in years of medical experience, interests, and futures. But their addition to the staff, as three among many newcomers, presents a most optimistic outlook for the Faculty's future.

The Mouse That Soared

Ten years ago, a young Harvard Medical School research fellow sat "mouse-like at the back of the room" during her first visit to Montreal, as a participant in the 9th International Congress of Paediatrics. Looking back at what has happened to her since then, 42-year old Dr. Mary Ellen Avery confides: "It is almost more than I can believe."

First, there was her selection as a 1961 John and Mary Markle Scholar in Medical Science, a major award which involved the subsidization of her research for five years; second, the chance to travel widely around the world as a popular guest lecturer and conference participant; and third, her receipt of several awards and honours, among them the sharing of the 1968 Mead-Johnson Award (the highest award for paediatric research) with McGill's Dr. Charles Scriver, BA '51, MD '55. Now she is back in Montreal but not inconspicuously this time — for Dr. Avery is the new physician-in-chief at the Montreal Children's Hospital and chairman of McGill's Paediatrics Department, replacing Dr. Alan S. Ross, MD '27.



Except for two years spent at Harvard, Dr. Avery had been associated with Johns Hopkins University since entering medical school. The choice of McGill when she left Johns Hopkins seems natural to her as "there is a mutual respect for quality institutions around the world." In her view, Johns Hopkins and McGill "stand together and share the same academic philosophy." She believes McGill has a good Department of Paediatrics, with "a core of talented full-time physicians." However, the core is "a little too small" and one of her goals is to increase it.

The Montreal Children's Hospital, where Dr. Avery will be based, is currently very overcrowded; its out-patient and emergency visits have risen 150% in the past ten years. To alleviate the situation, renovations will be made to the existing facilities and a new building will be erected at a cost of $12 million.

Dr. Avery accepts the overcrowding as evidence of the fine service the hospital provides and realizes that it is her responsibility to maintain the level of that care. Despondent over the cramped quarters and shabby appearance of the hospital, her eyes light up as she relates her secret desire "to get out a can of paint" and "spruce up" the building so that its appearance might equal the quality of care it provides.

In addition to teaching and overseeing paediatric care at the hospital, Dr. Avery will continue research on "the first breath": how and why babies breathe (or for that matter, don't breathe). Often babies die from a deficiency of surfactant, a surface tension lowering substance within the lung. Surfactant is thought to control surface tension and water cleaning ability within the lung; it helps keep the new-born alive by preventing the lung from collapsing.

The mother of interest in surfactant is Dr. Avery. She has carefully studied the substance's chemical nature, seeking to determine what it requires to live. Her final goal — still far off — is to sustain "the first breath" by developing or discovering a substitute for surfactant.

Though a non-Quebecer, Dr. Avery is not perturbed by the "McGill Français" furore. She sees at the roots of that debate an age-old question: Should the University exist as an Ivory Tower or as a public servant? Dr. Avery points out that in addition to research work and training students, McGill doctors are deeply involved with the community through caring for sick patients; so, in fact, "the medical school has always been much more service-oriented than the humanities."

Her concern with the problems of universities is part of a well-rounded interest in non-medical spheres. For example, twenty-two years ago Mary Ellen Avery was a Phi Beta Kappa as an undergraduate at Wheaton College in Massachusetts; to-day she is a trustee of that college and chairman of the Board of Trustees Educational Policy Committee, a relationship with her alma mater of which she is understandably quite proud.

The Scholarly Nomad

Contrasting in personality with the irrepressible, quick-to-comment Dr. Avery is the taci-

Varying widely in age and experience, Doctors Mary-Ellen Avery, Jean-Guy Beaudoin (bottom) and Mark Nickerson (below) are representative of the new staff joining McGill's medical faculty.

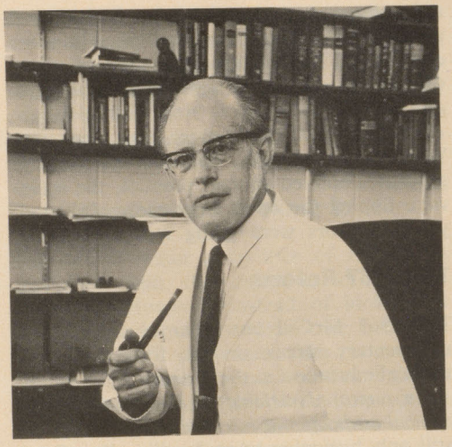
turn, thoughtful Pharmacology Department chairman, Dr. Mark Nickerson — but there is little difference in the quality of their previous academic work. Dr. Nickerson is also a distinguished clinician, researcher, and teacher; but unlike Dr. Avery he has already had twelve years experience in administering a medical department.

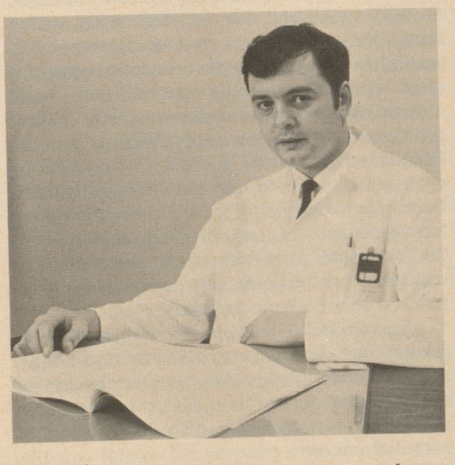
Born in Minnesota in 1916, Dr. Nickerson has been a scholarly nomad, studying and teaching all over the North American continent. And it is this zest for continually changing his environment that is primarily responsible for his coming to McGill. From 1954 to 1967 he taught at the University of Manitoba (for the last ten years he was head of the Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics) and he felt it was time for a change. Within the Canadian setting, McGill was both good and different. "I suppose had I been at McGill for that time," he reflects, "I would have gone to Manitoba."

At McGill for two years now, Dr. Nickerson is able to appraise the Faculty's quality. He finds McGill has a strong Department of Medicine which gives support to clinical pharmacology in hospitals, and because of McGill's reputation there are more post-graduate applicants than at Manitoba. However, his department's budget and space allocations were better at Manitoba.

Over the past fifteen years Dr. Nickerson has developed an impressive reputation in the management and treatment of shock, concentrating on the sympathetic nervous system and blood vessels. During shock, the idea is to increase the flow of blood. It used to be thought that closing some of the blood vessels (and therefore limiting the area in which the blood could flow) would increase the flow. But Dr. Nickerson has helped pioneer a new theory: the best means of increasing the fluid is by keeping the vessels open through vasodilation.

Again with Dr. Nickerson, the problems of "McGill Français" arise. He is not bilingual, having been in Quebec for only two years, but he is making a conscientious effort to learn the language. "I have developed an English pronunciation for each French word," he says, with a twinkle in his eye, as he describes his self-study programme. Interestingly, he does believe that his department could teach in French, but that it would be unpractical to do so, as shown by the fact that University of Montreal post-graduate pharmacology courses are taught in English.





Anti-"McGill Français" Separatist

The question of "McGill Français" is bothersome to most new McGill staff as it can affect their ability to perform in their environment. One new staff member that it seemingly shouldn't bother — but does — is Jean-Guy Beaudoin, 30-year old professor of surgery.

An active member of Rene Levesque's separatist Parti Québécois, Dr. Beaudoin opposes the concept of "McGill Français." He sees McGill as Quebec's vital open door to the Anglo-Saxon world and believes that the University should work for Quebec by trying to explain provincial change to outsiders.

Dr. Beaudoin sums up his thoughts with the comment: "McGill is McGill; if you make it French you will have to call it differently." Nevertheless, he is bemused by the current scramble to find a role for McGill in Quebec, advising that "fear is not a good motivation."

Dr. Beaudoin received his MD in 1963 from University of Montreal. He then spent two years at St. Luc's Hospital, until he took part in an exchange of senior residents with Royal Victoria Hospital. At that point, he had only encountered a slight English influence in his medical training; it was during the exchange that he "discovered North America, medically."

Dr. Beaudoin was not enamoured with his first year at RVH. He noticed a difference between the two cultural sectors that was difficult to adjust to. He also found the atmosphere "cold, unfriendly and stuffy."

Fortunately for McGill, time has changed his view. He now enjoys working at RVH; he finds his colleagues to be very friendly and likes the hospital's aggressive, progressive attitude. Especially enjoyable is the lack of interference with new ideas.

Dr. Beaudoin has remained at RVH since the exchange year, doing research on liver preservation and transplantation. He has concentrated on the effects of tissue in oxygen, as he is concerned with ischemia, a condition in which there is a lack of blood supply to an organ or tissue. His aim is to reverse or slow down ischemia in order to limit the damage to the liver in transplantation.

Why has Dr. Beaudoin stayed at McGill rather than return to a French hospital? After his exchange programme an offer from St. Luc's fell through and he was offered an excellent opportunity to do research at RVH. The next year he was made chief resident, a most important appointment for him as it afforded him the opportunity to grow medically and administratively. Over the three years since he came to RVH he has built a liver unit and now feels "it would be a shame to leave that; it's going so well."

So he stayed. And as with Dr. Avery and Dr. Nickerson, his reasons for being at McGill are not likely to inflate the collective ego of the Faculty which might have preferred a more positive approach to medicine at McGill by the incoming professors. Life's not like that, however. Nevertheless the result is the same: three dynamic, competent doctors have joined the McGill staff.□

Curricular change:

A never-ending process

The medical faculty is presently weighing the advantages of four different methods of teaching, as it prepares for its second curricular change in four years.

In September 1967 McGill's Faculty of Medicine began implementing a new curriculum which will be fully operational only by 1970. This curriculum was the fruit of four years' careful preparatory work and represented the best the Faculty could design at that time. Yet one of the first moves made by Dean Maurice McGregor after the 1967 change was the establishment of another committee to further reform the curriculum: The Permanent Advisory Committee on Undergraduate Medical Education (PACUME).

McGill was certainly not unique in its need to re-evaluate its training of physicians. The medical school curricular workshop of the Association of American Medical Colleges declared last year that "medical schools must now actively revise the content and methods used in the total span of the education of a physician so that his professional competence will be most relevant to meeting the changing health needs of the people."

To understand the great turmoil in medical education that is obviously affecting other medical schools, as well as forcing McGill to make two major curricular reforms in half a decade, it is necessary to review the evolution of medical teaching in the current century.

Before the 1913 Flexner Report, medical schools were unregulated and varied widely in quality. The report put all medical schools under university auspices and emphasized the scientific background of physicians: in their first two years students took basic sciences; in the last two they were exposed to clinical material while some basic science was carried on. After graduation, doctors went into a one-year rotating internship, where they got the meat of their practical experience. Licensed afterwards, they entered general practice.

This programme continued through the thirties, when specialization began to develop. After interning, some doctors began to take long residency programmes in order to learn a specialty. But while the goals of students were becoming more diversified, their backgrounds remained uniform. They all came from a fairly standard pre-medical course with very few being specialized in fields before entering medical school.

Things began to change drastically in the late 50's and early 60's. High school students were studying what used to be college-level science and therefore freshmen were entering medical school with greater scientific knowledge. Also, the freshmen class tended to be more disparate: a large number had studied pre-medical courses, many had taken honours courses and had already done some research, while some came from a social science background.

The students' goals were also changing. Whereas traditionally the bulk of medical graduates entered general practice, the scales were tipping the other way: more and more young doctors were going into specialties.

The 1967 Reform

The 1967 McGill curricular change was a rudimentary attack on the forces affecting medical education in the sixties:

An improved melding of basic science and clinical medicine was introduced. Students were still only beginning to study clinical medicine in third year and for students with strong humanitarian impulses that delay was intolerable. In addition, when students began clinical work they usually ignored their basic science background and did not relate clinical problems to their previous training. So, the Faculty set time aside in the first two years for exposing students to relevant clinical material. Now, for example, if a class is discussing biochemistry and carbohydrate metabolism, the professor might illustrate the material's relevance to medicine by demonstrating its relation to a diabetic patient.

More flexibility was put into the curriculum, recognizing the students' different aspirations. Students now have twenty-nine weeks of elective time during their last three years, in which they can do in-depth studies of areas of personal interest.

A tutorial system was organized, whereby four students were assigned to one professor, greatly improving student-faculty liaison.

Though these reforms certainly ameliorated medical training at McGill, the surface was only scratched. It is now PACUME's responsibility to dig deeper.

Montreal General Hospital immunologist Dr. Samuel Freedman, BSc '49, MD '53, GDipMed '58, is chairman of the twenty-three-member committee, which is divided into three sub-groups: undergraduate curriculum, objectives of medical education, and community care. To further confuse matters for the outsider, the undergraduate curriculum committee is divided into three sub-committees: core curriculum, integrated teaching, and multiple track.

Core curriculum's basic premise is that the students will have different functions as doctors. It attempts to determine a body of knowledge common to all physicians in order to efficiently teach that core to all the students, who will then individually investigate areas of specific interest. The difficulty is to accurately define the core, which necessarily must be small. Each professor sees his personal field of study as being of basic importance to all doctors and will not want to see its teaching limited. An example of the determined self-interest of professors occurred recently at Yale where there was a severe battle over a decision to reduce the number of hours devoted to gross anatomy. A special *ad-hoc* committee formed to solve the crisis and shocked the combatants by deciding that the hours should be increased. But the decision was suspect: all five committee members were anatomists. Likewise at McGill, there is a danger that the core will reflect the makeup of the committee charged with making the decision.

Integrated curriculum involves teaching courses through interdepartmental structures. In the past, medical teaching has been departmentalized, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to fit knowledge neatly into various departments. As a result, there is a lot of overlap and interconnection between subject matter and teachers in various disciplines. Therefore, presenting material to students through departmentalized courses is in some cases extremely inefficient.

Case-Western Set the Example

Case-Western Reserve University in Cleveland provided the first major example of integration in 1951, when it revised its curriculum along "organ system" lines. The University's Medical Faculty looks at the cell from all disciplines and with the best people available, and then does the same for the heart, blood, lung, and other organs. The teaching of each subject is co-ordinated by committees drawn from all disciplines.

The Case-Western Reserve idea did not immediately catch on with other medical institutions, but is now being carefully considered. McGill has already devoted 20% of its teaching time in the first two years to its four integrated courses:

• Behavioral Sciences: A first year course which introduces the student to emotionally-tinged clinical situations. The Departments

of Medicine, Psychiatry and Paediatrics supply the bulk of the staff, but outstanding teachers in zoology, anthropology, sociology, philosophy, social work, psychology and from the clergy take part.

• Introduction to the Central Nervous System: A second year course jointly taught by the Departments of Anatomy, Neurology and Neurosurgery, Physiology, and Psychology.

• Integrated Teaching Programme: A second year course which bridges the gap between basic science and clinical medicine by providing a panoramic view of physiological and biochemical disturbances. The course is taught by the Departments of Physiology, Biochemistry, Anatomy and Medicine.

• Introduction to Clinical Sciences: A loosely integrated second-year course that introduces the students to physical and laboratory diagnosis.

Multiple Tracks

The third undergraduate curriculum sub-committee is concerned with multiple track. As with core, multiple track is concerned with a student's widely varying career objectives and the recognition that an undergraduate proceeding into medical law should not take the same courses as a research physician. It involves allowing the student to select a "track" of studies consistent with his future plans.

Stanford University, with a small body of medical students, has carried multiple track to the ultimate extreme: each student gets a specially tailored programme. The curriculum is fully elective, though students must obtain approval for their courses.

At McGill the plans are a little more limited: Consideration is being given to having three tracks. The social-science physician track would be designed for community doctors and would provide students with a greater knowledge — than the current curriculum — of psychology, sociology and community health. The clinical physician track would correspond to the current course of study, but would be sub-divided into internal medicine, surgery, and other fields. The research physician track would concentrate on the scientific areas of medicine, with the student concentrating mainly on one science.

The multiple track sub-committee is also charged with individualizing the curriculum through advanced standing, which involves examining incoming students to determine if they already satisfy certain requirements in an area. If so, they can either take a more advanced course or have free time. Again, this is part of the growing recognition by medical educators that their students are not an undifferentiated mass, but are individuals with different backgrounds and career objectives.

From the Outside Looking In

The second major committee of PACUME is concerned with the objectives of medical education. However, instead of looking at means of improving medical care from the view-point of physicians, the committee members are examining medical training from an outsider's perspective: What does society see as medical education's objectives? How does the Faculty relate to society?

The committee's membership is broad-based and includes nurses, general practitioners, students, research physicians and surgeons. But an even wider range of opinion is being sought: The committee plans to talk to economists, sociologists, engineers and other people not directly involved with medical education.

PACUME's third committee is studying community care. That topic was dealt with in depth by last year's American Medical Colleges' workshop, and the recommendations pertain to McGill's study:

"The medical schools must now assume a responsibility for education and research in the organization and delivery of health services.

"Simply increasing the number of physicians will not relieve the impediments to optimum support of the health of the people. The organization of the manpower required to deliver health services is presently inefficient and many of the activities of the physician could be carried out by suitably trained assistants if they were available.

"Medical schools should explore the contribution they can make through continuing education to improving the distribution of physicians in areas that are now professionally isolated and relatively unattractive to recent graduates.

"The problem of maintaining quality and effectiveness of health services while developing more efficient organization, more general availability and more reasonable costs is one that will not be solved without the participation of medical schools."

Final Recommendations Next Year

PACUME is expected to make its final recommendations next year, after which there will undoubtedly be another major curricular revision. But not all change has to be formulated by PACUME. Since September 1967, several interesting "minor" transformations have been made.

Firstly, fourth year has been made into a twelve-month clinical clerkship in which the students have definite patient responsibility and work full-time in the hospital under careful supervision. Previously both third and fourth years were spent in the hospitals, with little distinction made between them. After third year many students worked as externs and assumed a certain amount of responsibility. They did not look forward to returning to the hospitals — devoid of responsibility — when fourth year started. The recent modification should stop fourth year from being a boring, mark-time year for the students.

Secondly, PACUME blueprints have not been waited for when it comes to integration. In many areas where incoordination exists, *ad-hoc* efforts have been made to coordinate and integrate teaching.

Another major topic handled outside PACUME has been the highly important issue of CEGEPS. Once these post-secondary educational institutions are fully operational, students entering McGill's Medical Faculty will have even more disparate backgrounds: some will come from honours science programmes, some from a general science college course, and some will have only two years CEGEP experience. A decision has been made to have CEGEP graduates do a "year zero" in medical school (an intercollated year mutually sponsored by arts and science and medicine) and then begin the actual medical course. They will therefore get their medical degrees in seven years which is equivalent to the time currently taken by students in the combined medicine-science programme. The latter will be phased out as the CEGEPS become operational.

As it has been estimated that a medical curriculum's content doubles every eight years, the McGill Faculty of Medicine has an awesome challenge to continue refining its techniques. And if the past is any guide to the future, it seems likely that the first step after implementing PACUME's curriculum will be to begin designing another new curriculum. □

Forum:

Family health care

In ten years time what will the delivery of health care be like and what will the *GP*'s role be? Dr. Gutelius believes the *GP* will virtually be replaced in large

by Dr. John Gutelius

It is inappropriate in projecting patterns of health care in 1980 to think only of our current systems and models, and how they might be modified. Rapid changes now occurring in society are going to force the design of radically new systems of health care and the revamping of health sciences education. It is far more appropriate to take a systematic approach to community health needs and to determine the health care requirements of the individual and society.

Some form of *medical advisor or listening post* will undoubtedly still be necessary in 1980. In the past, many people provided that function: non-medical personnel such as priests or friends, the general practitioner, and even the specialist when he has been inclined to develop a close doctor-patient relationship. Thus it is a mistake — which unfortunately too many people make — to associate the medical advisory role solely with the general practitioner, and to fear that there will be no medical advisors if the GP becomes extinct.

Entries to Health Care Systems Vary

A second requirement of the future health care delivery system will be *methods of entry*. The specific entry a patient makes into the system will vary from patient to patient, community to community, and will even depend on his self-diagnosis of the illness.

On entering the health care system the patient may require *ambulatory care*, which can include anything from advice on treating a minor ailment to diagnostic tests in order to identify a complex disease.

The community will also need forms for complex or simple *emergency care*, which might be provided through ambulatory facilities or may require entry into a hospital. Usually *hospital care* will result from a specific diagnosis already made and will require a specific treatment. Occasionally, however, hospitals will be required to do complex tests to determine the patient's sickness. Once the illness is diagnosed, the hospital care required will vary according to whether the patient has a simple disease or a more complex illness which demands a more sophisticated hospital set-up.

Convalescent and rehabilitation services will be the final facility in future medical care. In some cases, convalescent services will involve hospitalization and in others they will be provided through ambulatory care facilities.

In devising new systems for providing these various medical functions, it should be recognised that current methods are excessively expensive and inefficient. A recent suggestion that 25% of patients in large hospitals no longer require that care is an apt illustration, for it emphasizes the misuse of buildings which are expensive to build and maintain. An efficient feature of the 1980 model is that construction costs will vary greatly between the ambulatory care centre, the more peripheral or regional hospital, the major referral centre and convalescent in-patient facilities.

It must also be recognized that the diversity of income between rural and urban areas, and between generalists and specialists in the large community inhibit the provision of an equal spectrum of health care for all geographic areas, as when rewards vary most people attempt to achieve the career involving the highest reward. Therefore some income levelling-out process may be required to provide health care for the total community.

These problems and several others will have to be considered by the universities, which have an important role to play in transforming the medical world to meet the challenges of the 80's. Indeed, so important is the problem of the delivery of care that it may become as necessary for universities to do research and aid the development of new patterns of health care in the future, as it is currently for them to investigate the basic causes of illness. And it should be stressed that the new models devised must be oriented to the demands of the community rather than to the various attitudes of professional groups.

Costs Must be Watched

In any new medical developments, the cost of the educational system to the community must be carefully watched. Currently there is an excessive and harmful tendency in medicine to increase the general phases of a doctor's education rather than providing the student with a small core of knowledge applicable to all doctors and then letting him take courses related to his specific career objective. The failure to individualize the training of a doctor, according to the training *he* — and not his fellow classmates — needs is inefficient and costly. It is likely that future medical practice objectives will necessitate a division of educational programmes according to the students' medical goals. Those who are likely to provide less sophisticated and more rural services will take a different course than those who plan a specialized medical career. The former need not follow a traditional curriculum: two or three years would probably be sufficient; so a large number of students could probably be trained with little expansion of present facilities. The second group would be more equivalent to current medical graduates and would follow a similar programme.

Four Categories of Personnel

The personnel that medical institutions would train for community health care might fall into four categories. The first of these is the *medical assistant* or "felscher." An elementary physician, he would be primarily located in remote or rural areas with small populations. In some areas, he would operate by himself, referring more complex problems towards the centre of the health care system located in urban areas. In others he would be backed by generalists and the occasional specialist.

More equivalent to current forms of medical practice are the other three groups. The *generalist* (an up-dated general practitioner with more restricted activity) will be primarily located in rural communities. In large urban areas it is likely that the bulk of medical practice will be carried out in group clinics combining *specialists* and so-called *super-specialists* collectively providing complex health care and working out a system for shuffling patients within the clinic according to the type of care needed by the individual patient. It is not yet clear whether urban areas will, in addition, need smaller peripheral centres for dispensing care, but if so the generalist may have an active role within such centres.

Regardless of the form of future health care the over-riding need is for the complete revision of current patterns of medical practice. The revision is of immediate concern to medical schools who must increase their research into the delivery of health care. No worthwhile advantage will accrue from the occasional *ad-hoc* redefinition of existing models without fitting these into an overall design system.□

Dr. Gutelius is an associate dean of McGill's medical faculty. Dr. Johnson is the Lakeshore General Hospital's chief of family medicine.

in 1980

urban areas by group clinics combining specialists and super-specialists. Dr. Johnson stresses the continued need for a trained family physician.

by Dr. C. A. Johnson

The standard of health care provided to a community depends on the level of scientific advancement of medicine and the delivery of that technical knowledge to the public.

There is no doubt that the progress of scientific medicine in this country has been of the highest calibre and there is no reason to think that it will not continue in the future. However, one cannot feel so confident when making a similar statement about the delivery of health care, research into common health problems, or preventative medicine and community health.

Until the last few years the academic institutions of medicine in this country showed little interest in the problem of the provision of medical services. As a result, the community physician struggled along without academic backing or support. More recently there have been signs of interest by the medical faculties in the grass roots of medical care, as evidenced by the emergence of viable departments of family medicine and community medicine in some universities across the country.

That interest has been stimulated by the demands of the public as expressed by government and by the responsible, moderate urgings of the present community physicians.

GP To Become Extinct?

To a great extent, the interest arises from some revealing statistics: in the ten years from 1955 to 1965 the number of specialists in Canada increased by 94.6% and the general practitioners by 4.1%. During that same period of time the general population increased by 18%. The threat of extinction of general practitioners naturally created a considerable amount of anxiety on their part and some concern among certain segments of the population. Although a great deal of the concern was a kind of nostalgic emotionalism about the disappearance of the "good old GP" from the North American scene, some very objective and responsible studies emerged. *It became evident to many that if the GP disappeared from the scene, some way would have to be found to provide the services which he had provided in the past.*

Basically, two alternatives are presently envisaged for the future provision of primary or front line medical care: the multi-specialty group, or the specially trained polyvalent family physician. To either of these may be added the concept of the specially trained medical assistant, or "felscher".

Whichever alternative becomes predominant, it is apparent that in order to provide primary medical care in the most effective way we will have to get away from the present concepts of specialist and generalist as we know them. We must adjust to thinking in terms of the work to be done, and develop a new method of health care which will do the work well. For it would indeed be sad if through lack of foresight we were to replace an inadequately trained general practitioner with an inappropriately trained specialist.

Needs at Lower Levels Unclear

One of the great difficulties in trying to foresee the health care situation in 1980 is that we know very little about the actual demand at the lower levels of medicine. There is reason to be concerned that in a multi-specialty group system the orthopaedic surgeon, for example, would be so swamped with treating sprained ankles and tennis elbows that he would not have time to nail together broken hips or remove torn knee cartilages. There is also the problem of continuity of health care, health counselling, and the application of preventive medicine principles. One would question whether the cardiologist, for example, while providing excellent care for the patient in hospital with a serious heart condition, would have the time or the interest to cope with the problems of the influence of the patient's family on his illness, and the illness on his family. One of the needs of the future then, is research into problems of primary health care in vastly greater amounts than is being done at present.

There are other important factors which will come into play in providing medical services. One is social change, which applies to medical services in the urban ghettos and in the isolated rural communities. No longer will the ghetto dweller accept medical care provided in the impersonal, gloomy atmosphere of the large city hospital outpatient clinic, while his more affluent cousin in suburbia receives personalized attention in convenient and pleasant surroundings. No longer will the inhabitant of an isolated rural community accept medical care, sparse in both quantity and quality, while his tax money is going to provide better facilities for larger communities.

It is in the rural areas especially that the trained medical assistant may play his biggest role. Such an individual could extend the services available from a single doctor, group of physicians, or clinic.

Automation, electronics and computers will also play an increasingly large role. The telephone-linked electrocardiogram strapped to a patient's chest with a consultant making an interpretation 100 miles away, the automated mass screening programmes, the computer programme designed to help solve diagnostic problems or to interpret ECG's and other tests are all a reality today, and it is certain that technological innovations will increase in the future. Closed circuit TV links between major medical centres, and perhaps between outlying districts and the medical centre are certainly feasible and would help improve delivery of health care to rural areas.

What then can we hopefully picture as the medical care available to a family in 1980?

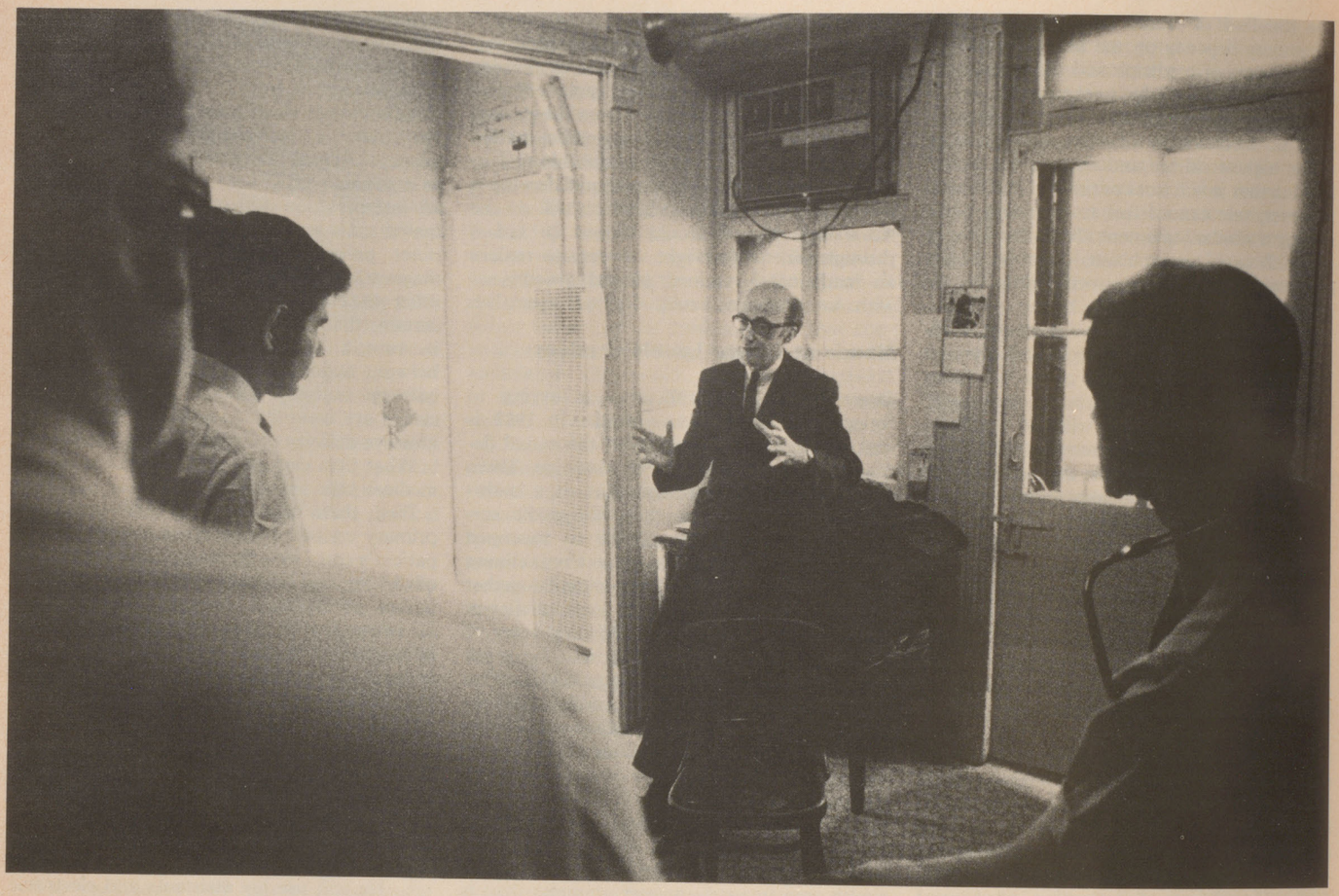
First, there must be some easily accessible primary contact physician who serves as the patient's entry into the whole complex scheme of health care, which will include doctors, nurses, paramedical personnel, and hospitals. He will cope with the patient's problem himself or see that it is dealt with. He will be well trained, particularly in the diagnostic and preventative aspects of internal medicine and paediatrics, in the management of psychosomatic disease, and in the concept of the family and the community as an important part of the patient's total well-being or lack of it. His work will be primarily with ambulatory patients, but he will be involved with the care of hospitalized patients in community hospitals. He will use lay assistants and electronic aids to perform many of the things which the doctor has traditionally done himself. He will be an integral part of the medical team with the necessary academic support in research and teaching. His role may vary somewhat, depending on the community in which he works; in the centre of large cities his place may well be taken by a felscher working in conjunction with a medical centre clinic.

Behind this front line of medicine will, of course, stand the vast array of specialist facilities which can only become deeper in expertise and narrower in scope with advances in medical scientific knowledge.

Hopefully in 1980, the new health delivery systems will have kept pace with scientific advancements, and as a result, Canada's standard of health care will be at a new peak.□

Photographer Jean Bruneau looks at the community health clinic founded last year in Pointe St. Charles by a group of McGill medical students.

The 50¢ clinic



The setting is unusual for a medical seminar — even an impromptu one: a small, poorly furnished kitchen-cum-laboratory area of a store-front community medical clinic (*above*). The speaker is Dr. Guy Joron, medical director at Saint Mary's Hospital, and his audience a group of concerned, activist medical students who are learning medicine by practicing it in their own clinic.

The clinic is the fulcrum of a Community Health Center founded in low-income Pointe Saint Charles last summer by five McGill students, who believe that the only way to learn medicine on a social basis is to study the patients' environment, and that doctors should not just diagnose an illness and prescribe some medicine but must begin offering para-medical services. "You can't just treat someone with an ulcer," says Center director Charles Larsen. "You have to find out why he has an ulcer. Similarly, you can't just treat a girl with an illegitimate child, you have to prevent it from happening again."

Putting Principles Into Action

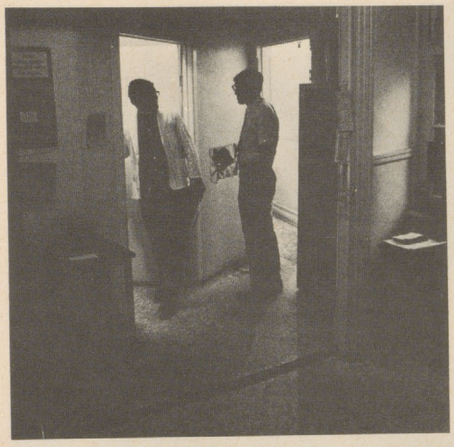
The students put their principles into action every day, through the many activities the Center undertakes. The clinic, itself, has about thirty patients a day. As the Pointe St. Charles residents do not want a free clinic, there is a 50 cent charge for an examination. The students take the patient's medical history, do the physical examination, make a diagnosis and then consult with the clinic's professional staff or with volunteer doctors, like Dr. Joron, who drop in occasionally. If the patient requires further tests, the students shuttle him to a hospital in their Volkswagen bus.

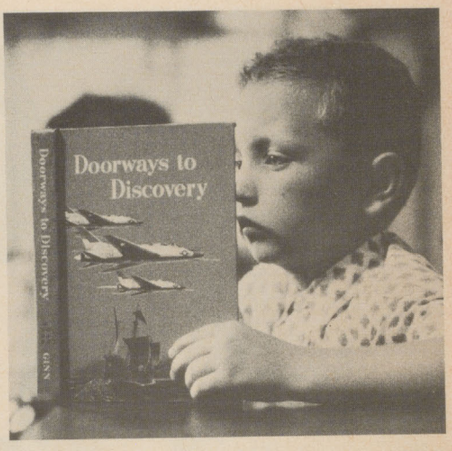
But the clinic is only one aspect of the students' involvement with the community. They organize tutorials for children with learning disabilities, and plan recreational programmes — such as weekly outings to beaches — for the neighbourhood children. These activities provide the students with an opportunity to meet the residents outside the clinic and aid in a basic understanding of the community's health problems.

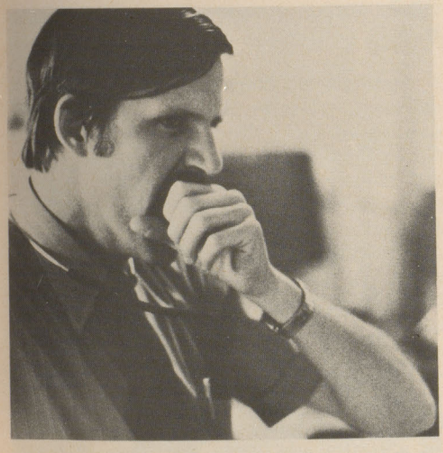
The unbridled enthusiasm with which the students approach their Center has struck a responsive chord in the local citizenry, as evidenced by the "degree" they have bestowed upon the students: AD — Almost Doctors.

The montage depicts the human drama of a day at the Pointe St. Charles Community Health Center: the intense drive of the student doctors and the emotions displayed by their patients towards the project.





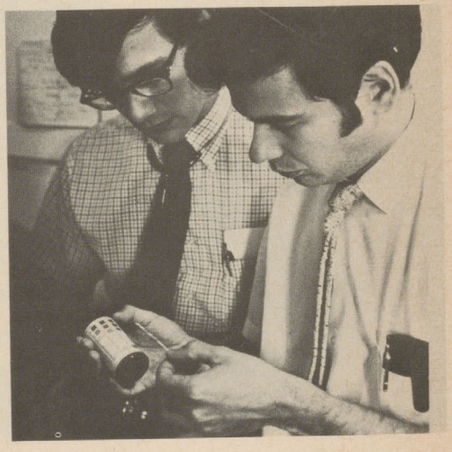




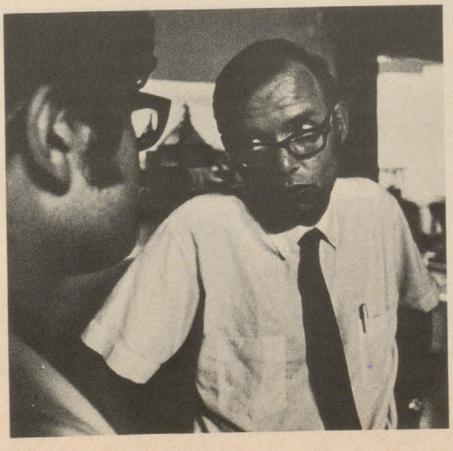
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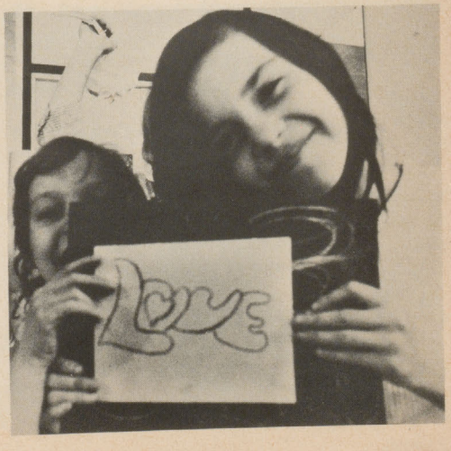
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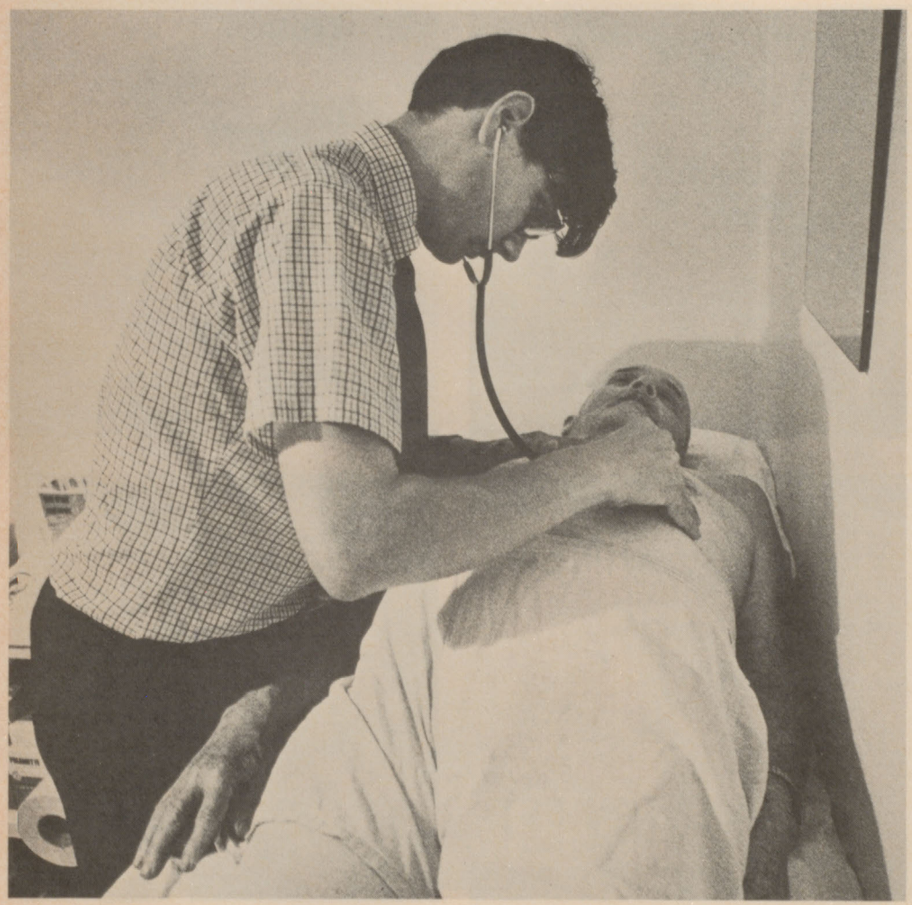
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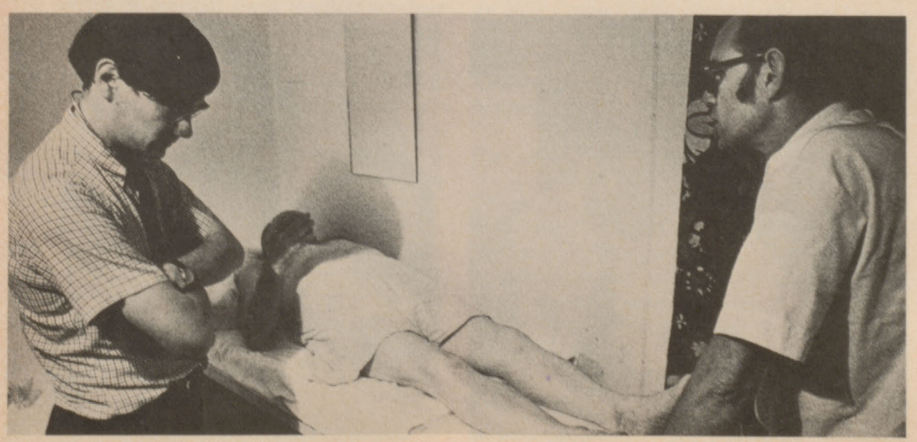












The 50¢ Clinic/continued

Left: The clinic is not strictly a McGill student project: workers have come from the University of Montreal, other schools in Canada and even from the United States. Here John Brottem, a student from the University of Washington in Seattle, examines a patient and discusses his diagnosis with one of the volunteer doctors, H. R. Boright.

Below: The Citizens' Association of Pointe St. Charles rents the library which the medical students use as a base for their educational activities. The books were donated by the Montreal Children's Library.□



Research is alive and well in McGill's medical laboratories, as illustrated by three doctors, Lloyd MacLean, Charles Scriver, and Phil Gold.

McGill's "under cover" agents

by Martin Shapiro

It is not an uncommon sight these days for uninformed people to shake their heads sadly about the supposed demise of McGill's Faculty of Medicine. "The once-great centre of medical research has been on the decline," *they* say. "It is only a matter of time before the reputation catches up with the reality."

Quite to the contrary, medical research at McGill is on the upswing. Vice-Principal (Administration) Robert F. Shaw, BEng '33, points proudly to the fact that research at McGill — thanks mostly to the Medical School — draws more funds than any other university in the country. It may not be attracting the sort of publicity through which Osler and Penfield made McGill famous, but it is important research nonetheless, as evidenced by the works of Doctors Lloyd MacLean, Charles Scriver, and Phil Gold, which provide a representative cross-section of the research going on in the University's medical laboratories.

Dr. Lloyd D. MacLean is the chairman of the Department of Surgery and Surgeon-in-Chief at the Royal Victoria Hospital. Born in Calgary in 1924, MacLean graduated from the University of Alberta Medical School before heading to the University of Minnesota in 1949. Other surgeons doing postgraduate work while MacLean was at that centre were Dr. Christiaan Barnard, who performed the world's first heart transplant operation, and Dr. Norman Shumway, who pioneered the techniques used for heart transplants. Dr. MacLean received his PhD in Surgery from Minnesota in 1956.

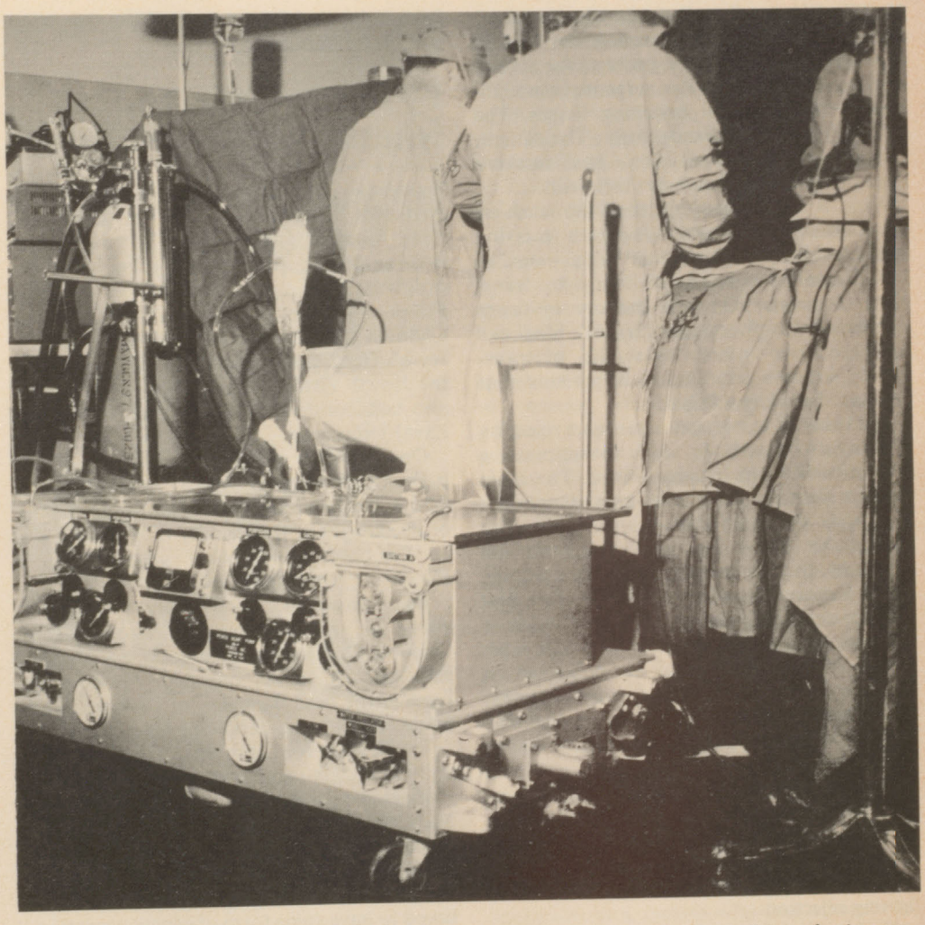
MacLean has done a tremendous amount of work on organ transplantation, leading an interdisciplinary team drawn from medical urology and surgery. His team has performed 125 kidney transplants, one of the largest numbers of any centre in the world, and far more than the number done by the combined efforts of all other Canadian teams. One recipient has lived with a new kidney since June 1964 and is the world's longest-surviving cadaver organ transplant patient. (Transplants between living twins had been common before the recent surge of transplanting organs from cadavers began.)

The study done at McGill has produced valuable information about techniques of transplantation and rejection for all organs. The work of Isidore Shanfield, BSc '60, MD '64, on kidneys, Jean-Guy Beaudoin on livers, Homi Jeejeebhy and Julius Gordon, PhD '59, on immuno-suppression and the biology of transplantation, and A. R. C. Dobell, BSc '49, MD '51, on hearts, has put the McGill team of transplant surgeons in a position where it is able to perform any of the organ transplants developed to date, and soon may add some of its own that have not yet been successful.

Dr. MacLean anticipates a liver transplant at McGill "in the very near future." A young child with an incurable and ultimately fatal liver condition has been selected for the operation. The world's first liver transplant was performed by Dr. Tom Starzl, of Denver. Two recipients have survived over a year, and recently there have been successful liver transplants in England and in another United States centre.

An even rarer operation, the transplantation of a lung is now ready to be reactivated at McGill, where in 1966 they did the third lung transplant in the world. Unfortunately, the patient did not survive. The world's longest-surviving lung transplant patient has been living in Ghent, Belgium, for seven months.

As for a more common operation, the McGill team transplanted a heart in November, 1968. Although they could have attempted



The Royal Victoria Hospital team begins one of its 125 kidney transplants, while behind them, the organ itself is preserved — outside the human body — in an oxidizer machine.

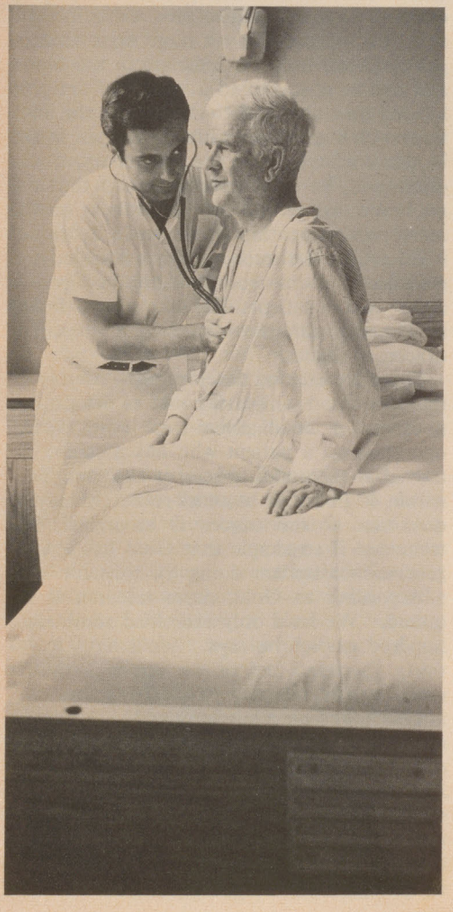
Editor of Old McGill '69, *Martin Shapiro is a first year medical student and external vice-president of the Students' Society.*

Quebec postgraduate medical training has traditionally been supervised by hospitals, but as of July, 1970, this responsibility will be assumed by the universities.

Transferring the reins

by Margot List

The medical profession exists to serve the society which has created it and each must suffer the growing pains of the other. In earlier years, the general medical techniques learned by the young physician in school or in his postgraduate year of internship remained useful for most of his professional life. However, an examination of trends in organized medicine reveals that in the past fifty years the rapid expansion of. medical knowledge, rising expectations of health care, easier access to hospitals' facilities and generally higher status of specialists have largely contributed to the number of doctors entering specialized fields. The results are profound, although not unexpected — postgraduate medical education has become an increasingly important part of the formal education of most young physicians today, prolonging the period of formal training to an average of more than eight years.



Much of the postgraduate medical training has developed in independent hospitals and institutions outside the aegis of the universities. Because they are the natural training ground for interns and residents, hospitals have been obliged to accept a growing number of resident physicians. Unfortunately they have done so with few appreciable changes in their training programmes and very little direct supervision from university medical faculties.

Accordingly, there has been increasing concern voiced in all sectors of the medical profession — including postgraduate students — as to the quality of graduate medical education in North America. In the United States, for instance, fifty per cent of residents are trained under the auspices of a university programme, the rest in private institutions. Up to the present, in Canada, any hospital can hire residents and then ask for its provincial certifying body to formally recognize the hospital's training programme. Such weak ties between the universities and the teaching hospitals have meant that standards of postgraduate teaching and learning vary greatly and that a cohesive programme of postgraduate medical education has been unobtainable for many students.

The hospitals' concern stems from the dual role performed by interns and residents — that of a fully qualified physician caring for patients while teaching those students junior to him, coupled with his primary role of a postgraduate student training in a clinical specialty. Too often the medical service role conflicts with the training role, depriving the student of valuable learning opportunities. The hospitals are also faced with the problem of making drastic changes in the amount of time presently spent in formal postgraduate training and with developing more effective methods of continuing education for practising physicians. The solutions must meet both present and future demands of education, research, administration and most importantly, patient care.

The quality of postgraduate medical teaching has come under heavy fire, especially from the medical faculties, who have emphasized strongly the need for more full-time professionally-trained educators. It is imperative that these instructors be conversant with up-to-date teaching techniques, and not merely fulfilling a teaching obligation imposed upon them by hospital rules.

Elucidating this general concern, the Report of the Millis Commission by the American Medical Association in 1966 proposed two alternatives for establishing standards of postgraduate medical education: that responsibility be assumed by the medical profession itself *or* that the vacuum be filled by government.

Within the Province of Quebec, these problems were jointly tackled. In May 1967, in harmony with the changing outlook (as expressed in the Millis Report) and with the provincial government's widespread interest in education, then-McGill medical dean Ronald Christie, MSc '33, together with the deans of the three other medical faculties in Quebec — the universities of Laval, Sherbrooke and Montreal — presented a brief to the government's Castonguay Commission on Health and Social Welfare. The brief recommended that the four medical faculties recognize as their responsibility the provision of postgraduate, in addition to undergraduate medical education. Dr. Christie pointed out to the Commission that the increased teaching responsibility would entail a considerable increase in expenditure, especially with regard to salaries for full-time clinical teachers.

These points of view were considered by the Commission, which two months later recommended that residency training be based on the clinical-teaching-unit or team concept under the *direct* supervision of the university medical faculties and that residency training be given by professors devoting themselves entirely to teaching, research and patient care *within the scope* of their teaching programme. The Commission further recommended that the present system whereby the Quebec College of Physicians and Surgeons has the sole responsibility for accrediting hospitals for teaching purposes be completely revised, and that the primary responsibility be delegated to the medical faculties.

In this way, the medical faculties in Quebec would assume complete responsibility for improving and maintaining the quality of postgraduate medical training. Furthermore, every medical resident in the province would have to be officially accepted by one of the four faculties of medicine in order to train, and would remain under the direct supervision of that faculty. This step, according to Dr. R. F. P. Cronin, MD '53, GDipMed '60, MSc '60,

The demanding dual role of a postgraduate medical student: that of a fully qualified physician involved in patient care (left), coupled with his primary role as a student, learning and training in a clinical specialty.

McGill's associate dean of postgraduate medical education, is a "very radical move, and at present exists nowhere else in North America."

The medical profession in Quebec, acting through their professional corporation, the Quebec College of Physicians and Surgeons, accepted the recommendations of the Castonguay Commission in January 1968, when it passed a regulation stating that after July 1, 1970, no credit would be given by the College for residency training, unless such training were taken within the framework of a university-sponsored residency programme in a hospital approved by a medical faculty. Canada's Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons also supported this policy by giving notice that as of the same date, they would cease to accredit a hospital for one year of training unless it was integrated within a university training programme.

Thirty-one Specialties in All

In view of the impending transfer of responsibility, McGill's Faculty of Medicine found itself faced with several important tasks, not the least of which was to establish minimal requirements for postgraduate training in each of the thirty-one medical specialties recognized by the Quebec College. It had to establish criteria for accepting hospitals to participate in the University training programmes. It also had to review the facilities available for the provision of postgraduate teaching, not only in the hospitals traditionally associated with McGill, but in all Montreal area hospitals seeking affiliation with the University's Medical Faculty. Finally, the suitability and extent of each hospital's participation had to be determined.

Consequently, in April 1968, recently-appointed dean Maurice McGregor established a residency training committee in each medical specialty and instructed them to bring before the Faculty a detailed report of their proposed residency training programme.

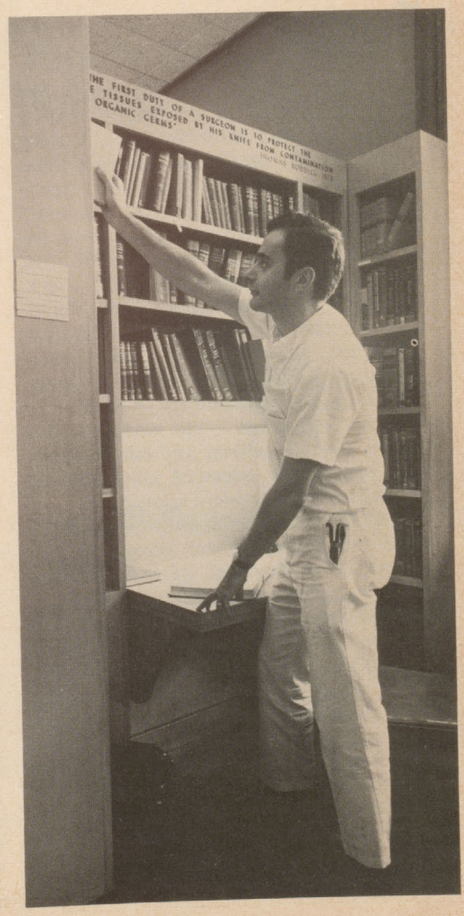
The work of the committees has been largely completed and it is hoped that the Faculty will approve the recommendations early in the fall of 1969, in order that, subject to the approval of the Quebec College, some 800 postgraduates may be enrolled for training in the University programmes beginning July 1, 1970.

The number of clinical full-time teaching staff in Quebec universities has failed to keep pace with the rapid growth in North American medical schools. It has become very clear that the restructuring of residency training under university auspices will demand a considerable increase in full-time teaching staff if it is to be effective. At McGill, the tradition of honorary part-time teachers is strong — there are 500 Faculty members, of which only 80 are full-time — and without the dedicated interest of the part-time faculty, McGill's teaching hospitals would never have achieved their present favourable reputation for postgraduate medical education. Nevertheless, it is unrealistic to continue to ask that the main burden of residency training be shouldered by honorary part-time faculty.

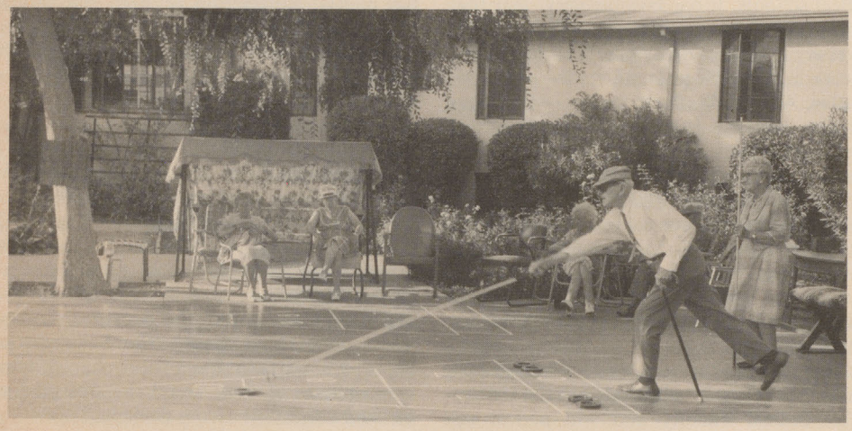
Under the new system, every training hospital will be formally affiliated with the University's Medical Faculty and will permit appointments for postgraduate training within its sphere, whereas in the past it was only possible to give full-time faculty appointments in connection with undergraduate training. Furthermore, the clinical teaching physician will be paid as a full-time teacher. A ceiling will be placed on his earnings in order to discourage him from becoming too involved in research or private patient care, to the detriment of his primary function as a teacher. He will teach according to a university-supervised programme, as the senior member of the clinical-teaching-unit. Thus the resident will receive a carefully structured, closely supervised, cohesive training programme.

The problems of recruiting and financing the necessary number of full-time clinical teachers are common to all four Quebec medical faculties. The Committee of Medical Deans of the Province of Quebec, together with representatives of the provincial government, has been exploring ways and means of strengthening clinical teaching facilities. Representatives of the universities' medical faculties have met with the provincial Ministers of Education and Health to discuss the financial implications of medical education at all levels.

Spokesmen in all fields of Quebec medicine have responded favourably to the forthcoming changes. Fully aware of the difficulties to be faced in organizing such a transfer of responsibility, McGill Medical Faculty members are confident that they will receive the full cooperation of the government, hospitals, Quebec College and other universities involved. At McGill, a supervised, coordinated programme will be set up in order to ensure the mutual satisfaction of both the resident and the hospital within the scope of the University-supervised training programmes. The primary learning role of the postgraduate medical student will be kept in the forefront under the Medical Faculty's guidance. Decisions will be made in joint committees of representatives from the hospitals, residents, and universities, working together to formulate more fully integrated programmes. The McGill Medical Faculty is convinced that, when brought into force, these changes will result in an overall improvement in medical education and health care within the province. Furthermore, adds Dr. Cronin, "the Faculty looks forward to participating in this change, which may initiate a new trend in postgraduate medical education across Canada."□



Where they are and what they're doing



Focus

"I am now 90 years old, living in a fine Episcopal Home. I'm very happy, playing shuffleboard and billiards daily. I write articles, mostly on China, and visit those confined to bed, telling them of (*my*) experiences in China, to help them pass the days."

Sixty-five years ago, as a senior in electrical engineering, G. Herbert Cole, BSc '04, MSc '05, then-president of the McGill YMCA, was greatly interested in the "Y" as a builder of character in young men. Shortly after graduation, he was one of three science-trained men selected by the "Y" as secretaries to go to China and try — where missionaries had failed — to reach the one million Literati (scholar and official class), who were highly educated culturally but totally lacking in modern science.

After two years preparation in China, a YMCA lecture department laboratory was established at Shanghai, where science apparatus to be used in demonstrations at large public lectures was constructed. The first, on the gyroscope, included six visual experiments, which gave a spectacular, and easily understood effect. Recalls Cole: "These lectures took like wildfire. Within a year we were besieged . . . And many calls were from high officials — the very people we had come to reach!" Shortly after, Cole lectured on electricity and magnetism to 8,000 in two days in Amoy, where an auditorium had been specially built.

Usually delivered in fluent Pekinese Mandarin, the science lectures brought tremendous prestige to the YMCA. There were over 250 "Y" 's in China — all centres from which scientific teaching could pour, if the necessary materials were available. Under Cole's supervision, a visual education section of the lecture department was organized. Committees in New York and Shanghai selected films and written summaries, which were then sent throughout China. They also built up a library of select lantern slides, on subjects such as public health instruction, which were shown widely. One lecture on public education caused high Chinese scholars to weep when they realized China's sad position of 85% illiteracy, compared with Britain's 2.5% or Japan's 10%. The attendance at the education lectures was over a million — almost three times that of the science lectures.

In 1914, Cole lectured widely on wireless telegraphy, resulting in over-whelming demands that the Chinese be taught Christianity. When the gyroscope lecture was given in Peking, those who wished to attend were allowed inside the walls of the Forbidden City for the first time ever.

"We were asked to go to China and try to reach the Literati . . . I think you will agree we could humbly say 'mission accomplished,' " reminisces Cole. Certainly his story of over fifteen years of devoted service to the Chinese is an outstanding testimonial to the young president of McGill's "Y" in 1904.□

'11

Charles H. Ivey, BSc '11, has retired from the board of directors of Emco Ltd.

'22

Judge John W. Long, BCL '22, has retired from active service in the Montreal Social Welfare Court.

'23

Leslie G. Ogilvie, BCom '23, has been re-elected president of the Montreal Association for the Blind.

'25

Sydney David Pierce, BA '22, BCL '25, LLD '56, has been named to head the new Canada Manpower and Immigration Council.

Francis G. Ross, BA '25, is executive vice-president in charge of the Trust and Fiduciary Investment Departments of the Chase-Manhattan Bank, N.Y.

G. Gwendolyn Taylor, BHS '25, has recently retired, after over 22 years as director of dietetics, Strong Memorial Hospital, University of Rochester, N.Y.

'26

Lt.-Col. LeS. Brodie, BSc/Arts '26, was recently elected honorary secretary-treasurer of the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Corps Association.

'28

Samuel I. Hayakawa, MA '28, formerly acting-president of San Francisco State College, has been appointed president.

'29

Dr. D. Murray Angevine, MD '29, has been appointed associate director of research at the Armed Forces Medical Institute of Pathology in the Walter Reed Medical Center. He resigned from the Department of Pathology at the University of Wisconsin, where he has been chairman since 1946, and is on leave of absence from the University in order to accept this new appointment.

Dr. Jerry W. McRoberts, MD '29, has been chosen president-elect of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin.

'31

R. Howard Webster, BA '31, chairman of the Toronto Globe and Mail, has been appointed deputy-chairman of FP Publications Ltd.

'32

G. Maxwell Bell, BCom '32, has been elected to the board of directors of The Investors Group.

'33

Sam S. Bard, BA '33, has been named a judge of the Superior Court for the District of Quebec.

'34

Frank B. Campbell, BCom '34, has been appointed vice-president, corporate affairs, of McNamara Corp. Ltd.

Alice Johannsen, BSc '34, coordinating director of McGill's Redpath Museum recently received a fellowship from the Canadian Museums Association.

J. B. Millward, BA '34, vice-president, administration, and secretary to the Board of Governors of the University of Guelph, will retire on November 30th of this year.

'35

C. Frank Carsley, BA '35, has been appointed to the board of directors of Dominion Steel and Coal Corp., Ltd.

R. N. Dobson, BEng '35, has been appointed director, product development, of Dominion Foundries and Steel, Ltd.

Lucien L'Allier, BEng '35, DSc '66, chairman and general manager of the Montreal Transportation Commission, has recently been elected president of the Canadian Transit Association.

Lorne A. Rowell, BEng '35, is vice-president, engineering development, of Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd.

Maurice E. Taschereau, BEng '35, has been appointed president of The Quebec Metal Mining Association, Inc., for the 1969-70 term.

'36

Mrs. Robert A. Chipman, BSc '36, received the advanced degree of Master of Arts, library science, at the University of Toledo last spring.

Lindsay H. Place, BA '33, BCL '36, has stepped down as chairman of the West Island School Commission after twenty-eight years in that post.

Edward F. Sheffield, BA '36, MA '41, professor of higher education at the University of Toronto, received an honorary degree at Sir George Williams' annual convocation last spring.

'37

Desmond D. Dolan, BSc/Agr '37, MSc '39, is presently professor, Department of Seed Investigations, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Cornell University, and is also research horticulturist, Regional Plant Introduction Station, New Crops Research Branch, U.S. Department of Agriculture, N.Y.

C. W. Perry, BSc '37, has been appointed vice-president, corporate affairs, and secretary of the Canadian Marconi Co.

Kenneth M. Place, BCom '37, has been elected president of Financial Executives Institute Canada.

'38

Kenneth Hill, BA '38, has been named information officer for the Protestant School Board.

'39

A. D. Anton, BCom '39, has been appointed a director of A. J. Alexandor Furs and M. Shuchat Fur Co. Ltd.

J. G. Telfer, BCom '39, has recently been appointed secretary-treasurer of Montrad Ltd.

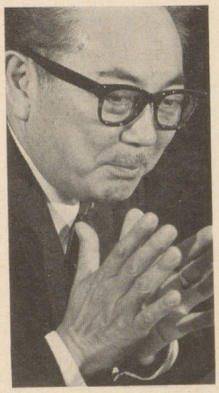
'40

Robertson M. Gibb, BEng '40, is vice-president, information services, of Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd.

Dr. Simon Gold, BSc '38, MD '40, MSc '45, has been appointed assistant professor of gynaecology and obstetrics in McGill's Faculty of Medicine.

'41

Dr. R. A. Chapman, MSc '41, PhD '44, director-general of the food and drug directorate of the Canadian Federal Health Department, has won the W. J. Eoa award for outstanding contributions to food technology and research administration.



Samuel I. Hayakawa
MA '28



Dr. Saul J. Frankel
BA '50, PhD '58

William Henry Gauvin, BEng '41, MEng '42, PhD '45, research director of the Noranda Research Centre in Pointe Claire, has been elected to fellowship in the Royal Society of Canada.

W. B. Morrison, BCom '41, president of Morrison & Merrell International Ltd., has recently been elected to the board of directors as executive vice-president of Omega Laboratories Ltd.

Dr. W. G. Schneider, PhD '41, National Research Council president, was recently awarded the Royal Society of Canada's Henry Marshall Tory medal for research work in physical science.

'42

Brock F. Clarke, BCL '42, has been elected to the board of directors of The United Provinces Insurance Co.

Rev. H. L. Henderson, BA '42, MA '43, was recently elected, at the 95th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, to the Board of Managers (for a three-year term) of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, which is affiliated with McGill's Faculty of Divinity.

'43

Peter Cohen, BEng '43, has been appointed manager, compressor merchandising, of Canadian Allis-Chalmers Ltd.

A. Jean de Grandpré, BCL '43, has been

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Architect

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3300 Cavendish Blvd.
Montreal 261
482-7385

Byers, McDougall, Casgrain & Stewart

Advocates,
Barristers, etc.

Donald N. Byers, Q.C.
Errol K. McDougall, Q.C.
William T. Stewart, Q.C.
Philippe Casgrain
Herbert B. McNally
Paul F. Dingle
Vincent F. Lefebvre
Frederick W. Benn
Jean Bazin
John H. Dawson
Guy Allain
Ray Lawson
Paul R. Marchand

800 Victoria Square
Montreal

Counsel
Pierre Dessaules, Q.C.

Where are they?

From our alphabetical files of lost addresses, we submit a series of names and would like to hear from anyone who has news of one or another:

Doushkess, Milton, BA '26
Dowden, Richard, BSc '66, MD '68
Downie, Pearl Tasmara, MSW '65
Dowsett, Mrs. Helen I., BN '48
Drayton, Donald Irvin, BSc/Agr '60
Droz, Bernard Marcel, PhD '64
Dso, Li-Liang, MSc '48, GDipMed '48
Dubuc, Fernand, MSc '50
Duncan, James L., BCom '49
Duncan, John Willie K., MEng '64
Dunlop, George Henry, BA '31
Dunn, (William) Guillaume, BCL '37
Dunn, William Roland, BSc '50
Dunphy, W. Thomas, DDS '56
Dupuis, Madeleine, Arts '47
Durling, Vernon Beckwith, BSA '15
Duval, Robert H., BSc (Arts) '25
Dyck, Arnold Wolff Jan, PhD '35
Dyer, William Ernest L., BASc '94
Dyke, Katharine Bernice, Physed '39
Earle, John Sutherland, BEng '50
Eastwood, John R., BEng '39
Edelmann, Franz, BSc '45
El-Basyouni, Said Zaghloul M., PhD '64
Eleftheroudakis, Paul C., MEng '51
Ellin, Mitchell I., BCom '22
Embacher, Uwe Ottomar, BSc '67
Ennever, Norma Marguerite, BSc '65

Ogilvy, Cope, Porteous, Hansard, Marler, Montgomery & Renault

Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors

1 Place Ville Marie
Montreal 113
Telephone 875-5424
Area Code 514

J. Angus Ogilvy, Q.C.
John G. Porteous, Q.C.
John de M. Marler, Q.C.
Paul F. Renault, Q.C.
John G. Kirkpatrick, Q.C.
Frank B. Common, Jr., Q.C.
William A. Grant, Q.C.
Matthew S. Hannon, Q.C.
P. Wilbrod Gauthier
John Bishop
Julian C. C. Chipman
Peter D. Walsh
Pierre Legrand
L. Yves Fortier
Donald F. Cope
Terrence P. O'Connor
Robert J. Cowling
Donald J. A. MacSween
Antoine J. Chagnon
Claude Fontaine
Paul M. Amos
Malcolm E. McLeod
Bernard A. Roy
Jean A. Savard
David P. O'Brien
Casper M. Bloom
David C. Gavsie
G. B. Maughan
J. Nelson Landry

F. Campbell Cope, Q.C.
Hazen Hansard, Q.C.
Thomas H. Montgomery, Q.C.
Brock F. Clarke, Q.C.
Robert E. Morrow, Q.C.
William S. Tyndale, Q.C.
Kenneth S. Howard, Q.C.
John H. Tennant, Q.C.
J. Claude Couture, Q.C.
Marius G. Bergeron, Q.C.
John A. Ogilvy
Joan Clark
Pierre Cimon, Q.C.
Robert L. Munro
John G. Chamberland
A. Derek Guthrie
Raymond Crevier
Michel A. Gagnon
Robert S. Carswell
Thomas S. Gillespie
M. Brian Mulroney
Donald A. Riendeau
Philip R. Matthews
Yves W. Brunet
Gerard Rochon
Arthur H. Campeau
William Hesler
Gilles Touchette
Pierre Després

Counsel

J. Leigh Bishop, Q.C.
Thomas R. Ker, Q.C.

elected to the board of directors of the Toronto-Dominion Bank.

Paul A. Ouimet, BCL '43, MCL '53, has been appointed to the board of directors of Dominion Steel and Coal Corp., Ltd.

Ian Stevenson, BSc '42, MD '43, alumni professor of psychiatry at the University of Virginia School of Medicine, has published a new medical book *The Psychiatric Examination*.

'44

Dr. A. N. Bourns, PhD '44, vice-president (science and engineering) at McMaster University, has been appointed a member of the National Research Council of Canada for a three-year term.

Dr. John S. Charters, BSc '43, MD '44, has been appointed administrator of the Montreal Children's Hospital. He is presently in Nairobi, Kenya, and will assume his duties in January, 1970.

Leon Kronitz, BA '44, principal of Solomon Schechter Academy, and a member of the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal, recently received a doctorate in education from the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York.

Arthur Saul Perlin, BSc/Agr '44, MSc '46, PhD '49, of the University's Chemistry Department, has been elected to fellowship in the Royal Society of Canada.

'46

Dr. John H. Summerskill, BA '46, is now a Ford Foundation consultant in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

James C. Thackray, BSc '46, has been appointed vice-president, Toronto area, of Bell Canada.

'47

J. E. Hayes, MEng '47, is retiring as vice-president in charge of engineering for the CBC.

John P. S. Mackenzie, BCom '47, has been appointed as the senior investment officer and a deputy-general manager of both Canada Permanent Trust and its parent body Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp.

G. David H. Stevens, BCom '47, has been admitted to partnership in the management consulting firm of P.S. Ross & Partners and the public accounting firm of Touche, Ross, Bailey & Smart.

N. St. Jean, BSc/Agr '47, has been appointed vice-president marketing, of Belanger-Tappan Inc.

'48

Cyrille Dufresne, MSc '48, PhD '52, has been appointed vice-president, supply, of Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. Ltd.

Alan H. Portigal, BSc '48, has been named assistant director, statistical development, in the economics and research branch of the Canada Department of Labour.

'49

R. E. Corrigan, BCom '49, has been named marketing manager for Newfoundland Refining Co. Ltd., based in Montreal.

Harold W. Coulter, BCom '49, has been appointed president of Aluminio Alcan de Colombia, South America.

James E. Iversen, BA '49, MA '51, has been appointed assistant headmaster of Selwyn House.

Harold Pugash, BA '49, has been appointed vice-president of Thomas Adams Distillers.

B. Stokes, BCom '49, has been elected treasurer of the Society of Industrial Accountants of Quebec for the 1969-70 term.

'50

Victor B. Allen, BSc '50, of Ottawa, has been admitted to partnership in P.S. Ross & Partners, Management Consultants.

W. Keith Baldwin, BEng '50, has been appointed to the Montreal advisory board of Guaranty Trust Co.

George B. Creamer, PhD '50, has been named director of project planning and development for ITT Rayonier Inc.

Gordon Fisher, BEng '50, is a member of the board of directors of the newly-formed company of Homemaker's Digest of Canada Ltd.

Dr. Saul J. Frankel, BA '50, MA '52, PhD '58, who has completed a five-year term as vice-dean of social sciences at McGill, has been appointed dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

Dr. G. A. Harrower, MSc '50, PhD '52, is the new vice-principal in charge of academics at Queen's University.

Gordon E. Hubley, BSc '50, is presently working for the Department of Manpower and Immigration in Vancouver.

David A. LeBaron, BCom '50, has been appointed secretary-treasurer and business administrator of the Lakeshore Regional School Board.

Dr. Freeman L. McEwan, BSc/Agr '50, is now with the Department of Zoology, University of Guelph, Ont.

Harold L. Snyder, BEng '50, has been elected a vice-president of Churchill Falls (Labrador) Corp. Ltd.

F. N. Walsh, BEng '50, has been appointed to head the newly-formed wood product promotion division of the Council of the Forest Industries of British Columbia.

William H. Weldon, BEng '50, has been appointed research engineer at Norton Research Corp. (Canada) Ltd.

James W. Wescott, MA '50, has formed the Toronto company of James W. Wescott & Associates Ltd., specializing in industrial psychology, recruiting and personnel-centred consulting.

'51

J. Evan Church, BCom '51, has been appointed vice-president, operations, of Holt Renfrew and Co. Ltd.

H. G. Marshall, BEng '51, has been appointed a director of Midland-Ross of Canada Ltd.

J. Ian McGibbon, BEng '51, has been appointed director of planning and a member of the management committee of the Abitibi Paper Co. Ltd.

'52

Ian L. Coughlan, BSc '52, has been appointed president of St. Maurice Gas Inc.

Dr. Myer Horowitz, DipTeach '52, assistant dean of McGill's Education Faculty, will move to Edmonton next summer to chair the Elementary Education Department of the University of Alberta's Education Faculty.

John P. Mikulec, BEng '52, has been appointed general sales manager of American Air Filter of Canada Ltd.

'53

Major D. Reilly Watson, BCL '53, has been named legal advisor to the Atomic Energy Control Board in Ottawa.

'54

A. F. Griffiths, BA '54, has been appointed to the board of directors of Cassidy's Ltd.
Joseph E. O'Brien, BA '51, BCL '54, has been appointed vice-president responsible for mortgage financing and land acquisition of Campeau Corp. Ltd.

'55

Kenneth D. Adams, LMus '55, has been appointed registrar of Sir George Williams University.
Martin Lang, BCom '55, has been appointed company secretary of Rolls-Royce (Canada) Ltd.
Alan W. Zeller, MD '55, has left for a two-year stay in Kabul, Afghanistan, where he will be chief of surgery at the Avicenna Hospital.

'56

John M. Baxter, BSc '56, has been named to the newly-created position of computer applications coordinator for the Exploration Department of the Skelly Oil Co.
Francois C. Gerard, BD '56, STM '58, was awarded a doctor of philosophy degree at the annual commencement exercises of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, Conn.
Dr. John Lachs, BA '56, MA '57, is senior editor of *Physical Order and Moral Liberty: Previously Unpublished Essays of George Santayana*, recently published by Vanderbilt University Press.
Gerald W. Lank, BEng '56, has been appointed research scientist for Technology Service Corporation in Santa Monica, Calif. He is presently completing his PhD at the University of California.
Max E. Levy, MSW '56, has been appointed national executive director of Canadian ORT Federation.
Eugene F. Madsen, MD '56, of Honolulu, has joined Project HOPE's new medical teaching-treating programme in Tunis, Tunisia as director of public health.
T. R. Anthony Malcolm, BA '53, BCL '56, is co-president of the Canada Committee.
Clifford S. Malone, BCL '56, chairman and president of Chemcell Ltd., has been appointed one of three honorary governors of the Montreal Stock Exchange.
J. C. Swift, BCom '56, is vice-president, finance, of Hewitt Equipment Ltd.
Dr. Peter Tarassoff, BEng '56, has been appointed head of the Department of Chemical Engineering of the Noranda Research Centre.

'57

John M. Hammel, BEng '57, recently received his MBA at Northeastern University, Boston, and has moved to Cagus, Puerto Rico as assistant general manager of Valve Corp.
Prof. David D. Smith, PhD '57, has been appointed dean of the Faculty of Arts of Bishop's University, Lennoxville, P.Q.

'58

John Paul A. Cadieux, BEng '58, has recently received an MBA degree with distinction from the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.
Dr. Gordon T. Dickinson, BA '54, MD '58, has resigned as editor of the Canadian Medical Association Journal.
Dr. Barry M. Richman, BCom '58, professor of management and international business at the University of California, Los Angeles, has just had his seventh book, *Industrial Society in Communist China*, published by Random House. He has also been appointed consulting editor to the college division of Random House and Alfred P. Knopf, Inc.
William G. Stein, MD '58, has returned from military service and has resumed his practice in internal medicine and cardiology in New York.
Osvalds Zommers, BEng '58, has been appointed senior engineering manager, development division for travelling wave tubes and klystrons.

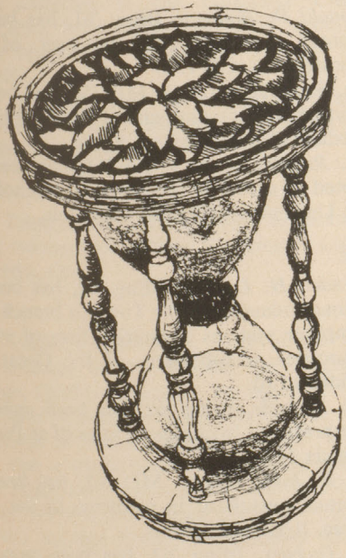
'59

Dr. J. Brock Dundas, BSc '55, MD '59, has been appointed medical director of the Home Care Programme from Metropolitan Montreal, administered by the Victorian Order of Nurses.

'60

Harvey R. Bailey, BSc '60, captain (AF) in the Canadian Armed Forces transfers this fall from Canadian Forces Base, Toronto, to the University of Toronto for the one-year postgraduate course in business administration.

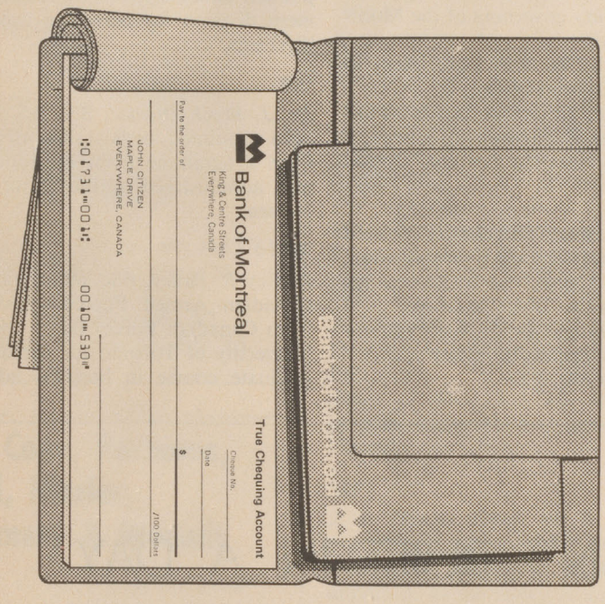
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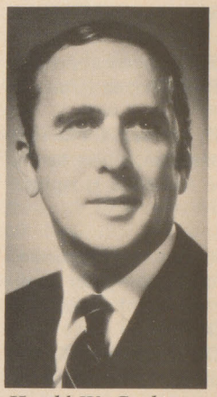
Canada's First Bank

Dr. Carrie Devieux, MEng '60, was awarded Engineer of the Month award last January for "outstanding creativity, resourcefulness and proficiency in the application of professional disciplines" by the RCA astro-electronics division, Princeton, N.J. He has also been granted the PhD degree in electrical engineering by the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Mika Farer (*Ignatieff*), BA '60, received a William Kinne Fellows summer scholarship from Columbia University, N.Y. These awards are given to outstanding students for travel and study.

Dr. Mervyn Franklin, PhD '60, has been appointed dean of science at the University of New Brunswick.

Donald A. Gray-Donald, BCom '60, has been appointed controller, to the additional office



Harold W. Coulter
BCom '49



Dr. Stacey B. Day
PhD '64

of secretary-treasurer, of The Esmond Mills Ltd.

Dr. Wilder Penfield, DSc '60, was presented an honorary fellowship of the International College of Dentists in July.

'61

Donald D. Brennan, BEng '61, has been appointed assistant chief engineer of Atlas Construction Co. Ltd.

Dr. Raynald A. Lane, MD '61, has been appointed staff cardiologist at the St. Elizabeth Medical Centre, Dayton, Ohio.

Dr. Richard C. Tees, BA '61, has been promoted to associate professor of psychology at the University of British Columbia.

'62

Wendell H. Laidley, BEng '62, has been appointed manager of the Toronto branch of the computer systems consulting firm of BST and Associates, a subsidiary of the Great West Saddlery Ltd.

Bob Melville, BEng '62, has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales of SF Products Canada Ltd.

Dr. F. John Service, MD '62, has been appointed consultant in medicine at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

M. Tuchner, BEng '62, has been appointed manager, manufacturing, of American Air Filter of Canada.

Bernard P. Zeigler, BEng '62, recently received his PhD in computer and communication sciences from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and has since been appointed assistant professor in that department.

'63

Dr. Claude Aubé, BSc '63, PhD '65, has been named secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Phytopathological Society for the year 1969-70.

Dr. Andrew E. Kertesz, BEng '63, received his PhD from Northwestern University last June and is now assistant professor of electrical engineering at the University of Pittsburg.

Yun Foo Lum, PhD '63, is presently director of overseas communications in Malaysia.

Brian Mulloney, BSc '63, has completed his PhD in zoology at the University of California, Berkeley, and is presently a research associate in the Department of Biological Sciences of Stanford University. This month he joins the Zoology Department of Oxford University as a post-doctoral fellow.

David Ptak, BEng '63, graduated from the University of Toronto last spring with an MBA, and is now working in Winnipeg for Quality Construction Co.

'64

Dr. Stacey B. Day, PhD '64, doctor of medicine and a doctor of philosophy in experimental surgery, has recently published his tenth book, titled *Edward Stevens, Gastric Physiologist, Physician and American Statesman.*

Paul Gerin-Lajoie, LLD '64, former Quebec education minister, has been appointed vice-chairman of the Prices and Incomes Commission.

Bram Goldwater, BA '64, was elected to the Honour Society Phi Kappa Phi in Bowling Green, Ohio.

Dr. Kwok-Onn Leong, PhD '64, returned to Malaysia in 1964, and using his doctorate in applied acoustics, set up TV broadcasting in that country. In 1966 he became director of the Standard Institute of Malaysia.

Paul J. F. Lusaka, MA '64, has been Zambia's ambassador to the U.S.S.R. since August, 1968.

Dr. P. P. Sahni Jr., DDS '64, worked as a research associate at the Lancaster Cleft Palate Clinic, Penn. from 1966 until recently when he opened his orthodontic practice in New Delhi, India.

Michael H. Scott, BA '64, has been named treasurer and is responsible for the operations of the Ben Berke Stores.

'65

N. Ray Tanaka, BEng '65, has been appointed product manager of Anthes Equipment Ltd., Port Credit, Ont.

'66

Dr. A. Villeneuve, MSc '66, chief of the research division at the Hôpital St. Michel-Archange, Quebec, assistant professor in the Department of Psychiatry, and lecturer in the Department of Pharmacology at Laval University was a participant at the Inter-disciplinary Week on Neuroleptics, held in Liège last May. He was also named honorary member of the *Société Royale de Médecine Mentale de Belgique.*

'67

Robin Behar, BCom '67, will be leaving CIL this fall in order to attend New York University's Graduate School of Business MBA programme. He will be specializing in international business and marketing.

Michael C. Bennett, MSW '67, has been appointed executive director of the John Howard Society of Vancouver Island.

Lawrence Haimovitch, BCom '67, has recently received his masters degree in business administration, majoring in investment, from New York University.

Hisako Rose Imai, BN '67, has received one of seventeen awards of the Canadian Nurses' Foundation, enabling her to continue graduate studies this year.

Henri Ouellet, MSc '67, associate curator of zoology at McGill's Redpath Museum, recently completed a two-month research trip in Quebec's northern hinterland.

T. Shastri, DipMan '67, has been appointed director of materials management of Fleetwood Corp.

'68

Sudhangsu K. Ghosal, PhD '68, is assistant professor of cytogenetics at New York Medical College.

Gerald K. Hikel, BA '68, has received his MA in Sociology from the University of Michigan. He is also finishing course work for a PhD in one year. He is now a research assistant to Prof. Albert J. Reiss, chairman of the University of Michigan's Department of Sociology, in his projects on the police in the U.S.

Pamela C. Laird, MA '68, a PhD student in English at McGill, has won the McGill Delta Upsilon Memorial scholarship for 1969-70.

Mrs. Joyce Marvin (*Resin*), BA '68, led her class in first-year social work at the University of B.C. She was awarded the Laura Holland scholarship and a scholarship from the Association of Retarded Children of B.C.

Murray F. McLaughlin, BSc/Agr '68, is now attending Cornell University, where he is doing graduate work in vegetable crops.

Lynda M. Prophet, BSc/HEc '68, recently won the award for highest general proficiency at the graduation of dietetic interns at the Montreal General Hospital.

'69

Edward Goldenberg, BA '69, has been awarded the Guy Drummond scholarship in political science and economics by McGill.

Roy M. Keats, BSc '69, has joined the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory of the General Electric Co. as a physicist in the laboratory's operating nuclear plant's component.

Deaths

'96

George C. Hare, BSc '96, in May, 1969 at South Portland, Maine.

'99

Frank Peden, BSc '99, on July 11, 1969 at Montreal.

'03

Rev. George W. H. Troop, BA '03, on June 6, 1969 at Dorset, England.

'07

Dr. Thomas Keay, MD '07, in April, 1969 at Portola Valley, Calif.



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William Tetley, Q.C., M.P.Q.

'08

Dr. George Shanks, BA '04, MD '08, on June 4, 1969 at Victoria, B.C.

'14

Ernest A. Guignard, BSc '14, on May 7, 1969 at Ottawa, Ont.

'15

Dr. Cecil D. Kean, MD '15, at St. John's, Nfld., on April 23, 1969.

'17

Arthur H. Chisholm, BSc '17, on July 10, 1969 at Montreal. He was an employee of the Montreal Transportation Commission for thirty-seven years.

William R. Sandison, BSc '17, on May 31, 1969 at Ottawa, Ont.

Dr. Herman L. Warshaw, BA '14, MD '17, on June 2, 1969 at Montreal.

'19

Dr. John M. Frawley, MD '19, on April 25, 1969 at Fresno, Calif. A paediatrician for thirty-five years, he was the codeveloper of a widely-used whooping cough vaccine.

'21

Paul G. A. Brault, BSc '21, at Montreal on June 27, 1969. He was chief engineer of Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd., from 1958 until his retirement last year.

Herbert S. Jordan, BSc '21, at Montreal on June 5, 1969.

Robert S. O'Meara, BCom '21, on Feb. 22, 1969 at Victoria, B.C.

Joseph J. Shapiro, BCL '21, at Montreal on June 27, 1969. He was a former national vice-president of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society, a former governor of the YMHA and the B'nai B'rith and a past president of the Lord Reading Law Society.

'23

Wendell H. Armitage, BSA '23, at Lansing, Mich., in the summer of 1969. From 1938 he represented the North American Life Assurance Co. in Sherbrooke, P.Q., Kirkland Lake, Ont., Grand Rapids and East Lansing, Mich.

Mrs. S. C. Victor Barre (*F. Douglas*), LLB '23, in June 1969 at Toronto, Ont.

'25

Louis H. Rohrlick, BA '22, BCL '25, in Florida on June 25, 1969. He was senior partner in the law firm of Rohrlick, Greenberg, Goldschleger and Blumenstein and was a member of the Canadian Bar Association.

'28

Hon. Justice J. H. Blumenstein, BA '24, MA '25, BCL '28, on June 24, 1969 at Montreal. He was a practising lawyer for forty years before being appointed to the Quebec Superior Court in 1967.

'29

Laurence Ireland, BCom '29, on May 18, 1969 at Orford Lake, P.Q.

'32

Dr. David W. Lusher, BA '32, MA '33, on June 15, 1969 at Washington, D.C. Since 1951 he had been a member of the senior staff of the U.S. president's council of economic advisers.

'34

Dr. Adam C. Bell, PhD '34, at Springvale, Maine on April 18, 1969.

'35

Phillip M. Schear, BEng '35, on May 29, 1969 at Montreal.

'42

C. W. Blake Robinson, BSc '42, on May 29, 1969 at Pointe Claire, P.Q. He was a fire prevention and protection expert, who for seventeen years was attached to the special risks division of the Canadian Underwriters' Association.

'43

Dr. Samuel B. Baker, PhD '43, on June 16. 1969 at Sarnia, Ont.

Dr. Gibson E. Craig, BCom '32, MD '43, DipMD '45, at Montreal on July 5, 1969. A well-known dermatologist, he was president of the McGill Society of Montreal in 1957-58 and a director of the Graduates' Society from 1958-60.

'53

Mrs. Alice Langas-Sezan, BA '53, on May 16, 1969 at Paris, France.

Obituaries

Prof. Howard E. Roseborough

Professor H. E. Roseborough, chairman of McGill's Department of Sociology died in Montreal on Saturday, August 9, 1969, following a brief illness.

Born in Toronto in 1919, Dr. Roseborough received his BA in economics and his MA in sociology from the University of Toronto. He completed his PhD thesis at Harvard shortly before joining the McGill staff as assistant professor of sociology in 1958. He was promoted to associate professor in 1963, and to full professor in 1968. He guided the fortunes of sociology at McGill from 1968 on, steering it to becoming an independent department, of which he was the first chairman.

In his first year at McGill he studied freshman adjustment in the science course, and later was a member of the educational procedures committee that established TV teaching. He was an active worker on the Tripartite Commission on the Nature of the University, and more recently became a member of the University's academic policy committee.

His research was most often conducted as a member of a team. He was a member of the *Groupe de Recherche Sociale* in Montreal, and conducted, among other studies, an important survey for the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. At the time of his death he was engaged in work on the ethnic origins of Canadian cabinets, and on the job aspirations of Canadian high school students.

A devoted teacher, he will be remembered by thousands of students whom he introduced to sociology. For them, and his colleagues he had an ever-open door, and was always available to sympathetically discuss problems.□



Dr. Barbara Jones

Dr. Barbara Jones, assistant professor of genetics, died in Montreal on May 30, 1969.

Barbara Jones described herself as "a geneticist by vocation, a poet by avocation." Her interest lay in both so that while teaching genetics and doing research on chlorophyll mutants, she also wrote and published poetry. Her drawings and paintings were frequently exhibited and her public performances in plays, most of which dealt with the North American Black experience, were enthusiastically received by critics and public alike.

This extremely versatile and gifted young woman was born in Trinidad, West Indies in 1937. Showing early promise as a scholar, she won the coveted Trinidad Government Scholarship to the University of the West Indies, where she earned her BSc in agricultural botany in 1960. Another scholarship financed her way to Cornell, where she received an MA and a PhD in plant breeding and genetics. She was the first West Indian woman to earn the PhD degree.

In 1966 she immigrated to Canada, where she taught at Macdonald College and Sir George Williams University before coming to McGill.

During these years of academic study and teaching, Dr. Jones found time to publish two volumes of poetry. Two plays, a revue, a third volume of poetry and a paper reporting the results of her recent research on enzyme differentiation are currently at press.

Perhaps Barbara Jones was best known, however, for her untiring efforts on behalf of the Black people in North America and the Caribbean. She was an outspoken critic of both colonialism and neo-colonialism in the West Indies and the historical socio-economic conditions which led to the deplorable condition of the Black population in the U.S. and parts of Canada. She frequently appeared on TV and radio and published articles in order to bring this experience to the public. Much of her writing and public appearances were aimed at the creation of "a new Black Man, towards full realization of man's consciousness and potential and towards a new humanism."

The Barbara Jones Fund, a source of loans primarily for students from the West Indies, has been established in her memory. This fund is the first of any sort at McGill which gives preference to students from the Caribbean.□

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Society activities

by Andrew Allen

"If the hill will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will go to the hill." The University readies plans for a West Coast reunion including notable McGill speakers.

Since McGill first went west at the turn of the century, providing affiliation for Vancouver High School and then establishing McGill University College, the University has had close connections with British Columbia — and Vancouver in particular.

Now there are some exciting plans to go west again, in the form of a programme entitled "McGill '70 — West Coast." A team of notable McGill speakers led by principal Robertson will participate in a series of panel discussions aimed at bringing news of McGill to west coast graduates from Canada and the United States. Accompanying the McGill academics and administrators making the trip will be the president of the Graduates' Society and senior members of the Society's staff.

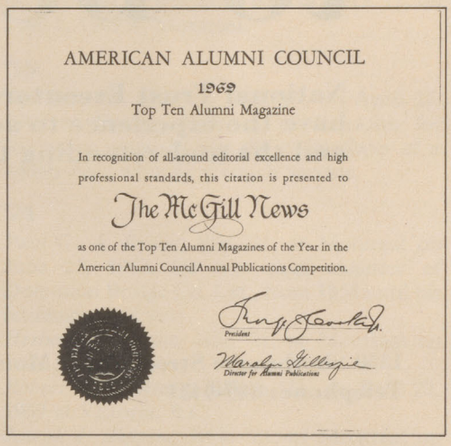
Accommodation has been reserved in the Hotel Vancouver where the meetings will take place on Friday and Saturday, May 8 and 9, 1970. Provision has also been made for a number of social activities, the highlight of the occasion being a grand dinner on Saturday night which will be addressed by Dr. Robertson.

A Vancouver committee is being formed under the chairmanship of Harry M. Boyce, BCom '30, to plan the event. In addition, a separate medical programme, is being planned under the chairmanship of Dr. William C. Gibson, MD '41. Already acceptances for that programme have been received from two former west coast McGillians, both prominent in the medical field: professor Paul Beeson, MD '33, of the Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine, Oxford, and Dr. Frank Horsfall, Jr., MD '32, DSc '63 (Hon), director of the Sloane-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York.

Shag Shaughnessy To Be Honoured

Following the tradition of supporting the Redman at football games, the McGill Society of Montreal has decided to return to its old practice of having football luncheons before each home game. The first lunch will be during Reunion weekend, on October 4, when McGill is host to Western. Queen's will be the visitor for the second home game, on Saturday, October 25. That will be followed by a Shag Shaughnessy Memorial Luncheon, to be held in Montreal on the occasion of the Toronto encounter, November 8.

Football lunches will not be confined to Montreal however. The McGill Society of Toronto will hold its traditional luncheon on October 11, and the Grand Valley branch will soon announce details of their November 1 luncheon in Waterloo.



AMERICAN ALUMNI COUNCIL

1969

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President

Director for Alumni Publications

A most significant change in athletics at McGill — and one with special interest for graduates has been the appointment of graduate governor, Taylor J. Kennedy, BEng '38, MEng '39, as Athletics Board chairman, replacing one-time graduate governor Drummond Giles, BSc '27. The Society also has three representatives on the Board, each serving a rotating term of three years. They are Roy Heenan, BA '57, BCL '60, D. Peter Abbot, BCom '56, and Pierre Dessaulles, QC, BCL '39.

New Editor Appointed

We were happy last year to announce that the *McGill News* had received some recognition from its peers but this year we have even surprised ourselves. Two months ago the *News* was chosen as one of the top ten alumni magazines in North America, in the Publications Competition of the American Alumni Council (*above*). In addition, the magazine received "distinctive merit" for editorial coverage of students, two best covers awards, and a best photograph award.

This is the first time that a Canadian alumni magazine has achieved top ten ranking, and it is an appropriate tribute to the talents of Brian Smith who was editor of the issues for which the prizes were awarded. Brian Smith has set a particularly high standard for the *McGill News*, which we hope will be possible to maintain and in due time exceed.

This is a particularly stimulating and challenging moment for a new editor and Harvey Schachter, BCom '68, whose name now supersedes that of Brian Smith's on the masthead is, we are sure, prepared to do all he can to fill his predecessor's shoes and to transform them into seven league boots.

Universal Aunts and Uncles

One of the programmes Montreal graduates undertake is to show an avuncular interest in students from overseas through the Hospitality Programme, which provides informal introductions between students and graduates. This year by using greater energy and imagination, and by tackling the problem as early in the academic year as possible it is hoped to raise the level of this contribution to University life.

Last year, out of the 18,000 Montreal graduates, seventy-six offered to meet overseas students through the Society's programme. One hundred and seventy-two students asked to meet graduates. But, unfortunately, not all of the students met graduates. Some graduates failed to follow through and invite a student to their house; some students disappeared or did not take advantage of the hospitality that was offered.

In addition to registering the interests of graduates and students—and matching them—a further enterprise has been undertaken this year on the initiative of Mrs. Susan van Iterson, MSW '68. Supported by a small allocation of funds from the Society, she is arranging the re-decoration of part of the Yellow Door coffee house (a student centre operated by the Student Christian Movement) to serve as a "Drop-In Centre." Hopefully, the centre will give foreign students the crucial help they need in their first two months in an alien environment. There will also be a reception service for overseas students who arrive when the usual University administrative services are unavailable or who have difficulty in making the right contacts in the University.

Apart from Americans, there are over 1,300 foreign students at McGill each year surviving as best as they can in a sea of 15,000 North Americans. For a number of reasons, they tend to become isolated and this graduate initiative can play a large role in making their McGill experience a happy one.□

A message of great interest to all alumni!

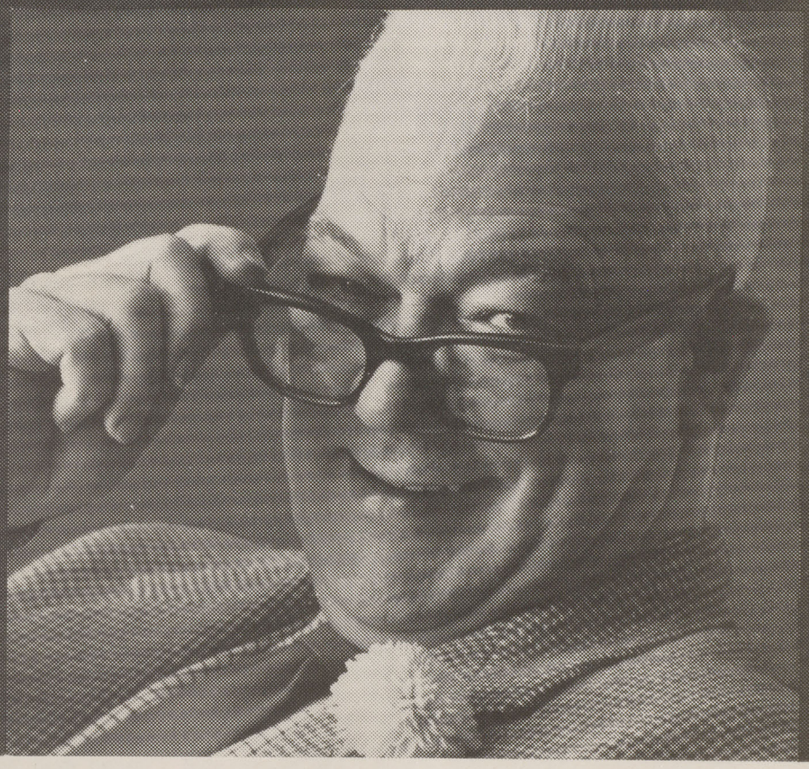


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McGill News

November 1969
The *McGill News* celebrates its golden anniversary by briefly looking at the highlights of the 208 issues published since December 1919 (see page 9).



1919-69

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McGill News
Volume 50, Number 6
November 1969

Editorial Board

Chairman, John M. Scott
Editor, Harvey Schachter
Associate Editor, Margot A. List

Notebook

This issue marks a milestone for the *McGill News*. It was fifty years ago — in December 1919 — that a group of visionaries led by Dr. J. L. Todd, Stephen Leacock and Eric Leslie founded the magazine. "Those who have sat around the cradle of this infant publication," they wrote in the initial editorial, "venture to hope grand things of its future."

To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary, we go back through the yellowed, bound copies of the *News* and pick out some of the "grand things" that the founders suspected would blossom forth. Such a summary can never be complete, of course, but we believe the review provides a fascinating glimpse at the evolution of the magazine and the University. We present it as a tribute to the past editors of the *News*.

• It is fitting that in the same month the *McGill News* celebrates its golden anniversary, the Canadian Post Office should issue a stamp honouring the magazine's first Editorial Board chairman, Stephen Leacock. There will be many more tributes to Canada's greatest humorist in the coming year, which is the centenary of his birth. Believing that the best way to remember and honour Leacock is by reading his works, and laughing with him, the *News* decided to find the best articles he wrote on McGill. (The research was undoubtedly the most enjoyable task of its kind the staff has performed, and we highly recommend it to readers!) In the end, we opted for two *Old McGill* pieces, which we reprint with permission: *Recovery After Graduation* (1935) and *A Convenient Calendar For Future Years* (1931).

• Dr. Alfred Udow, BA '39, MSc '40, of Great Neck, N.Y., sent the *News* a note in early October, confiding: "For the past few issues you have been using a secret code word without definition. Giving into curiosity, I'll bite. What is a CEGEP?"

The editors are well aware that Dr. Udow is not unique in his plight. Commonplace words in Montreal, where 40% of readers live, are often "secret code words" elsewhere. In fact, so great have been the recent changes in Quebec education that even Montrealers could use a detailed review of the new structures and why they came about. We hope that our primer on Quebec education — which would have appeared in the September issue but for a reshuffling of articles necessitated by Dr. Robertson's sudden retirement announcement — fits the bill.

• Another letter, by David Townsend, BEng '48, deserves mention as he attacks the *McGill News* for speculating on the selection of the next principal when we appear to be a semi-official University publication (page 3).

Mr. Townsend has erred on two grounds. Firstly, after Dr. Robertson's retirement a natural question from graduates was: "Who will replace him?" Graduates deserved some answer and the *News*, as the graduates' main link with McGill, could not take an ostrich-like stance. In fact, an answer could not really be given. We simply told graduates on whom campus attention was focused, while cautioning that many other people would have to be considered for the position. Secondly, the *News* is not an official or semi-official University publication, as it is published by an autonomous organization, the Graduates' Society.

Mr. Townsend's comments are noteworthy as in this issue we initiate a new column, *Perspective*, in which we will present opinionated articles on various aspects of McGill, in order to stimulate thought and discussion. Articles will be chosen by the quality of the presentation and the appeal of the subject to graduates. Though a column of opinion, *Perspective* is not an editorial column and does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the University, Graduates' Society or editors. In fact, I disagree with many of the ideas put forth this issue by University of Quebec president Dr. Alphonse Riverin (page 32), but I find his argument worthy of consideration by graduates.

• The last note for this issue is the introduction of the new Editorial Board chairman, John M. Scott, BA '53. Editor of *Time Canada*, Scott has served on the Board for three years, offering the *News* the benefit of his vast journalistic experience and incisive mind. The magazine will greatly benefit from his decision to take a more active role in its production. At the same time, thanks are extended to former chairman David Angus, BCL '62, for the time and effort he put into the enterprise. David's enthusiasm in the magazine and McGill was always unbounded. Other commitments have now arisen, limiting his contribution, but he has agreed to remain on the Board. The new Editorial Board is now being formed and will be revealed next issue, when we take a look at "The Electronic University." □ *H.S.*

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Credits read from left to right and/or top to bottom: 4, Nick Deichmann; 5, Ray Bartschat; 6, 7, N. Deichmann; 8, Courtesy Canada Post Office; 11, A. G. Racey; 12, D. Stuart Forbes; 14, Karsh; 15, Courtesy *University Affairs*; 17, 18, 19, Peter Woollven; 23, 24, 25, N. Deichmann; 26, Dixie Photo Service.

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Letters

Perhaps this letter will be of use to what I still call "my" University. Perhaps not. I cannot help but feel your July issue holds little else than a few letters defending the *status quo* and an equally lackluster article by Andrew Allen giving reasons why McGill should not change much.

McGill has acquired in the eyes of French-speaking Quebecers the image of an institution created for a privileged minority and dedicated to the maintenance of those privileges. There is no use explaining that this is oversimplified and even a false picture, it exists and nothing short of deeds will change it much.

That McGill has alienated itself from the French-speaking community would be of less consequence if the University did not depend ultimately on that community for financial support through subsidies. The argument, put forward by French-speaking Quebecers, that they are not in a position to support at this time the education of highly trained specialists for emigration to other provinces or to the United States is hard to counter. The counter-argument that English-speaking Quebecers contribute in a certain proportion to provincial taxes is a dangerous one to use because it leads to conclusions about economic inequalities between the two ethnic groups. May I add that we are dealing with a problem involving emotions and feelings rather than cold reason.

McGill must find a way to get the ear of politicians and in order to do this it must win the support of a large number of French-speaking Quebecers.

It is no use at all looking to other countries, particularly Belgium, as Mr. Allen has done in the case of Louvain. This is a defeatist attitude. What he is saying all along in his article is that two peoples cannot get along in intimate association. That has been the usual case in the past but if it continues we are doomed to everlasting trouble and grief, particularly in Quebec. The other major weakness of Mr. Allen's article is that he implies that justice requires that the other side signify its good intentions by making some motions toward *rapprochement*. I am very much afraid that if McGill waits for such signs it will wait too long. McGill cannot afford to wait.

Since all that I have said is in support of major changes for McGill, let me say now that I do not know what form these changes should take except that they should be drastic. I do know that it seems useless to speculate on alternatives or options and to try and list their pros and cons with the information at our disposal right now. What I propose is a crash research programme directed at finding out what McGill's role should be in Quebec and how to gain acceptance of this role by French-speaking Quebecers.

This research should not be approached in a timid way. It requires a large budget, many man-hours of work, a permanent co-ordinating staff and adequate facilities. Experts from abroad should be invited in lest Montrealers be duped by what they too often believe to be their familiarity with the situation. Essential also would be the inclusion of French-speaking scholars from Quebec's other universities since this would give better access to the French-language community and help the population to appreciate McGill's situation.

Charles André Lamontagne, BA '48
Ste. Foy, Quebec.

Shooting Down Sergeant George

In the July issue of the *McGill News*, an article written by George P. Springate entitled "The Creaky Red Machine" lacked authenticity and misled your reading public.

All McGill athletic teams strive for victory. "Winning", although desirable, is not absolutely essential to a successful season, provided the team members have given their best and complied with the code of ethics acceptable to sportsmanship. This has been the unwritten policy of McGill athletics since 1884.

Geographically McGill should be competing in a Quebec football conference. However, McGill students, as indicated by a recent survey, prefer to compete in the Ontario-Quebec Athletic Association which is by far the largest and strongest in Canada.

The department has been fielding seventeen teams in different intercollegiate activities and during the past ten years, it is interesting to note that only the University of Toronto has won more championships than McGill. In football, only Queen's University may boast of more football championships than McGill in the past ten years.

McGill has not become the "laughing stock" of Canadian college football. Last year, the Redmen enjoyed football victories over McMaster and Waterloo and certainly the proudest day of all was when McGill visited Kingston on the occasion of the Homecoming and outplayed, outbumped and outscored the Gaels who went on to win the National Football Championship.

Mr. Springate is entitled to express his opinion about Coach Mooney and even consider hanging the director of athletics in effigy. However, his several criticisms regarding: training facilities, department planning, the "pinch-penny attitude" of the Athletics Department, club house facilities, senior administrators replacing coaches on key trips and players being dependent on lima beans for nourishment after long work-outs, can only be classified as misinformation. Most of the statements are just not true.

I would like to point out that in college circles McGill has one of the finest athletic complexes in Canada. These facilities are a tribute to the generous and untiring efforts of McGill graduates who have left this legacy to present and future students of McGill University.

I hope that in the future the editor of the *McGill News* will insist on writers carrying out the necessary research to obtain the actual facts.

Harry Griffiths, BCom '33
Director of Athletics.

Mr. George Springate in his article "The Creaky Red Machine" stated, "I believe that most of the blame rests with the University's Athletics Department. Surely its members must have been aware of the University's apathetic attitude toward football at the time when they hired as coach a man whose American football background makes him dedicated to total sacrifice for the game, 'second effort', and winning. Were the people in athletics blind to the fact that two opposing philosophies would clash within their department, and that the department was the arena in which the conflict would have to be resolved?"

The question I ask myself is the following — is the problem the apathetic attitude, or does not the apathetic attitude merely emerge as a symptom of a deeper problem: lack of a clearly defined policy for achieving predetermined goals. One needs only encounter the department for a short period of time to come to the reality of two things:

- The members of the department are much happier when the team wins than when it loses.
- That when something goes wrong it is

extremely difficult to work your way through the loose association which exists to find someone who clearly is prepared to make a decision in order to try and remedy the defect.

I think Mr. Springate has overstated the issue when he comments, "The matter has reached the point where players who make all the sacrifices and work hard and long throughout September, October and November no longer play for the school but play for themselves." But he is not far from wrong in view of Mr. Kaufman's comment in "Sports at McGill — a Three-Ring Circus," where he states, "only 9.3% of the 552 respondents felt that the fundamental purpose of the athletic programme was to serve the graduates, faculty and student body with a common identification or source of prestige through senior spectator sports."

The question I ask the department is the following: Does it agree as a matter of policy with the result of the above survey? Does it agree that the members of the various teams should be playing for themselves? If the department does not answer these questions in the affirmative, then, has it taken a position of leadership in developing a programme which it must by definition feel "contributes to the general well-being of the University?"

Surely the department cannot leave to fate the development of teams which can contribute to the general well-being of the University.

As Stokely Carmichael said when discussing George Wallace and Richard Nixon, "I have more respect for George Wallace because I know where he stands on matters of policy." The matter cannot be left to fate. The Athletics Department must develop a clearly defined policy and the courage to put it into operation.

Sal LoVecchio, BCom '67, Law '70
Captain, McGill Redmen, 1968.

Against Divisive Gossip

In your article on principal Robertson's retirement, the story states:

"In fact, many people feel the committee will have to look no further than to one of two vice-principals, Michael Oliver or Robert Shaw . . ."

I do not think it is fit or proper for the *McGill News* to speculate, if not editorialize, about this kind of appointment unless such is the opinion of the executive of the Graduates' Society. The *McGill News* is the only means that we have in keeping abreast of the development of McGill. As such it appears to be semi-official to many of the graduates. If your statement is anything like a semi-official view, why have a committee at all? Why not toss a coin?

I am well aware of the gossip and intrigue which diffuse through most universities these days. It is such a divisive factor that it is debilitating to many faculty and serious students. I do not think that the *McGill News* should add to this speculation . . .

David Townsend, BEng '48
Kingston, Ontario.

The September issue of the *McGill News* was most interesting and encouraging. I appreciate learning what sort of developments are taking place in the Faculty of Medicine, and what sort of people are concerned.

Martin Shapiro's "McGill's Under Cover Agents" was not only educational but also exciting — a box seat from which I could momentarily watch the progress of inspired scientists.

Wilhelmina Van Walbeek, BSc '59, MSc '62
Ottawa, Ontario.

Pugsley Congratulated on Stamina

I have received the ballot from the Graduates' Society asking me to choose between Mr. Yves Fortier and Dr. W. H. Pugsley for Graduates' Society representative on the McGill Board of Governors. The ballot tells me that Mr. Fortier is the "official nominee of the Graduates' Society," while twenty-seven names are listed as Dr. Pugsley's nominators.

I must question this kind of election procedure. On the face of it, the ballot imposes a strong bias in Mr. Fortier's favour and puts Dr. Pugsley at an unfair disadvantage. That one is the "official" nominee is not a relevant fact and will serve only to bias the voters.

I believe that the deeper problem lies with by-laws of the Society that specify the election procedure. It appears that the nominating committee of the Graduates' Society chooses its candidates *before* there is a call for nominees. Then the official candidates are listed in the *McGill News* together with the call for nominees, if one can refer to it as that. Buried in the column "Society Activities" of the July *McGill News*, under the sub-heading "Graduates' Society Annual Meeting" is a list of "official" nominees together with the sentence: "Additional nominations for any office, signed by at least 25 members of the Society entitled to vote, shall be placed on the ballot by the secretary as received by him on or before August 15, 1969."

This is hardly what I would term a call for nominees.

It is hardly surprising that we seldom see contested elections. First, the graduate must be observant enough to find out about the election. If he does he discovers that he is asked, not if he wishes to run for election, but if he wishes to run against a pre-selected candidate who is named and whose qualifications are listed. Then, if he still wishes to run, he finds himself on a ballot next to the "official nominee of the Graduates' Society." Dr. Pugsley should be congratulated for his stamina.

Might I suggest very simply that you change the by-laws so that nominees are *first* called for in a clear, full page advertisement in the *McGill News*. If none is forthcoming, then (and only then) will the nominating committee act. This will ensure (1) that all graduates have equal access to elected positions and are made aware of their existence, (2) that each nominee can feel comfortable in the knowledge that he is not unofficial while an opponent is official, and (3) that, should no graduate choose to run for an office, the Graduates' Society can be assured that the position will be filled by resorting to the nominating committee procedure.

Henry Mintzberg, BEng '61
Montreal, Quebec.

May I suggest a "radical" solution to the student unrest? This University is an institution for higher *learning*. It should continue as such, and should not become a political arena. Therefore I urge the Administration to consider closing down the Political Science Department and advising the staff and students to find other sponsors, e.g. to approach their political parties for affiliation of this body. Besides, the Administration should require from all students and staff a pledge to devote themselves to learning (and research), to abide by the decisions of those in authority, to keep their political activities outside the campus, not to cause, or participate in, any attempts to alter the structure of the Administration by force, and to agree that a broken pledge will automatically result in dismissal.

R. Putnaerglis, MEng '55
Ottawa, Ontario.

What the Martlet hears



How sweet it is! The fortunes of this year's football squad are mirrored by Coach Tom Mooney during the Homecoming game against Queen's. At time of writing, the Redmen were participating in the national playoffs after winning the Yates Cup.

A New Era Dawns

In sharp contrast to the turbulence and harsh invective of the past few years, a new tranquil mood has diffused through the campus. The change is as much a result of circumstance as it is of conscious choice by the McGill community. Most of the radicals who stirred up students in past years have followed their pied piper of Marxism, former political theory lecturer Stanley Gray, off-campus to work with nationalist and socialist groups within the province. They now consider campus matters trivial compared with the larger goal of transforming Quebec into an independent, socialist state.

The exact elements of the new mood are still unclear, but it appears to be a weird amalgam of the more favourable aspects of the "old college spirit" days, which ended abruptly in the last half of this decade, and the current age of social concern. Football fever has been revived, with the development of a winning combination by Coach Tom Mooney. However, other aspects of "old college spirit" days are dying because students are more committed today to social issues. Fraternities and sororities had a disastrous rush this year; many houses found only three or four pledges.

Meanwhile, demonstrations continue, but they have taken on a more liberal tone, and for the first time since the civil rights march by McGill students over the 1965 Selma crisis, they have the tacit support of large segments of faculty and administration. In one demonstration McGill students marched on the United States consulate to call for an end to the Viet Nam war, while in another they blockaded the Canadian-American border for an hour to protest the Aleutian Islands nuclear explosion. In both instances the demonstrators were a more jovial, less politicized group than the serious, committed activists of past years.

That concern with international affairs has not been parallelled by interest in political or administrative matters on campus—a throwback to the "old college spirit" days. When Students' Council fired *McGill Daily* editor Mark Wilson, the campus barely raised an eyebrow, whereas in the past few years Council-*Daily* squabbles have provoked great controversy. Principal Robertson's retirement drew little reaction, and subsequent attempts by some students and faculty to change the composition of the selection committee for the next principal failed to attract attention.

Though the significance and nature of this new campus mood will have to be further revealed in coming months, it does appear that as the University moves into the seventies and its 150th birthday celebration in 1971, a new era is dawning.□

Learning About Learning

As part of its programme to encourage innovation and reform in learning and teaching, McGill last August announced the establishment of the Centre for Learning and Development. Under the direction of psychology professor Dr. Marcel Goldschmid, who has been actively involved in educational reform, the Centre's objective is to provide students with an effective and stimulating learning environment.

The immediate goal of the Centre is to increase awareness among students and staff of the critical need to re-evaluate current teaching and learning methods, while at the same time offering constructive alternatives. It has already submitted articles to campus newspapers, organized a library of resource material, issued a newsletter for staff, organized teach-ins, and held staff and student colloquia. In addition, a conference on "Educational Innovations in Higher Learning" was held on November 19-22, with participants from many North American universities. "In many ways," says Dr. Goldschmid about the recent programmes, "these may be the most crucial activities of the Centre, as motivation among both faculty and students to effect changes in educational procedures depends upon awareness of existing problems and of viable alternatives."

The Centre's staff of four professors and three assistants have begun helping students and staff who propose innovations in course design. They are backed in this effort by a $100,000 University allocation for educational experiments.

At present, the priority is McGill's educational procedures, but the Centre hopes to eventually study other educational fields. It believes that pre-school, elementary, high school and adult education are all intimately related to university education and deserve attention. Also communications are being established with other universities, particularly in Quebec, to share relevant information.

A most ambitious project, the Centre for Learning and Development must be successful if McGill is to have a rosy future.□

Turning On With Books

McGill's new McLennan Library went mod this fall. After the success last year of a slide show for freshmen, *Who's Afraid of Redpath Library ?*, the library's recently-formed orientation committee, in conjunction with the Instructional Communications Centre, prepared a full-scale, "with-it" programme to acquaint

An eye-catching psychedelic poster was used by the McLennan Library to attract attention to its freshmen orientation show, Turn On With Books.



students with the five-storey building's many facilities.

Psychedelic posters, spread liberally around campus, drew students' attention to two entertaining and informative slide shows in the main Leacock auditorium. The first, *Turn On With Books*, held for freshmen six times in early October, swang to strains from the American tribal love-rock musical *Hair*, while introducing the newcomers to the physical attributes of the library and briefly explaining how to make the best possible use of it. Two weeks later, after the freshmen had a chance to put their new knowledge to use and to discover how complex the library is, they were invited back with upper classmen to view *Give Books A Chance* which provided a more detailed look at the library's special services. Once again the show was designed to appeal to students: its title was a parody of the rallying call for Beatle John Lennon and wife Yoko Ono's "bed-in" ("Give Peace A Chance"); background music was provided by the oriental sitar, and narration was by highly popular Montreal disc-jockey Dave Patrick.

Reaction to the shows was mixed. Many students enjoyed the programmes but certainly some would have echoed the feelings of the *McGill Daily* reviewer who after the first presentation wrote: "The library is too consciously trying to appeal to the 'Now' generation, with the result that I felt vaguely embarrassed watching it, as I would feel if my mother were to don jeans and love beads, and start sprouting the jargon of 'teeny boppers'."

Whatever the comments, however, the orientation committee was highly successful in its aim of attracting attention to the library and helping the students to "turn on with books."□

Students: Radical or Reactionary?

The University's Visitor, Governor-general Roland Michener was the guest of honour at Founder's Day Convocation, where 568 degrees were issued. At the ceremony honorary degrees were awarded to former vice-principal Noel Fieldhouse, former arts and science dean Kenneth Hare, and professor J. H. Quastel, the former director of the Montreal General Hospital Research Institute.

Dr. Fieldhouse, who delivered the convocation address, tackled the problem of unrest in universities, stating: "Forty years ago, the threat to independent inquiry, in the less developed of Canadian universities, usually came from above or from outside. It might have come from fundamentalist groups trying to prohibit the teaching of modern science because this last was supposed to be hostile to the teachings of the Bible. It might have come from ultra-orthodox groups, seeking to ban — from the curriculum or from the library — the writings of this or that 'philosophe' because they were held to be 'immoral'! If, in those days, students had any politically-inspired complaints against a teacher, it was, usually, that he was too radical. Today, the complaint is likely to be that he is not radical enough. In those days, we upheld the right to dissent because that right is necessary to promote independent inquiry; today, we are told that to dissent is the *essential function* of the academic — whether he has any rational grounds for dissent or not — and whether he has, or has not, taken the trouble to learn anything at all about the matter about which he dissents.

Before an appropriate three-dimensional mural, Radio McGill students prepare one of their "total experience" broadcasts for a local FM *station.*



What the Martlet hears/continued

"My point is that our new university revolutionaries are not revolutionaries at all; they are, in the literal sense of the word, reactionaries. They want to go, not forward, but back. When a member of our own staff tells us that, in his 'critical university', only those who share certain contemporary political views will be permitted to teach, he is not introducing anything new; he is reintroducing something which is very old: its names are obscurantism and tyranny. A man is entitled to dissent. When he claims that only his vision is worthy of respect, he is doing what the unco-orthodox have always done — from the days when they silenced Socrates to the day when they tried to silence Clarence Darrow. Rebels in LSE (*London School of Economics*) inscribed on their walls: 'We want the world and we want it now!' There is nothing new about that mad ambition. It is as old as Genghis Khan and as recent as Adolf Hitler."□

Radio Free Montreal

During its eight years of existence, Radio McGill has pulsed with development and creativity. Committed to "providing an alternative" in radio broadcasting, experimentation has been the keynote of the station's operations. The ultimate goal has been to obtain an FM broadcasting license, which would give the students the opportunity to expose their ideas to the community-at-large.

Last year, the staff began refining its communications concept by experimenting with sound as an effective method of communicating ideas and images which could be meaningfully experienced — and interpreted — by all sectors of the listening community. The concept is McLuhanistic: the listener becomes an involved participant in the programme instead of being a passive receiver of linearly transmitted information. "What we really wanted to achieve," says this year's station manager Mark Phillips, "was a total experience."

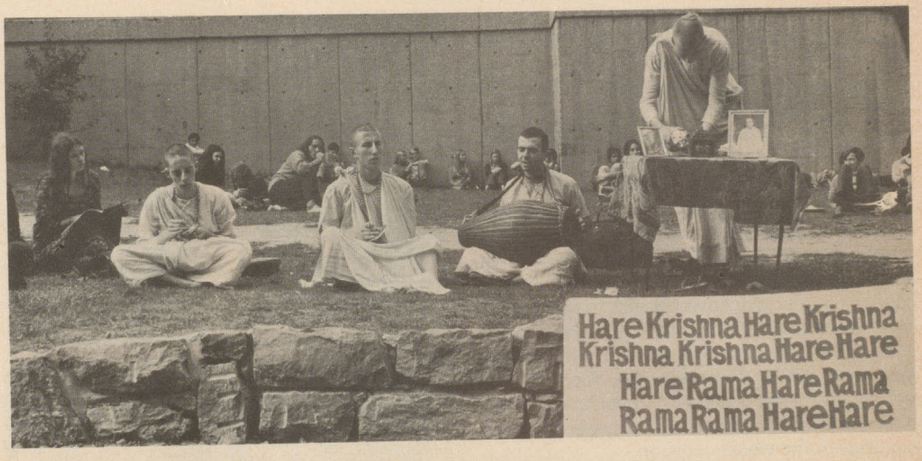
In tune with that philosophy, Radio McGill last spring attended the Canadian Radio-Television Commission (CRTC) open hearing on the future of Canadian FM broadcasting, presenting a proposal for an entirely novel FM station. Casting aside the present-day system of impersonal, commercial broadcasting, the students proposed free access and experimentation in the sound medium. Instead of broadcasting verbally, as is the traditional role of radio, the students would convey ideas which are channelled by the senses and can be shared by all.

"In a community the size of Montreal, which is made up of socio-economic, ethnic, artistic, political, linguistic parts," explains station manager Phillips, "media's primary function should be to knit together; to allow a group of people in any given sector of the overall community the opportunity to both articulate to the rest of the community its personal experiences and ideas and to have those of other groups articulated to it. The noises that come out of your radio . . . should reflect reality. They should describe the life, work and thought of the people around you, not in a constant stream of words, but rather through a type of mosaic, sound imagery that articulates through interpretation on the part of the listener instead of linear description on the part of the broadcaster."

Formulating an administrative framework for the students' proposed station was difficult as it was felt that no one social group could honestly transmit the diverse life styles of society. The brief stressed that the community itself must take on the broadcaster's responsibilities, gathering in and reflecting the interests of all segments of society.

The licensing body of the CRTC reacted positively to Radio McGill's application for an FM station, but decided that the campus station must first prove it is financially solvent and capable of undertaking the responsibility. The students have therefore begun organizing the administrative and financial structure of

A small group of devout Khrishnites have added new colour to the McGill scene with their daily "chant-ins."



what is being tentatively called Montreal Community Radio. A non-profit corporation, it will draw its twenty-man board of directors from the community: six students, five graduates, two University administrators, two faculty members, and five from the non-McGill community. Soon after the station begins operation, representation from outside McGill will be increased. The board will articulate the views of the various sectors of society and be a pipeline back to the community, therefore assuring that Montreal Community Radio never becomes an isolated organization.

The Students' Society has already agreed to support half the venture for the first four years, and the University will underwrite the other half. Revenue will be provided by advertisements, and eventually through selling memberships in the station — a move which could begin subscription radio in Canada.

In its license application, Montreal Community Radio provided for as much as 80% of programming to be produced by parties outside the University milieu. The remainder of the programming will be handled by the students themselves.

Original plans called for the students to appear at a November CRTC hearing, however, delays in procuring funds and ironing out some organizational work have delayed the application until the next hearing, early in 1970.

"In the meantime," muses Phillips, "we shall plod on and any person in, on the fringes of, or entirely divorced from the University who feels he has some ideas on communication or feels he could conceivably develop some, is encouraged to take mind in hand and enter the Radio McGill office."□

Post-graduate Haven

A dream in 1951 finally became a reality last spring with the opening of the swanky new Post-Graduate Students' Society Centre on upper McTavish street. Its birth was a long and difficult one. Eighteen years ago a Graduate Trust Fund was established to equip and furnish a building when one became available. However, it was not until spring 1967 that the University gave the PGSS the main floor and basement of the elegant, old stone building formerly owned by the Gravel family.

One year and $40,000 later, post-graduates had a home on campus. Luxuriously equipped, the Centre's main floor houses an air-conditioned lounge with colour TV, music room with an AM/FM stereo unit, pool room with an antique billiard table donated by COTC, library and reading room, as well as a highly popular pub-style lounge complete with professional bartenders. Downstairs, is a large recreation room with dart boards and ping-pong tables, and the Society's offices.

Needless to say, the PGSS Centre has quickly become a popular haven for many of the University's postgraduate students and a focal point around which to unify the Society's members.□

Krishna Consciousness

A new dimension has been added to the campus this fall, with the coming of Krishna Consciousness to McGill. A group of dissipated, pink-robed youths have taken to sitting cross-legged just inside Roddick Gates or beside the Leacock building where they incant in unmelodious — but persistent — tones the *Hare Krishna* chant. Beating drums, cymbals and their hands in a never-ending cycle, the bare-foot, head-shaven devotees escape the confines of this world and enter into a mystical association with their chosen spiritual leader, Lord Krishna.

Krishna Consciousness is based on an ancient religion of the Far East. In an attempt to increase awareness of the International Society of Krishna in Montreal — where the twenty members worship in an incense-filled temple — the youths have begun the public chant-ins at McGill and several other well-frequented downtown spots. The Krishnites are not above departing from their spiritual cries momentarily, however, to ask incredulous bystanders for spare change; begging is a valuable source of revenue as they do not work for a wage, but devote all their time to religion.□

The McGill Reporter

Since it was first published in the fall of 1968, the University's newspaper, the *Reporter*, has been subjected to voluminous, diverse — often contradictory — criticism. The newspaper was established after a review of McGill communications by a Senate committee which concluded that "much information is . . . controversial for one or another powerful group, both within the University and outside. Such information must therefore be honestly and effectively communicated as rapidly as possible and with provision for response if the building up of rumour, tension and factionalism is to be avoided."

However, if the *Reporter* dissipated factionalism last year it was only by providing itself as a target which all members of the University community could attack. Many people were fearful of the paper becoming an expensive ($96,000) administration propaganda vehicle in opposition to the *McGill Daily*. Others felt the newspaper *wasn't* competing enough with the radical *Daily*, and should present more news coverage instead of the cultural features which permeated the paper.

Towards the end of the academic year changes were made and the editors began printing a Monday cultural-literary edition and a Thursday news edition. During the summer and early fall, the Senate committee

What the Martlet hears/continued
on communications and the editors carefully reviewed the paper's performance. It was decided to discontinue publishing minutes of University committees as a supplement to the paper, publish a weekly "news" edition, and print a monthly "feature" edition that would treat University topics in depth.

The new format lasted about a month, when the editors suddenly decided to put out a magazine-like review of University events. In addition, the staff cancelled the first feature edition (on the judgement in the Stanley Gray case) when it drew criticism from many members of the University community who felt the case was better forgotten. At the time of writing, the editors are also considering dropping the feature edition and incorporating the material in the weekly edition.

It is not yet clear exactly where all these changes will lead, or even if the Senate committee on communications will approve the new plan. Nevertheless, subscriptions are free for graduates, and those interested should write the *Reporter's* editor.□

Poet and Man of Law

Famed civil libertarian and poet, Frank R. Scott was honoured recently on his seventieth birthday by a celebration held at the Faculty Club. Heading the select group of friends that gathered from near and far to celebrate was Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliot Trudeau. Noted Canadian poet A. J. M. Smith, who with Scott was one of the editors of the *Fortnightly Review* in the mid-twenties and who has returned to the University this year as a visiting professor of english, paid tribute to McGill's former law dean by reciting *Verses to Frank Scott, Esq. on the Occasion of his 70th Birthday:*

Poet and Man of Law — O brave anomaly: —
dove wise and serpent-tongued for Song or
Plea —
a parti-coloured animal, committed, parti-pris
but not a party man, a Man, and free.

Padlock unlocker and voice with a key,
unbanner of books, and by a natural necessity
against duplicity and privileged Duplessity.

But what endears you most to me,
old friend, 's your love and practice of sweet
poesy.

Sir William Osler, Stephen Leacock and the International Labour Organization have been honoured by the Canadian Post Office in the past few months.



I ask, then, what It means to be a poet:
— to grasp the Muse's saxophone and blow it ?
— to have a quivering soul, and show it ?

— to prance in purple like an emperor's clown ?
or tickle the gallant salons of the town ?
or lift the Holy Grail, and toss it down ?

Not today, I think. Wrong answers drop,
facile as angels' tears, and plop
so dully unctuous you cry "For God's sake,
STOP!"

To be a poet, Frank, you've shown
's a harder thing. It is to be a stone,
an eye, a heart, a lung, a microphone,

a voice, but not a voice alone, a hand,
a hand to grasp a hand, a leg to stand
on, nerves to feel, and in supreme command,

the shaping mind that shapes the poem
as it shapes the man, four-square, and
needle-eyed,
and Frank.□

Mail McGill

The Canadian Post Office in the past six months has issued stamps honouring two famous McGill professors, Sir William Osler and Stephen Leacock, and the International Labour Organization, which was once housed on the McGill campus.

World renown medical educator and diagnostician Sir William Osler, MD 1872, taught for several years at McGill, where a collection of medical and rare books which he bequeathed to the library are now housed in the Medical Faculty's Osler Library.

Stephen Leacock, internationally famous Canadian humorist, historian and economist spent thirty-two memorable years in McGill's Economics and Political Science Department. His memory is perpetuated at the University in a special section of the library which contains a comprehensive collection of his works. One of the most famous, *Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town*, is depicted on the stamp.

The International Labour Organization, whose motto is "Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere", this year celebrates its fiftieth anniversary of service to mankind. Its continued efforts to promote peace through social justice have remained uninterrupted for half a century, mainly through McGill's offering itself as a sanctuary for the organization during WWII.□

Governor Nominations Sought

The Board of Governors has established a membership committee, under the chairmanship of professor T. J. F. Pavlasek, to propose people for membership on the University's highest governing body.

The membership committee has been instructed to seek nominees "able to carry out effectively the responsibilities of membership of the Board and its committees" while "reflecting the diversity of the McGill community and the larger community that the University serves such as agencies of government, research, the professions, business, labour and the arts." Suggestions are being sought not only from organizations, but from individual members of the McGill community.

Graduates should send recommendations in writing, accompanied by a curriculum vitae, to the chairman, membership committee of the Board of Governors, c/o Mr. J. H. Holton, secretary of the Board of Governors, McGill University. All communications will be held in confidence.□

Fifty years of McGill News

A brief, light-hearted look at some of the highlights of the magazine's half-century of publication.

In the half-century since the Graduates' Society launched the *McGill News* there have been many noteworthy changes in the University and society. The pages of the *McGill News* stand as a yellowed testament to those transformations and to the many important events which induced the changes. On the fiftieth birthday of the magazine it seems appropriate to take a trip through the many issues of the *News*, stopping at various interesting points along the way, but making no attempt to offer a comprehensive history of the journal or the era.

1919: The first issue carried an editorial on the need for dormitories at McGill. The writer felt the problem "was a matter of the real meaning and purpose of University life. The higher activities and the highest value of a university lie in the things that are outside the four walls of the classroom. A university training is not something that is learned out of a book and written upon a blackboard. It is a form and a mode of life and association; and it is through the common life in a dormitory and the friendships and associations that it brings that the highest objectives of university education are achieved."

The editorial was unsigned but one pair of sentences had the distinctive flavour of Editorial Board chairman Stephen Leacock's many writings: "It would not be at all difficult to establish residential dormitories at McGill. The writer of this editorial is certain that he could at any time take an afternoon off and arrange the whole thing."

1920: McGill ushered in a vital $5,000,000 fund-raising campaign. *McGill News* readers were told of the many needs of the University and were advised, in a prophetic comment, "Universities are always on the verge of insolvency." The young magazine threw its weight behind the campaign — with little subtlety. In the margin at the bottom of each two-page "spread" were statements of exhortation which became sillier as the issue progressed:

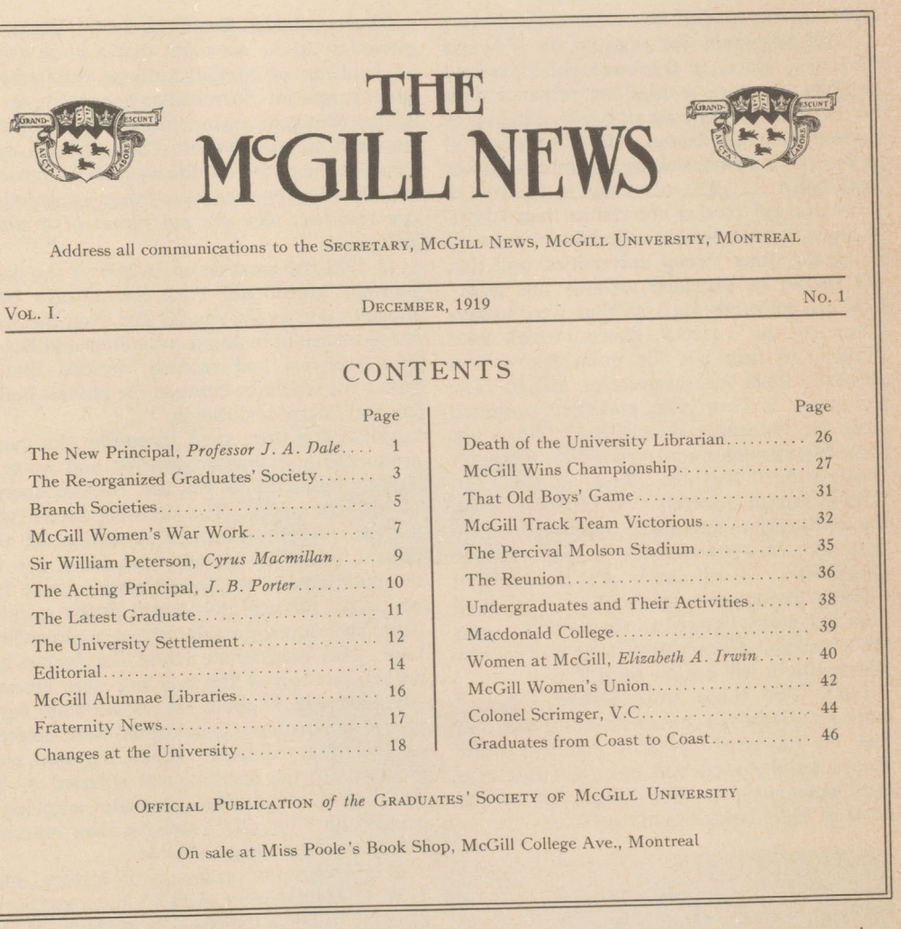
Give with a will — it's for McGill
We want five mill — for Old McGill
Save every bill — for Old McGill
In every will — put in McGill
Don't let the chill — get Old McGill
A codicil — for Old McGill
Who minds the hill? — come on McGill
Empty your till — for Old McGill
You got your skill — from Old McGill
The purse you fill — should help McGill
Your world fulfill — stand by McGill
Your heart should thrill — for Old McGill
It's cure or kill — for Old McGill
Your purse outspill — for Old McGill
Roll every pill — for Old McGill
God bless the quill — of Old McGill
Each Jack and Jill — plug for McGill
Just knock them sill — Y with McGill
No one too ill — to help McGill
Sing out girls — shrill for Old McGill
You bet we will — for Old McGill

Fortunately that idea was buried after one use!

1920: Stephen Leacock became honorary chairman of the Editorial Board, founding editor Eric Leslie became a member of the Board and Dr. J. L. Todd, Arts '98, Med '00 became chairman (there was to be no editor for several years). There is always a prime mover in the founding of a magazine and that role would seem to have been performed by Todd. He chaired the initial Graduates' Society committee that studied publications and served on the editorial committee for six years.

A highlight of the magazine in the formative years were the editorials, which were varied, well-written and controversial. Branches of the Society were granted editorial space, with the first piece coming from Ottawa:

"A question that is interesting keenly the universities and the university graduates of Ontario at present is whether the province should confine its financial support to Toronto University or contribute something to other universities.



THE McGILL NEWS

Address all communications to the Secretary, McGill News, McGill University, Montreal

Vol. I. December, 1919 No. 1

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Official Publication *of the* Graduates' Society of McGill University

On sale at Miss Poole's Book Shop, McGill College Ave., Montreal

A page from the McGill Register of Honorary Degrees is a lasting record of the historic convocation honouring Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill.

Fifty years of McGill News */continued*

"The argument for support to Toronto University alone, an argument which has held good in the past, is that the province does better to concentrate on one university, so as to ensure that one being of the first class, than to dissipitate money among a number of lesser institutions . . . The advocates in Ontario of provincial aid to other universities than Toronto argue that the province should look forward to having other strong universities, and that aid should be provided towards this now."

Sober editorials such as that were always offset by the Leacock efforts, which used humour to help put the point across. His favourite topic was dormitories, and in "The Campaign is Over", he presented projected costs for residences, concluding: "No doubt these calculations are all wrong; but it doesn't matter a bit if they are. The point that I am trying to reach is merely that we ought to get the University to appoint at once a committee to take up the whole question and report to the governors . . . I will not conceal the fact that I should like to serve on that committee. And I am well aware that, when the committee gets really well going, one of its first signs of success will be that it will put me off it."

1921: For those who believe "unrest" among students is a recent phenomenon, and that "in the good old days" students were always well-behaved and quiet, a letter to a local newspaper in 1881 (re-printed by the *News* in 1921) holds a gentle rebuke:

"Subconstables Beauregard and Birch reported at 10:30 last night that a large group of students of McGill College extinguished nine lamps on Sherbrooke Street, three on Bleury Street, three on Union Avenue and one on St. Catherine Street. They also broke a fence at the corner of Bleury and Sherbrooke Streets. *When one hundred of these young braves are together, they are not afraid of a single policeman.*"

In 1921 the great debate was over the gymnasium. Macdonald Park had always been looked upon as the site for the gym, however the gymnasium building committee and Board of Governors had recently decided that a better site would be between the physics building and Sherbrooke Street.

Principal Currie tried to soothe the many graduates upset by the decision and wrote a lengthy dissertation on the relative merits of both proposals. The deciding factor was exercise for all students. "A student at the present time," he stated, "can leave any of the buildings on the lower campus, take his period (of physical education) in the gymnasium, and return for a lecture at a succeeding hour. This programme could not be carried on satisfactorily if the building were erected adjoining the Stadium on Macdonald Park unless an auxiliary gymnasium were erected on the lower campus." When the gym was finally built, the decision was reversed — to the chagrin of countless graduates who have trudged up "the hill," receiving their exercise before reaching the gymnasium.

1925: Assistant professor of history, Dr. T. W. L. MacDermott, Arts '17, became editor, pledging to make the *News* "a medium for the discussion of problems and aspects of all Canadian life, political, social, economic, educational, etc. Within the walls of McGill, not only are men dealing constantly with the theory and the history of the factors that make up the nation's life, from the academic point of view; they are also preparing themselves to become competent and independent thinking citizens, and any instrument by which they may utilize that training and intellectual power is of the utmost value . . . The plan is to make the *News* just such an instrument."

MacDermott set about his goal by introducing a supplement to the *News* — a quarterly publication of discussion — which was included within the magazine for subscribers but was also put on sale separately at newsstands.

"The contents of our columns," he wrote in the first supplement, "will deal with Canadian affairs, in the broadest sense. Canadian history; industrial, commercial, educational and social development, literature, science; everything that makes up the growth of our nation will be grist to our mills."

The supplement usually consisted of about thirty pages, printed on heavy stock paper. It was published for four years, then dropped in favour of general interest articles within the magazine. Among the many fine articles it contained was *Primitifs et Maîtrises d'Art en Canada*, the only French article that ever appeared in the magazine.

1934: The termination of the great supplement project left a bitter taste for the Editorial Board, as evidenced by this strange piece of correspondence in which founding Editorial Board chairman Leacock was chastized in the *News* for not helping the supplement's editors.

"Sir, In a recent issue of the Montreal *Herald* Dr. Stephen Leacock lamented the absence of a journal of opinion at McGill University and said further that he personally had been unable to secure any support from McGill and its graduates.

"For four years, from 1926-1930, the *McGill News* strove to provide a nucleus for such a journal by publishing a literary supplement. Although Dr. Leacock was the first chairman of the Editorial Board of the *McGill News* he never availed himself of the nucleus afforded by the literary supplement on which to build his journal.

Yours Faithfully,
H. W. Johnston,
Chairman Editorial Board *McGill News*"

1935: World-famous *Montreal Star* editorial cartoonist A. G. Racey was profiled by his colleague, S. Morgan-Powell:

"The man is, and always has been astonishingly fertile in ideas. He will submit half a dozen suggestions daily for a cartoon.

"With Racey the idea is everything, as indeed it should be. He is less concerned with the niceties of draughtsmanship than he is with driving home a definite idea with overwhelming force. You are never in the slightest doubt as to what one of his cartoons means. You never read into any one of them a double meaning."

1936: Stephen Leacock reached retirement age, receiving an honorary degree from McGill at spring convocation. He wrote "Looking Back on College" which was undoubtedly his

World-famous cartoonist A. G. Racey's view of "The Three Bares" which was presented to the University by the American "Friends of McGill".



most hilarious *News* article:

"One would imagine that anyone who looks back, as I do, over nearly fifty years of college life, would know a great deal about the problems of education. Indeed I made a remark to that effect at a banquet given to me by my past students in exultation over my leaving McGill. I said, I think, that the setting sun, breaking out from under the clouds that had obscured the day, illuminated the landscape with a wider and softer light than that of noontide. But that was just oratory, or gratitude for a good dinner. As a matter of fact the great problems of education seem to be just about as unsolved now as they were a half century ago.

"When I entered college there was much talk of co-education, half a dozen dangerous-looking girls having slipped into the classes. The question was, would women ruin college education or would they endow it with a newer, nobler and higher life? or, more simply were they a curse or a blessing, a nuisance or a charm? I still don't know. You can argue it either way according to how you are feeling."

1937: The Duplessis era was underway and with the anti-communist "padlock act" having just been promulgated, the magazine became concerned with freedom of speech. A "puzzled reader" sparked the issue when he wrote:

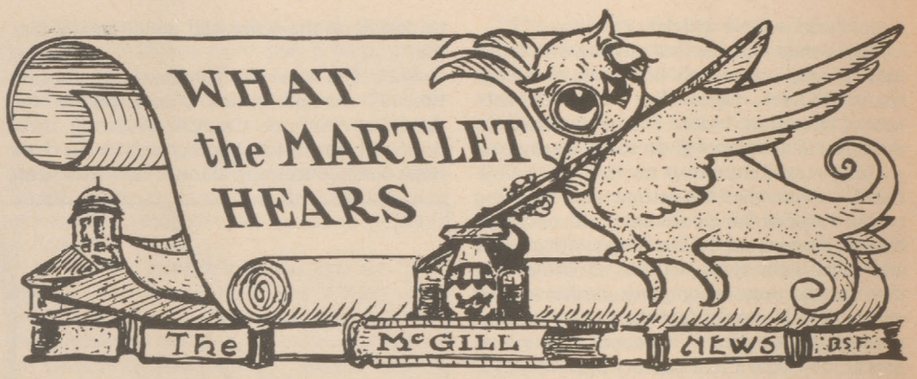
"Everyone seems to feel the words 'freedom of speech' define themselves. But they don't. To one man they mean freedom to speak as he pleases in a conversation with a friend, without fear that criticism of the government, for example, will land him in a concentration camp or in a jail. To the next man, they mean freedom to organize meetings and harangue crowds, even if public order is thereby threatened. And to so many men, 'freedom of speech' means only freedom for their particular crowd."

Answers to the puzzled reader came in a flurry. One of those who attacked the problem was F. R. Scott, who was to become famous for his fight against the padlock act and Duplessis. He set forth that freedom of speech is needed so that all ideas can be considered in the search for truth. Also it is a necessary condition for peaceful change. He felt "freedom is a way of life, a social religion. At bottom it is based on a belief in the fundamental equality and brotherhood of man. Some men are stronger than others, some more learned, some more experienced, but all are obliged to share in the great adventure of living together, and therefore all have a right to decide on the terms and conditions of that life."

1939: The *News* was recognized for the first time by the publication competition of the American Alumni Council, receiving three honourable mentions: best character sketch or news story concerning alumni; best treatment, originality and quality of illustrations and magazine layout; and best diversification and quality of major articles.

1940-1945: During the war, the magazine was filled to the brim with articles on the hostilities, McGill's contribution to the war effort, and even advertisements urging readers

Former athletics director, D. Stuart Forbes sketched the first heading for the "Martlet" section.



Fifty years of McGill News/*continued*

to send specific brands of cigarettes to the men overseas. Former editor and eminent war historian R. C. Fetherstonhaugh contributed two regular columns, "McGill University War Records" and "On His Majesty's Service", the latter being personal items on graduates fighting overseas.

1944: In spring Stephen Leacock died. His last article for the *McGill News* — a message written to the graduating class of 1944 while he was seriously ill — appeared in the summer issue. To the end, the famous humour remained:

"You carry away a parchment — keep it. In the time being its utility is small although even now you can use a McGill degree as constructive evidence of mental sanity, barring any direct evidence to the contrary and even now you will find that your McGill degree is accepted practically everywhere as absolving you from any test for illiteracy except as a mere matter of form."

In September of the same year, McGill gave honorary degrees to Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Winston Churchill in a special Quebec City convocation. The *News* secured an article from registrar T. H. Matthews on the ceremony and received as an added bonus a fascinating description of the hasty preparations for the event:

"There was an animated to-do in the administration office when we learned at 4:00 p.m. on Friday the fifteenth of September that the University would confer honorary degrees upon President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at the Quebec Citadel the following afternoon. There were so many things to be done so quickly. Those who were making the trip had to be given their instructions; tickets had to be bought; a new page of the register of honorary degrees had to be lettered; two diplomas engrossed, sealed and signed; gowns for the party, for the new graduates, for the visitor, Princess Alice, and the Prime Minister, collected, labelled and packed, a seating plan prepared and seating labels printed.

"Principal James, in addition to supervising the general preparations and making the arrangements with the Prime Minister who was to be our host, had also to prepare introductions for two of the three most important men alive and these introductions were not simple to write."

1949: The *McGill News* lost its most frequent contributor, H. R. Morgan, BA '17, through death. The editor of the *Brockville Recorder and Times*, "Dick" Morgan had made a hobby of clipping personal items on McGill graduates from the papers that flowed through his office. Though his by-line seldom appeared in the magazine, four times annually for twenty years he forwarded to the editor items for the personals, births, deaths and marriages section. In the magazine's early days, with only 6,000 graduates, the "back-of-the-book" was a rather simple exercise to compile; in fact, the size of the graduate body was so small that it was possible to list the personals without reference to classes and without any order. At the time of Dick Morgan's death, however, there were 16,000 graduates and the section was classified by graduating year and alphabeticalized within each class. The department had just received a new name: "Where They Are and What They're Doing."

1952: Editor "Dunc" Macdonald created the "What The Martlet Hears" column. Though still a popular column today it has never reached the heights to which he brought it. Macdonald *was* the Martlet. He possessed a sensitive ear for the lesser known and zanier activities of the University. Usually the Martlet section consisted of what Macdonald happened to see while strolling through the campus, visiting various departments or attending McGill functions. The column always had a breezy, personal touch which no editor has since been able to equal.

1959: The summer issue brought out the story of how Charles Goren learned to play bridge:

"Never a member of the Union's well-known cellar bridge club, the closest Charles Goren had come to the bridge-table was in passing it on his way to the *Daily* office. (He was the paper's sports editor.) In his final year, however, he was asked one day to join a table of girls in a hand of bridge. Undaunted and, as he says, underestimating the game's complications, he accepted. His resulting surprise and defeat made him vow to master the game once and for all. Accordingly after graduating that summer, he devoted the next eight months to an intensive study of bridge. When next Charles Goren played, there were few who could match him."

1960: Albert Tunis became editor. His predecessors had done the job in their spare time, holding a full-time position outside McGill, or working as a professor at the University. Tunis did not work full-time on the magazine as he was active in other phases of the Society's activities, but he was the first editor to work full time for the Graduates' Society and thus be in a position to give his job the concerted effort it now demanded.

1962: The magazine abandoned its quarterly schedule, in favour of appearing five times a year. In 1967 that too was abandoned, and the magazine began to be published bi-monthly.

1964: Brian Smith became the first full-time editor, bringing a photographer's instincts to the job. The design and format received its first major overhauling when he introduced the "new format." The result was the collection of several American Alumni Council awards in the past two years which was climaxed this year when the magazine achieved top ten ranking.

The achievement of top ten status was an appropriate tribute to the great effort put into the magazine over the past fifty years by the many editors, Editorial Board members, writers and hangers-on.□

The coming year is one for remembering Canada's greatest humorist by reading his works, and laughing with him. Here's your first chance.

Laugh with Leacock

It is very commonly supposed, or taken for granted, that a man comes out of college with his mind hopelessly impaired. I do not think that this is so. I have known a great many cases of recovery, which, if not absolutely complete, seemed at least permanent.

More than that. If a man will set himself to preserve what he has gained at college, he will find that as he grows old, he is able in his leisure to fall back upon his education as a delightful *reductio ad absurdum*.

I know a case in point. Most boys at school have at some time learned all the dates of the Saxon and Norman kings. But as a rule they fail to keep this up, and lose all the good of it. I have an old friend, a college graduate, who has carefully kept this knowledge alive. He is now able in his old age to get great enjoyment from saying over these dates to himself. His keepers tell me that he shows many other signs of mental activity, and often recites for them lists of genitive plurals and verbs that take the dative.

How different with most of us! We all remember that the prepositions *ad*, *ante*, *con*, *in* and *inter* govern something — but just what, eludes us. We are, therefore, unable to apply the knowledge gained. You and I perhaps once knew that the genitive of *supellex* (furniture) was *supellectilis*. But later on when we came to furnish a house and could have used this information, it had slipped away. Horace puts it very well in his usual wistful way — but I forget just how.

I am not referring to the classics alone. The difficulty seems to appear all along the line. How much our college mathematics ought to mean to us, if we only kept them clean and bright, like a sword ready to be drawn from the scabbard. Take the logarithm. I suppose no more powerful implement of human advance was ever fashioned than when Montesquieu discovered the logarithm — I think it was Montesquieu. "*The logarithms of a number to a given base is the index of the power to which the base must be raised to produce the given number.*" The old fellow hit the mark right in the centre first time.

But for most of us this bright instrument is useless. We have forgotton how to raise the base. Had we kept any reasonable recollection of second year hydraulics the thing would be easy. But no! There is the base and we can't lift it.

Yet it pleased me, I must say, at my country place last summer when there was some mathematical difficulty about marking the tennis court to find one of my guests, a student in my classes at McGill, offer to work out the measurement of the court with a logarithm. He said it was quite simple. He needed, in short, nothing but a hypotenuse and two acute angles, all of which luckily were found round the place. It was very interesting to watch the boy calculating, at first. I am certain that he would have got his solution, only while he was preparing to mark the court by means of his logarithm the chauffeur marked it with whitewash.

It may be said that mathematics is, for most of us, a thing apart. Not all of us have the knack of my McGill student. But where we all feel the greatest shortcoming in our education is in the matter of our studies in English literature — the very language and thought of our nation. Here I am afraid it is only too true that our college methods fall short of what one could wish.

I am thinking especially of poetry. I fear it is an undeniable fact that poetry is dealt with by our literature teachers in exactly the same way as a compound of gases is treated in the chemistry department. It is broken up, analysed, labelled, examined, and finally reduced to the form of solid matter.

Let me take as an example a well-known stanza of which the melody and the pathos, even after a professor has done his worst with it, still linger in the mind.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth, ere gave
Awaits alike th' inevitable hour:—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Now follows the professorial analysis:

Boast. How do you distinguish boast from boost? Would it be an improvement to say "The boost of heraldry?" If so, why?

Heraldry. What is the Greek for this?

All that beauty. Question — all what beauty?

Awaits. What is the predicate and what is predicated?

A Calendar For Future Years

Great coming events which cast their shadows before, at this (or any other) first-class university.

A.D. 1935. Medical course lengthened to ten years.
" 1936. Arts course shortened to two years.
" 1940. College deficit reaches $5,000,000.
" 1941. Campaign raises $6,000,000.
" 1945. Last student in greek found dead on the campus.
" 1950. Medical course lengthened to fifteen years.
" 1951. Arts course shortened to one year.
" 1955. Affiliation of the Barbers' College with the Applied Science Faculty.
" 1957. Dedication of the beekeeping building of the Faculty of Ornithology.
" 1960. Last male student in arts commits suicide.
" 1961. College deficit reaches $10,000,000.
" 1962. Campaign raises $11,000,000.
A.D. 1965. Installation of the first (full) professor of hotel keeping.
" 1970. Medical course lengthened to twenty years.
" 1971. Arts shortened to one month.
" 1975. Return of the basketball team from a four years' trip around the world.
" 1980. Abolition of mathematical courses in favour of cranial surgery.
" 1985. Abolition of economics course and installation of the first professor of embezzlement.
" 1986. Matriculation age raised to 45.
" 1990. Medical course made for life.
A. Bolsh. 2000. Final abolition of arts, mathematics, latin, philosophy, poetry, and history. Announcement of new curriculum in comparative infidelity, communism, salesmanship, polygamy, criminology and plumbing.
" 2001. No students. Trustees announce deficit of $20,000,000. No campaign. Medical students released on parole. Janitor locks up buildings. □

Stephen Leacock at Brewery Bay, Orillia, Ontario, shortly before he died in 1944.



Laugh with Leacock/continued

Final Question. Write out the life of the poet Gray, being particular to remember that his grandfather was born in Fareham, Hants, or possibly in Epsom, Salts.

Somehow one feels that this is not quite satisfying. For many of us indeed a number of the greatest masterpieces of literature are forever hopelessly damaged by our having studied them in a literature class. I recall here particularly Tennyson's wonderful verses, written just at the close of his life, waiting to "cross the bar" — his wearied eyes looking out already from his seaside home in the Isle of Wight to horizons infinitely far.

Twilight and evening star.
And one clear call for me,
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.
But such a flood as, moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep,
Turns again home.

These verses seem to me the last word in poetry, the absolute proof of the sublimity of its reach — beyond prose; our measured life is pictured in the moving flood, moving never to return. But I have never felt that my appreciation of the poem — which appeared in my college days — was heightened by the notes I took on it in class.

Twilight. At what time is it twilight in Hampshire in June?

Evening Star. Explain this phenomenon and show there is nothing in it.

Moaning of the bar. How was the bar regulated in Tennyson's time?

But yet all this doesn't mean that education is futile and thrown away. What happens really depends upon a man's self. If, after graduation, he sits down and broods over his education, why naturally it will impair his mind. But it is his duty to be up and doing when he leaves college, forget all about his education, act as if he never had any, cultivate bright thoughts and cheerful ideas and he will soon find himself on the level of those about him.

Then as time goes on, more and more he will acquire that comfortable feeling that after all he has got in his education a *pons asinorum* that no one is going to take away from him.□

A primer on Quebec education

Confused about the many recent changes in Quebec education? So were we — until we read this article in *University Affairs*.

The post-secondary educational system of 1969 in Quebec bears little resemblance to the structures of 1965.

The architects of change have been preparing their blueprints since 1960 but it is within the last five years that the results have shown. The first major step was the establishment of the Quebec Ministry of Education in 1964. The ministry received its first major working document in the form of the Parent Commission report which, although not directly concerned with universities, was to have a profound effect on post-secondary education. The ministry took from the report the idea of an *institut* which would stand between the high school and the university. The CEGEP (Collège d'Enseignement Général et Professionnel) is a college of general and vocational education which follows the lines of the proposed *institut*. It offers students either an extra two or three years training before going to university or to work.

Twelve French-language CEGEPS were in existence by 1967-68, and by 1968-69 twenty-three colleges were offering more than forty professional courses.

Unfortunately for the CEGEPS, 75 percent of students elected to take the academic option, whereas the prediction had been that 75 percent would take the vocational programmes. The resulting administrative difficulties and the related student protests have added to the usual problems of establishing new institutions.

The institutions were not built, in most cases, from the ground up since classical colleges, normal schools and technical schools were used as bases for the CEGEPS. This use of the *collège classique* was probably a factor in the decision by so many students to take the academic option.

However, despite the early operating difficulties, the province is well on the way to its planned network of more than thirty CEGEPS by 1970-71.

On the English-language side, the first CEGEP, Dawson College, opened this September in Montreal.

The role of the classical college (the traditional route to university) has changed drastically with the arrival of the CEGEP. There were more than 100 classical colleges in 1963, a number which has been more than halved as individual colleges have either become part of a new CEGEP or transformed themselves into purely secondary institutions or junior colleges.

While these developments were occurring in the sector of public education, new bodies were set up to oversee the many educational changes in Quebec.

The Conference of Rectors and Principals of Quebec Universities was established in 1963 to co-ordinate activities and plan the use of resources. The role of this conference took on a new importance almost at once. The government of Quebec, in 1965, negotiated an arrangement with the federal government under which Ottawa ceased to make direct grants to Quebec universities and transferred to the province tax points, *in lieu*. (This agreement was to serve as the model a year later, when the federal government withdrew from direct support of universities in the other nine provinces.) Since there was no university grants commission in Quebec the provincial government appointed *ad hoc* committees to discuss needs with the universities. The conference played an advisory role in the allocation of funds.

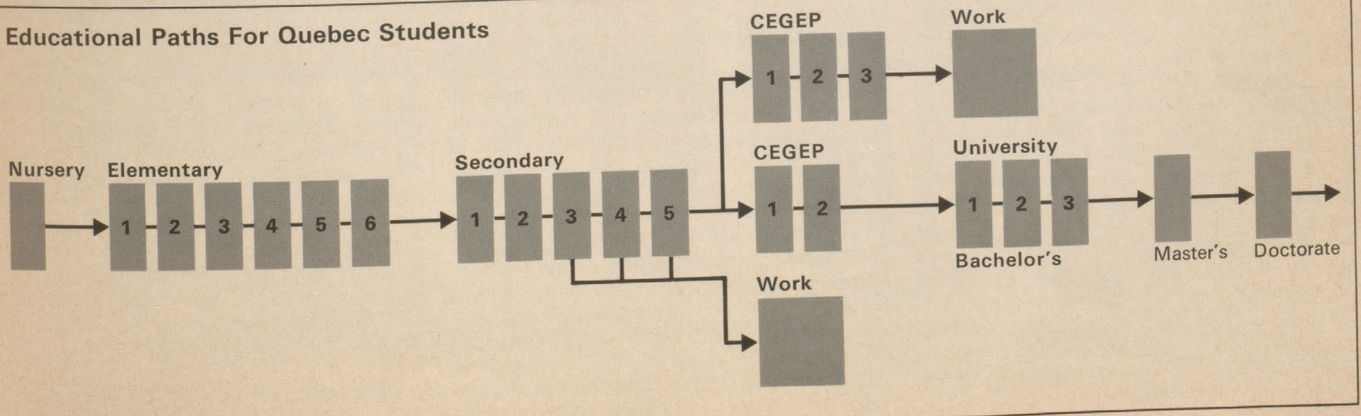
The government also receives advice on university matters from the Superior Council of Education, founded in 1964. This council is charged with responsibilities at all levels of education and is by no means a council on higher education alone. It has three main roles: a) the Minister of Education is obliged to consult it on certain matters, by statute; b) it reports annually to the legislature; c) it may comment on any matter relating to education. Its annual report has always been important and in 1968 it supplemented this report with two major reports: one on teacher training; one on the first year of operation of the CEGEPS.

Another stage in the development of the new provincial system was the passage of the University Investments Act, in July 1968. This confirmed the practice under which the Minister of Education and the universities prepared five-year investment plans. It changed the method of financing: the universities were empowered to issue bonds, rather than the province seeking credit directly.

The final touches to the new structure were incorporated within a few weeks of each other at the end of 1968. The formation of a University of Quebec and of a Council of Universities are probably the two most important steps taken in the last five years.

The new University will have a number of campuses, with the first three having opened in Montreal, Three Rivers and Chicoutimi in September 1969. (Collège Sainte-Marie forms

Educational Paths For Quebec Students



A primer on Quebec education/continued

part of the Montreal Campus.) Others are planned for Hull and Rimouski. The original campuses of the University will be French-speaking, although there is provision in the act for any other university to apply to become a constituent of the University of Quebec. The first president of the University is Alphonse Riverin, former Dean of the Faculty of Administration at Sherbrooke. (*See box.*)

The Council of Universities will act in much the same way as the university grants committees in some other provinces. It will advise the minister on university needs, development, creation of new institutions of higher education, co-ordination of effort, and budget. The minister is obliged to submit to the council for its comment all major proposals of development and finance relative to higher education.

The major lines of the system, then, are in place. There will be obvious difficulties of adjustment between the various elements, although the act establishing the Council of Universities specifically mentions that the new council will not take away power from existing organizations such as the Conference of Rectors and Principals and the Superior Council of Education. (The Superior Council had, in fact, recommended in its 1966-67 report the creation of an office of higher education, as an agency of university co-ordination.)

The Quebec system has more elements than any other provincial system of post-secondary education. This is partly because of the rapid expansion of the system within the last few years. It is also a reflection of the rich variety of components within this system: to the classic type of university and the small college are added the new universities of Sherbrooke and Sir George Williams and the provincially created University of Quebec, as well as the intermediate CEGEP.

At the governing level the variety resembles a system of checks and balances. The danger is, perhaps, that too many checks might spoil the balance. If that happened, either the system would not work well, or one component of the system would emerge superior. The provincial government, because of its heavy financial obligation and its central position — and despite the legislative safeguards — would be the obvious body to assume control. The ministry of education is as aware of this danger as is the university community and, to all appearances, it would be much happier to see the system work smoothly.

There are bound to be difficulties in the allocation of funds between the existing universities and the new University — problems which have already arisen in the last few years when the government has made a case for giving "catch-up" support to French-speaking universities. Developing universities have higher costs than established universities, and this will be especially true in the case of the small campuses of the University of Quebec, even though these campuses group a number of existing teachers, colleges and other institutions. The new University will also have to face problems of organization and co-operation among widely scattered campuses. Added to the financial pressures will be the pressure of numbers. The introduction of the CEGEP and the proximity of new universities will undoubtedly increase the percentage of students going on to university. However, the new campuses will find it much easier than existing institutions to change curriculum and structure.

Despite the inevitable difficulties to be faced, the province has made astounding progress within the last few years in an attempt to put higher education within the reach of the mass of the Quebec population. Education Minister Jean-Guy Cardinal stresses that the creation of a new University is the opportunity to develop a new *type* of university, a feeling shared by Deputy Minister of Education Arthur Tremblay who is probably the key figure behind the changes of the last few years. Speaking recently about the problems of constructing such a new type of university, Mr. Tremblay quoted the sailors of Christopher Columbus who, two months from Spain and two days from the shores of America, mutinied and wanted to return. His analogy illustrates how far Quebec has come in the reform of its educational system.□

(The main article and chart are reprinted, with permission, from University Affairs.)

Quebec's New University

The University of Quebec is a logical outcome of the vast Quebec educational reform undertaken some ten years ago. A public, yet independent agency, the University has just opened its doors to some five thousand students on its three campuses located in Montreal, Three-Rivers and Chicoutimi. But the University is not expected to remain with only these campuses; in response to Quebec's needs, more component universities can easily be set up and integrated into the structure.

The University is organized along the principle of decentralization. President Alphonse Riverin, his four vice-presidents, the principals of the component universities, three community representatives, and representatives of students and staff form a central Assembly of Governors which is essentially a co-ordinating and consulting body. The assembly defines general policy and criteria, as well as the framework within which the individual campuses will operate, but the latter enjoy extensive powers of their own.

Each component university is a legal corporation. It administers its portion of the total University of Quebec budget and is responsible for recruiting teachers, establishing curricula and selecting students.

The make-up of decision-making bodies at the new University reflects its creators' awareness of the acute risks involved in establishing a new University when, around the world, universities are being questioned radically. Great pains have been taken to see that the structures make possible an active participation by all concerned with the Institution. "In L'Université du Québec," says Mr. Riverin, "participation is something like the order of the day."

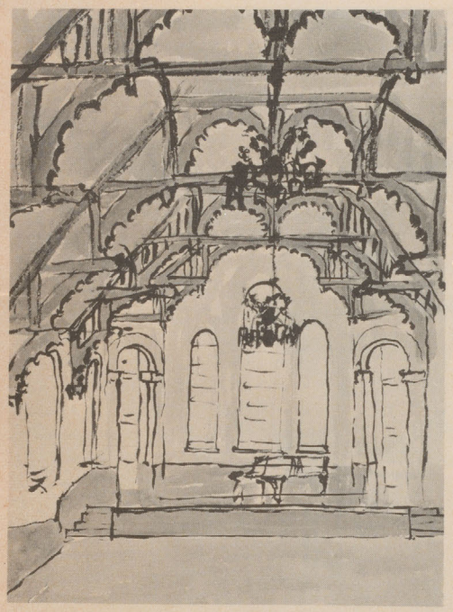
Internally the University has devised a novel twist that responds to the multidisciplinary vocation of the modern university and provides a physical and human frame of reference for the student himself: the module. Each module is an interdisciplinary charted course for a given group of students. Rather than managing, by itself, the whole body of knowledge within its discipline, a department will answer the needs of several modules. Thus the History Department might be called upon to provide appropriate services to the history, teaching of history, and literature modules.

The new University of Quebec, with novel ideas and a progressive president, should make a valuable contribution to education in the province.□

The hidden parts of the campus

A look at campus sights that members of the McGill community rarely notice while rushing about the University.







Overleaf: If you lived in RVC, *you missed seeing the pulp and paper building only if you were perennially late and had to run to classes. Between the physics building and University Street, its front entrance is in an alley thirty yards north of Sherbrooke.*

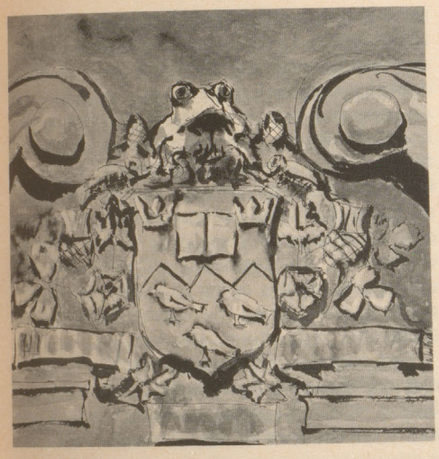
Above: Redpath Hall's ceiling — one of few big timber roofs in Canada — is rarely noticed by those who benefit from its excellent accoustical properties.

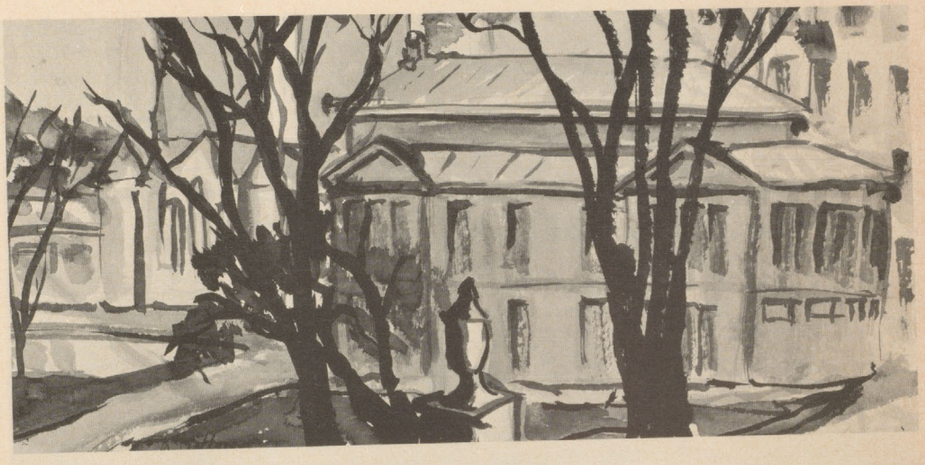
Right: Strathcona Hall, the old YMCA *building opposite Roddick Gates, now houses the Centre for Continuing Education.*

Opposite left: Above the entrance to the administration building (formerly the biology building) is an all too infrequently viewed bullfrog, seated atop the University crest.

Opposite right: If you looked to your right while walking down Graduates' Row, you could hardly have missed this view of Redpath Museum. Or did you?

Opposite bottom: Students entering Milton Gates are afforded a breathtaking view of the arts building cupola, framed by the circular McIntyre medical building. □







Is student government big business?

Yes, says its $290,000 budget. *No* says its finance director, who believes the refusal to adopt big business practices will lead to insolvency.

by Harvey Schachter

Most graduates are unaware of how Students' Society's operations have mushroomed in the last decade, remembering the organization instead as a low budget operation housed in the old Union.

In the early sixties, students paid only $90,000 in fees; the Society's major expenditures were $25,000 for the Union and $14,000 for the *McGill Daily*. Last year, revenues were $287,000, the University Centre cost $144,000 to operate and the *Daily* lost $36,000. In addition, the Society entered the fields of construction and high finance by setting forth to build and manage a $1.6 million co-operative student residence. In fact, the organization's operations were so large that it finally incorporated, giving its members legal immunity from its actions.

Unfortunately, while the Society has greatly expanded operations, it has not significantly improved its management techniques to efficiently handle the new scale of business. In fact, so poor are the business practices in use that fourth year commerce student and Students' Council finance director Seymour Kaufman predicts the Society will be insolvent by 1971. Kaufman's prediction is buoyed by the steadily escalating deficits the Society has incurred since 1966.

The change in scale of operations occurred in 1964-65 when individual student fees jumped from $14 to $24 in preparation for the impending move to the new University Centre. Total revenue skyrocketed from $116,000 to $214,000. Surpluses were realized in the next two years because in the first, the Society was still ensconced in the old Union and expenses were only $140,000, and in the second the University supplied all equipment and furniture with the new University Centre, thus keeping maintenance expenses low. At this point, the Society's total surplus fund was a seemingly unshakeable $210,000. However in the next year repairs and renovations had to be made to the building, and an incredible amount of stolen articles — from typewriters to cutlery — had to be replaced. The University Centre's operating costs shot up from $41,000 to $119,000 and there was a $16,000 deficit.

In 1967-68 the deficit was $20,000; during the past fiscal year expenses surged to $334,000 leaving a staggering $47,000 deficit and eating up a large portion of the Society's capital. Last year's catastrophic loss was all the more shocking because the finance director had prepared a balanced budget for the year! That such a variance between actual and expected expenditures occurred is evidence of the financial mire into which McGill student government has become entrenched and adds supporting weight to the notion that student government is a poorly organized operation.

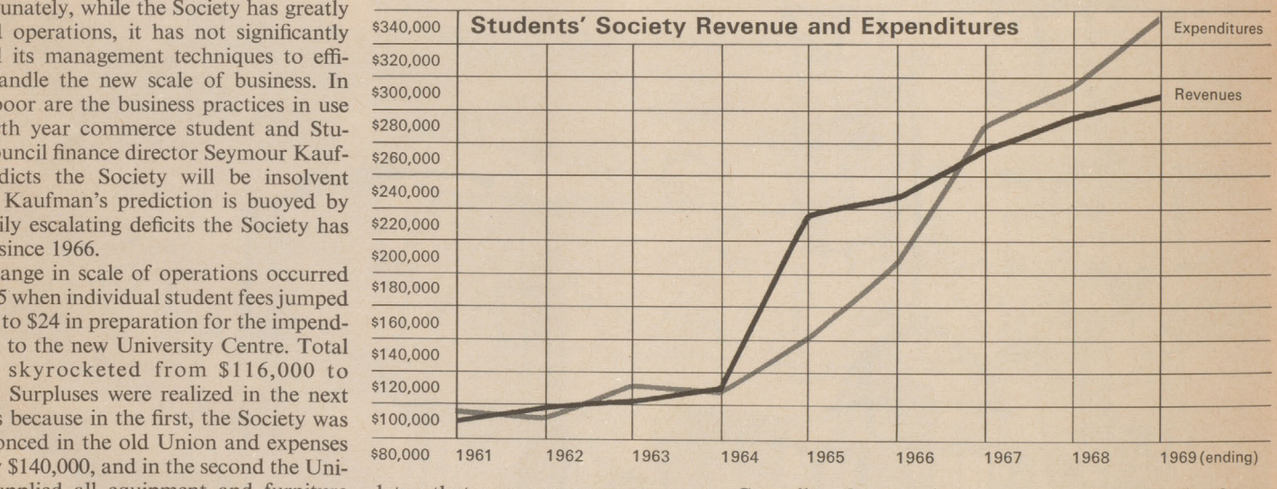
One basic management principle is that an organization must have clearly defined goals. Therein lies the Students' Society's first headache, for in practice, its goals of controlling student activities and representing students turn out to be ambiguous. Students undertake many activities, and Council has too often discovered that its main role is not controlling, but rather subsidizing, these activities. Frequently a person approaches Council with a scheme for a new club or programme, asking *only* for "approval in principle." Two weeks later that same person returns to Council, asking for — or in fact, demanding — money for the activity on the grounds that Council has already shown interest in the project. Council cannot possibly control all activities if control is to mean the supplying of funds.

In addition, defining the legitimate interests of students has recently become tricky. Council has broadened its view of the spheres in which it should represent its electors. Money has been given to help California grape pickers, American draft dodgers, and Simon Fraser University students jailed after a confrontation with their administration. Such a broad view of the term "representing students" would have shocked the framers of the Society's constitution; but now it is commonplace.

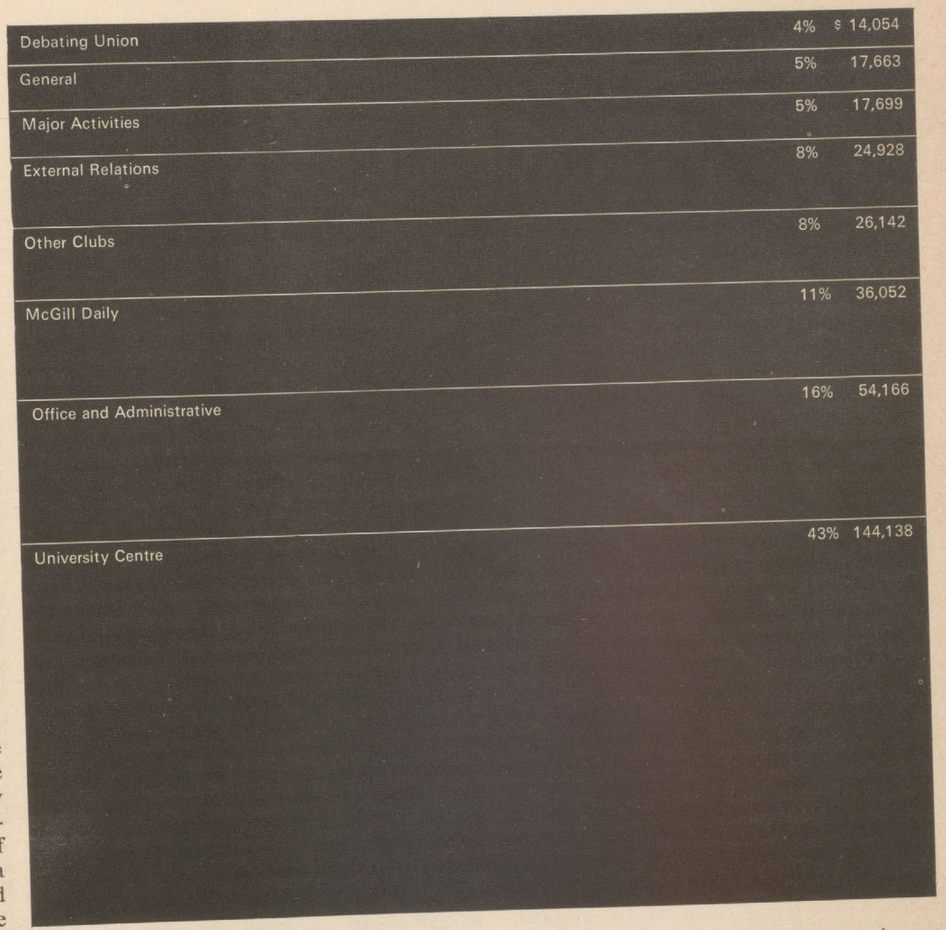
Secondly, and probably most importantly, there is no sensible administrative organization to the body. Decision-making is by a twenty-one man council; a group too large to properly consider financial matters, and generally too uninterested or poorly schooled in finances to handle its duties. The members are elected on their political — not administrative — criteria. Once in office, they observe that good student administrators don't attract the attention and earn the respect of the student body; executors of dramatic innovations do. Therefore Councillors are always eager to spend money on novel projects, even if it means leaving their successors with a financial mess.

Not surprisingly, Council rarely sets financial guidelines for the future or obtains proper figures when decision-making. Decisions are made on the spur of the moment. If an idea for a project sounds good, or the plea for assistance from some social action group is urgent enough, money is allocated. The Council has no criteria for allocating funds, or conception of what its financial resources are.

Another serious problem is the lack of financial controls. The permanent office staff is too small to handle all the required secretarial work and to supervise properly the 100-odd separate organizations that spend the Society's money. Treasurers float in and out of the Council office; in many cases they have no offices and cannot be contacted by the Society's staff when trouble occurs. Budgets are often not met; bills pour in for unauthorized expenditures. To preserve the Students' Society's good name with suppliers, the unauthorized expenditures are always paid for.



The largest single expense of the Students' Society last year was $144,138 for the operation of the University Centre. The chart shows the proportional division of the Society's $334,842 of expenses in 1968-69.



Such a small staff is also incapable during the school year, of maintaining an overview of the entire financial situation — so great is the burden of their administrative work. Thus even if Council wanted proper decision-making information it could not be provided. It takes some four months after the school term ends for all the bills to come in, loose ends to be tied up and the overall financial statements to be drawn up. Accurate interim statements, therefore, are an impossibility.

An added problem is the staggered election process. Except for the executive and post-graduate representative on Council, the composition of the body changes on January 1. But the budget is passed in October. Thus, the new Council has no attachment to the budget. It rarely even concerns itself with what the budget is, but sets merrily about implementing its platform even though such action involves the outlay of unbudgeted sums of money.

In fact, because of the staggered elections, the finance director never sees his budget through the entire fiscal year. He leaves office in January shortly after preparing the year's projections. Certainly that situation is not consistent with the management principle of responsibility for actions.

What can be done to remedy the situation and operate the Society in the business-like fashion that its high budget demands? The first step would seem to be the realization by students of the gravity of the Society's financial crisis. Councillors, and executives of student organizations, are still living in a dreamworld of the high investment fund and yearly surplus. "People ask for $10,000 like it's nothing," laments Seymour Kaufman.

An example is the undergraduate societies, who recently caused a crisis for Council by banding together to ask for a $50,000 subsidization from the Students' Society. The crisis — like previous problems — arose from unbusinesslike practices. The demand clearly violated a decision made when raising student fees in 1965: undergraduate societies would not receive a Students' Society subsidy but would obtain money by assessing their own members. However, in 1966, immediately after that decision, the Law Undergraduate Society appealed for money for the *Law Journal*. Money was granted and since then other societies have received funds.

Now the demand is $50,000 and there is a Sword of Damocles over Council's head: if they don't find the funds the various undergraduate societies — engineering, commerce and post-graduate studies, in particular — have threatened to secede from the Students' Society. There is dubious legal ground for a secession, but such a move could kill the Students' Society before its financial problems do. The decision on the undergraduate societies' demands will undoubtedly be a political one made by Council, but finance director Kaufman has told the *McGill News* that the Society "can't afford to give them a cent."

One solution to the financial woes is to ask the University to partially — or completely — subsidize the University Centre, which cost $144,000 to operate last year. However, the main argument against secession of undergraduate societies — that all students use the Union, which is paid for by the Students' Society — will lose validity if University assistance is sought in upkeeping the Centre. Also, though such a move would ease Council's burden, the total money paid by students to both the University and the Students' Society for "student services" would not change; all that would happen is that the University would be hard-pressed and have to raise more money or cut back on other expenditures.

The only other alternatives are to raise student fees or to come to grips with the Society on a more businesslike basis. In the end, the latter alternative is the best possibility: student government, by the size of its operations has become big business. Student executives will have to accept that fact, and handle their affairs in a more businesslike fashion.□

Nursing: The struggle continues

Building a viable school offering degrees was no small task for McGill's nurses, but current conditions portend of an even greater struggle in the future.

Preparing to celebrate its Golden Anniversary next year, the School for Graduate Nurses can look back with satisfaction at its valiant struggle for survival over the years. But the undercurrents now affecting nursing, in general, and Quebec nursing, in particular, may pose a more serious challenge to the School in the future than any faced in the past, for the medical world is rapidly changing and nurses are an integral part of that world.

A major issue faced by nursing is education. In the United States, nurses fall into either a technical or professional category, depending on their education; in Canada the same two categories exist, though not formally recognized by nursing bodies.

The Canadian technical nurse is not university-educated. She receives her education in a three-year hospital-controlled programme that emphasizes practical experience — almost to the exclusion of theoretical preparation. At the course's conclusion, the student nurse writes the Registered Nursing examinations.

Great controversy surrounds the hospital-controlled method of training nurses. At the recent Quadrennial Congress of the International Congress of Nurses (ICN) in Montreal, Miss Florence Mackenzie, the Montreal General Hospital's associate director of nursing in charge of education, admitted:

"No one will deny that many fine nurses have emerged from hospital schools, despite their inadequacies, and educators have made great efforts to improve the programmes within the structure of the hospital school.

"But it is impractical to expect that the aims of nursing education can be met while the student's time is controlled by the hospital, where the care of the patient must come before the education of the student."

Realizing the limitations of their training, some hospital-educated registered nurses take the two-year Bachelor of Nursing programme, or at least augment their education by taking some courses towards that degree. These courses provide the graduate nurse with deeper knowledge of nursing principles and practices.

The second university nursing degree obtainable is the Bachelor of Science in Nursing, a course which McGill began giving to high school graduates in 1957. The curriculum combines general education in science and the humanities with professional education in nursing. Graduates of the five-year course write the Registered Nursing examinations.

Nurses like to refer to themselves as professionals, but it is questionable whether that designation should be used for those without a post-secondary degree. The university nurse, however, could be considered a professional: she has a greater all-round knowledge than her hospital-trained counterpart, is far more capable and can make decisions as to her own duties in the wards.

However, the vast majority of Canadian nurses are hospital-trained. Only 5.3% of Canadian (and 5.7% of Quebec) nurses have a baccalaureate degree. Of the two university degrees, the Bachelor of Nursing is far more popular. Last year, McGill had 300 students in the BN course and only 85 in the BSc(N).

As a result of the Parent Commission on Quebec education and a long standing desire to improve nursing training, the hospital-school is being replaced by a CEGEP nursing course. Technical nurses will take a three-year CEGEP course and then write the RN exams. The new stream of training will offer a more adequate general education and theoretical nursing background than the hospital programme.

The Bachelor of Nursing degree will be available for CEGEP-educated RN's who want to further their training, but the degree is expected to be eventually phased-out. High school graduates wanting a BSc(N) will now take the normal two-year CEGEP programme and then take three years of study at university.

The extinction of the hospital-schools will aggravate the poor existing working conditions for nurses by severely reducing a hospital's quota of student nurses. Currently nurses are bogged down in a mire of paperwork and red tape, have too many patients to care for, have to administer the wards on week-ends and nights, and are too often forced to do menial tasks like cleaning floors or preparing ice-water. The natural effect is a dilution in the quality of a nurse's care: she's forced to change a patient's dressing less frequently; she must curtail conversations with the patient, in which she used to be able to explain the illness and offer comfort to him; and she rarely gets the opportunity to discuss with the patient health habits in the home.

The cry has risen that the poor working conditions result from — and, in fact, help cause — a nursing shortage in Quebec. But the major cause of the shortage would appear to be the government quota for hospital nurses, which is gradually being reduced and which is causing the hospitals grave problems in providing proper nursing care.

Whatever the reason, nurses are overworked. As a result, they are disgruntled and their disposition isn't improved by their dismal salaries. Quebec nurses make about $100 less a month than their Ontario counterparts. Nurses in all provinces — except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland — have higher salaries than Quebec nurses. In addition, other provinces offer better financial assistance to RN's furthering their education. "I am constantly writing letters recommending nurses for jobs in Ontario and B.C.," says School for Graduate Nurses director Logan.

Technology can ease the burden of a nurse's life, once she learns how to adjust to the changes it imposes on her life. If the ICN Congress is any indication, however, the nursing world is wary of technology because of a general fear of automated nursing and dehumanized patient care. "Nurses shouldn't take care of machines. They should take care of people," Miss Logan declares.

However, experience in other fields indicates that automation frees people to devote more time to significant tasks. And if Canada's Health and Welfare Minister John Munro has his way, it will free nurses to provide community care. He issued a challenge to Canadian nursing when he told the ICN: "I think it's high time to get the nurse back into nursing. An important opening step would be to cut the chain that tends to bind the modern nurse to the hospital.

"There are over a hundred and thirty thousand registered nurses in Canada, and I note that only about five per cent of them are in public health work. Yet, to a large extent, I believe the latter direction is where the future lies.

"Public health care should mean health care provided to the public-at-large . . . of 1,000 people who need medical attention, 275 actually get to see a doctor, and only ten ever get assigned to a hospital. But the 725 who don't see a physician should see somebody who knows something about sickness and its correction."

The ability of nurses to adapt to technological change and to meet John Munro's challenge will depend, to a large extent, on the quality of the education available to them. The McGill School for Graduate Nurses is well aware of the need for improved nursing education and is fully prepared to do its part to help the nursing world adapt to the future.□

Society activities

A highly successful Reunion and Annual Meeting kick-off the Society's programming year.

by Andrew Allen

Annual general meetings are regarded by most people as a necessary evil. Fortunately, the Society has a tradition of combining business with pleasure, and the 112th Annual Meeting on the eve of Reunion was no exception.

In addition to the normal business, presentations of the Society's Distinguished Service Award were made to Brian M. Smith, Arts '60, former editor of the *McGill News*, and to Madame Claire Kirkland-Casgrain, M.N.A., BA '47, BCL '50, in recognition of her outstanding leadership of women in the Province. The Society's Gold Medal was presented to chancellor-resignate Howard I. Ross, BA '30.

Ross, a former president of the Society, was the main speaker of the evening. He mused about his decision to retire as chancellor and become dean of the new Faculty of Management, declaring that though most people would not consider it a Horatio Alger story, he viewed it as a progressive step. "In my move," he stated, "I am trying to emphasize the need for the University and the community to work together. The University has become terribly important to the community as questions of economic prosperity depend upon it."

On behalf of graduates, outgoing president Donald McRobie paid tribute to chancellor-dean Ross and retiring principal H. Rocke Robertson: "Through an assortment of bizarre situations they remained magnificently steadfast and set great examples of devotion to duty and coolness under fire."

At the end of the proceedings, in-coming president Conrad F. Harrington, BA '33, BCL '36, took the Chair and introduced his new executive.

Fortier Elected Governor

An unusual element in the Annual Meeting proceedings was the announcement that L. Yves Fortier, BCL '58, has been elected to a five-year term as one of the Society's representatives on the Board of Governors, defeating professor William H. Pugsley, BCom '34, PhD '50, by 3851 to 2107 votes.

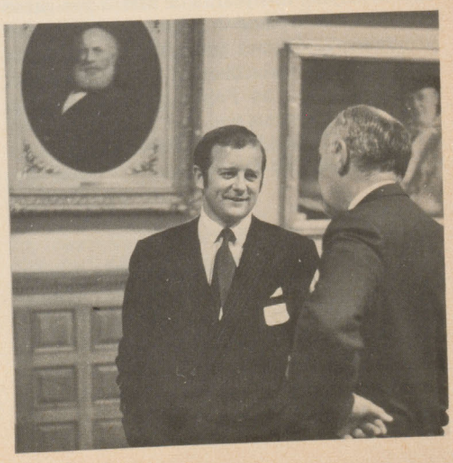
The election was the first held within the Society for some time. The large turnout of 40% of eligible voters — although not appreciated by the scrutineers whose job was made unenviably arduous — reflects an active interest in the affairs of the University. There were some reasonable criticisms of the conduct of the election, which were not unexpected in view of the Society's lack of experience in this field. However it does seem that in future there will be more interest in elections and that procedures will have to be kept in trim.





Top: Madame Claire Kirkland-Casgrain and Brian Smith (right) receive the Distinguished Service Award at the Annual Meeting. Centre: Donald McRobie presents the Society's Gold Medal to chancellor Ross. Bottom: Newly-elected governor Yves Fortier (left) is congratulated by Dr. Robertson.





Reunion '69

Sore throats, aching feet and general fatigue were in order for the week of October 6 as an aftermath to the highly successful Reunion Weekend. In a sense, the weekend began with the Annual Meeting and the subsequent tour of the McLennan Library on Thursday night October 2. However, the fruit of the work done by Reunion chairman Mary Herzberg and her committee ripened on the three following days.

The programme started in earnest with a novel luncheon in the Bonaventure Hotel at which 150 graduates heard University of Quebec president Alphonse Riverin speak on inter-university co-operation (see page 32). The afternoon was taken up with faculty sessions in law, management, engineering, and arts and science on subjects ranging from "Closing The Gap" to the "New Look in Matrimonial Regimes." The Faculty of Medicine held a special all-day seminar with seven separate sessions for 140 graduates.
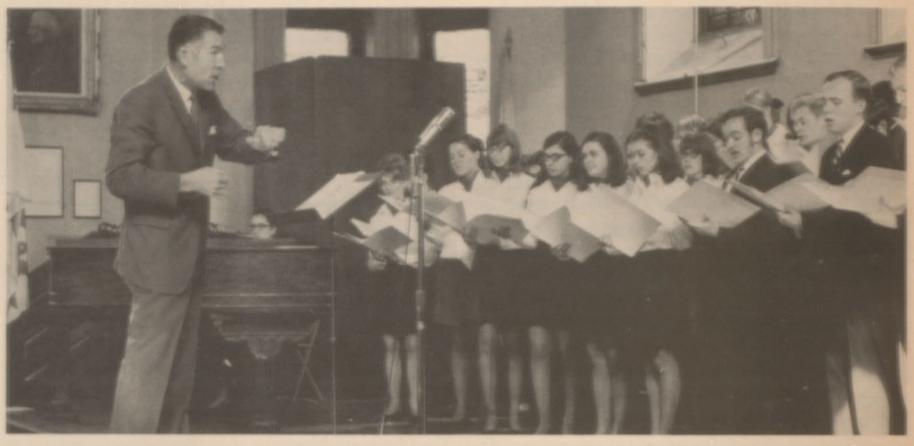
The traditional Saturday football luncheon was a great success as usual, with some 700 people turning out, and the afternoon took an unusual but happy twist with the Redmen besting Western 30-11.

The traditional Principal's Reception for older graduates took place in Bishop Mountain Hall, leaving Redpath Hall clear for Carrefour. Designed not only for general entertainment, but as a rallying point for those classes unable to hold parties, Carrefour was jammed until well after midnight by a boisterous crowd of over 400. Imaginative lighting and decoration, outstanding music by Noël Talarico, and successful catering made it a night to remember.

Early risers the next morning took part in a tour of Old Montreal or listened to the 25th Anniversary presentation of the McGill Choral Society. Former director Gifford Mitchell, who left last year to teach at a small Ontario college, returned to conduct the opening

Below: Former director Gifford Mitchell leads the Choral Society in With A Voice of Singing, *before turning its 25th Anniversary performance into an impromptu sing-along.*

Bottom: At the Reunion luncheon, Dr. Alphonse Riverin, president of the University of Quebec, urged greater co-operation among Quebec universities.



Society activities/continued

number. After the seven-song performance, Mitchell, who was to lead the last song — *Hail Alma Mater* — began an impromptu sing-along, teaching the choral group some new numbers and having the audience, largely composed of Choral Society graduates, join in.

That highly informal session ended Reunion on a high note.

Doom in Toronto

The Redmen have a habit of playing in Toronto on Thanksgiving weekend. The habit was not broken this year, although the team came close to altering the pattern of defeat, losing the hard-fought battle 17-16. The McGill Society of Toronto, nevertheless, rallied in cheering numbers to the pre-game luncheon. Unfortunately doomsday for the restaurant where the get-together was planned came only four days before the game, when it was declared bankrupt and closed. However, not to be undaunted, president Bob Reid hastily re-arranged the lunch, and smiling through adversity, hosted a highly successful party.

Hockey Boosters Form Club

A new group, Friends of McGill Hockey, has been formed to offer support to the University's hockey squad. The group, under the chairmanship of Dr. Albert Schutz began last January and is now in its first full year of operation.

One immediate result is a series of events scheduled in various cities where the hockey team is playing this year. The first, a pre-game luncheon, took place in Montreal before the November 15 Ottawa game. Others are planned before the December 16 Laval encounter in Quebec City, on February 14 in Ottawa where the opponents will be Carleton, and on December 17 before the Dartmouth game in the Cleveland Cup Tournament.

Air McGill

The McGill Society of Montreal has just announced its 1970 programme for Charter Flights across the Atlantic. In the spring, members of the Society can fly for $175 to London on May 16, returning to Montreal on June 6. Two complete planes are available in July, at a cost of $210. The first flight leaves for London on July 4 and returns July 31; the second flight is from July 7 to August 2.

Relations With The University

At the beginning of the academic year, the Society extended an established practice by hosting a Martlet House dinner for the eleven deans and other key University officials. After a tour of the Society's offices, discussions were held on two areas of collaboration with the University: publication of information about each Faculty to graduates, and graduate-student relationships.

Since that meeting, Senate has approved Graduates' Society participation in certain major committees, with the following graduates being appointed to serve:

Athletics Board
D. Peter Abbott, BCom '56
Pierre L. Dessaules, QC, BCL '39
Roy M. L. Heenan, BA '57, BCL '60

Women's Athletics Board:
Sheryl Drysdale, BCom '67
Heather Owen, BEd '67

Admissions Committee
Robert B. Keefler, BEng '50
C. Jaime Roberton, BSc '55
Ronald Sharpe, BSc(PE) '51

Bookstore Committee
Robert B. Parsons, BCom '68

Committee on Communication of Information
W. David Angus, BCL '62
Hugh G. Hallward, BA '51

Committee on Development
John A. H. Allan, BCom '51
Jack L. Cummings, BSc '46
Lawrence G. McDougall, BA '39, BCL '42



University Libraries Committee
John F. Close, BCom '33
Miriam H. Tees, BA '44, BLS '51

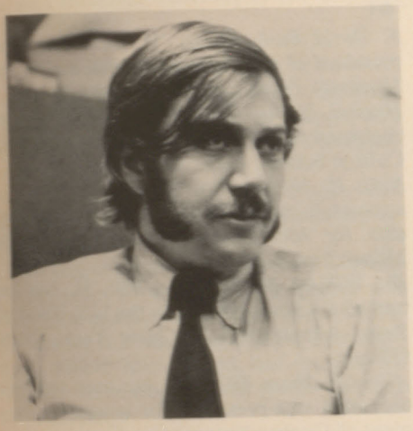
University Placement Committee
Albert E. Bates, BCom '69
Marjorie F. McLaggan, MA '31

University Scholarships Committee
Edmund A. Hankin, BEng '34
Judith W. Mappin (nee Taylor), BSc '50

Committee on Student Health
Dr. H. Barbara Webb Lewis, MD '60

The Society is actively seeking representation on the committee on continuing education, a major area of concern for graduates. Other possible areas of representation are unlikely to be pursued until it is determined what contribution to the University's welfare can be made through this form of activity.□

Where they are and what they're doing



Focus

"My life is a press agent's dream," reflects Unicorn Publishing Corporation owner Peter Lebensold, BA '65, from his basement office on Bonsecours Street in Old Montreal. Struggling through his fourth year as the company's editor, production manager and jack-of-all-trades, he has almost single-handedly produced two contemporary cultural magazines — *Take One*, a perceptive look at the film scene in America, and *The Five Cent Review*, a lively commentary on the arts in Canada.

"The whole thing started off as an adventure," reminisces Lebensold, who decided shortly after graduation to go into business for himself. "I wanted to be my own boss and take Wednesday afternoon off if I felt like it. I never have, mind you, but at least I know I can if I want to!"

Unicorn Publishing's first venture, *Take One*, made its debut in 1966. Holding other jobs, Lebensold and his original two partners — working after hours on a shoestring budget — coordinated the entire production, even distributing the 5,000 copies themselves. Much to their surprise, *Take One*'s down-to-earth appreciation of the world of film was an immediate success. Accepting this somewhat unanticipated challenge, Lebensold bought out his partners and — "somewhat hesitantly" — went into the publishing business on a full-time basis. Handling production, business and advertising in his admittedly disorganized fashion, Lebensold has nevertheless increased the magazine's circulation to 20,000 copies. "*Take One* can now honestly claim to be the largest film magazine in North America," he notes.

Feeling somewhat limited to film, Lebensold decided to produce a second magazine, this time reviewing the arts in Canada. "*The Five Cent Review* is a gimmick," he stresses. "It's an attempt to give Canada a mass circulation magazine. Actually both magazines are an extension of *my* natural curiosity, and through them I receive self-gratification while informing my readers."

Each copy of *The Five Cent Review* costs a nickel (though the yearly subscription rate is a prepaid $5) and has been carefully priced that way to prove Lebensold's maxim that if a reader pays only five cents for a magazine he will read at least one or two of the articles. Such a small price does not exactly overflow Unicorn's coffers, and thus, being slightly in the black with *Take One* has merely meant pouring the extra finances into *The Five Cent Review*'s 13,000 monthly copies. Lebensold's "editorial staff" — many of whom are friends from McGill — are located in all parts of the world. They send in articles on books, plays and movies from wherever they happen to be, and their remunerations take place on an equally casual basis.

"Publishing is not the sort of business one goes into to make money," says Lebensold, who is not too optimistic about the future. "But at least if the magazines fold after two or three years, I'll have a better chance of getting a job." Meanwhile, he plans to make use of his contacts to form a communications conglomerate in such fields as book publication and film production. He has also taken a part-time job handling editorial production for *Canada Month*, "to help pay the rent."

Lebensold has been asked to appear before the Royal Commission on Media — "as a sort of bête noir" — to explain how a small publishing company can succeed, especially when by-passing normal business practices. He might well start out by explaining that he carefully named his struggling firm after the mythical unicorn who, it was said, would always grow a new horn if the old one broke off.□

'24

Anson C. McKim, BCom '24, BA '27, has been appointed to the board of directors of Miron Co. Ltd.

'27

Keil H. Oxley, BA '27, superintendent/special duties of the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal, retired recently after forty years of service. He will continue as a member of the Protestant Committee of the Quebec Superior Council of Education.

'28

Rev. James A. Payton, BA '28, BD '31, minister of Grace United Church, Trenton, Ont. has been elected president of the Bay of Quinte Conference of the United Church of Canada for the ensuing year.

'32

R. deWolfe MacKay, BA '28, MA '29, BCL '32, has been appointed to the board of directors of Montreal Trust Co.

J. Alphonse Ouimet, BEng '32, LLD '63, former president of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., has been named chairman of the board of Telesat Canada — the first satellite telecommunications network in Canada.

'36

James P. Anglin, BA '33, BCL '36, has been elected registrar of the Canadian Bar Association.

'39

D. H. Fullerton, BCom '39, MCom '40, has been appointed chairman of the National Capital Commission, which administers the development of federal areas in the Ottawa-Hull region.

'40

L. P. Fournier, BCom '40, has been elected president of St. Felicien Pulp and Paper Ltd.

'41

Dr. Reginald Gonzalez, BSc '41, presently the technical director of the Scientific Research Council in Jamaica, has accepted an invitation from the United Kingdom Ministry of Overseas Development to join the Tropical Products Institute Advisory Committee.

'42

Kenneth A. West, PhD '42, has been elected

The Graduates' Society of McGill University

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Immediate Past President,
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Second Vice-President,
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Mrs. C. H. T. Hulme, BA '36

Honorary Secretary,
David Mackenzie, BA '48, BCL '51

Honorary Treasurer,
John B. Wight, BCom '47

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Kenneth H. Brown, O.B.E., Q.C., BA '29
George N. M. Currie, BEng '51
A. Jean de Grandpré, Q.C., BCL '43
Taylor J. Kennedy, BEng '38, MEng '39

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Robert L. McKenna, BCom '48

Central Ontario,
Walter H. Lind, BA '37

Prairie Provinces,
James S. Atkinson, BSc '49

British Columbia,
Kelvin O. Fleming, MD '45

Great Britain,
Percy L. Backus, MD '19

United States,
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(New England) Robert Sylvester, BA '38
(Central) Geoffrey J. Dodd, BEng '40
(West) William M. Fitzhugh Jr., MD '33

Caribbean and Bermuda,
George L. Bovell, BSc/Agr '45

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Harold P. Gordon, BCom '58, BCL '64
Hugh G. Hallward, BA '51
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Claude Lacombe, BEng '53
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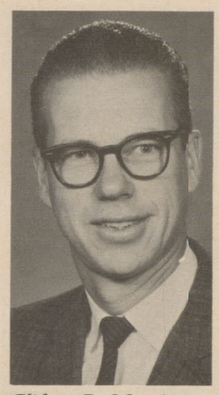
'44

Dr. Stanley K. Shapiro, BSc '44, MSc '45, is now with the Department of Biological Sciences, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of Illinois, Chicago.

'45

Dr. John Hay, BA '41, MD '45, has been appointed chairman of the Department of Family Medicine at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

Martin B. Wilk, BEng '45, has been promoted to statistical director, management sciences research, at Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J.



Clifton R. Morrison BSc/Agr '49



Dr. Lloyd G. Herman PhD '48

'48

Former Lt.-Col. Douglas C. Coughtry, BEng '48, Canadian programme manager of Projects MALLARD, with headquarters in the U.S., was recently promoted to the rank of colonel.

Dr. Lloyd G. Herman, PhD '48, chief, laboratory section, environmental services branch of the National Institutes of Health, has recently been honoured by certification as a Founder Diplomate in the American Intersociety Academy for Certification of Sanitarians, Inc. This honour is given in special recognition for outstanding achievements in the health sciences field.

John Orr, BCom '48, has been named general manager of Simonds Canada Saw Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of Wallace-Murray Corp.

'49

R. T. Bassett, BCom '49, has been appointed manager of the newly-formed placement division of S.N.C. Computation Ltd.

J. Turner Bone, BEng '49, has been appointed vice-president of Price-Mont Ltd.

Andre Gadbois, BCL '49, has been appointed assistant director of the law department of Hydro-Quebec.

H. D. Johnson, BEng '49, is vice-president of newly-formed Monenco Computer Services Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Monenco Ltd. and Montreal Engineering Co. Ltd.

Dr. Gordon C. Merrill, BA '49, MA '51, has been appointed dean of arts at Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont.

Clifton R. Morrison, BSc/Agr '49, has been promoted to branch manager of the London, Ont. area office of Johnson Controls Ltd.

'50

Dr. Henry B. Durost, MD '50, GDipMed '55, executive director of the Douglas Hospital, has been named associate regional director, psychiatric services, for the Montreal metropolitan region by the Quebec Ministry of Health.

George G. Flater, BEng '50, has been appointed vice-president of Domtar Pulp & Paper Products Ltd.

Dr. C. Crawford Lindsay, MD '50, holds the position of secretary in both the Montreal Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society and the Canadian Gynaecological Society. He is also the treasurer of the Federation of Medical Specialists of the Province of Quebec.

Walter J. McCarthy, BCom '50, has been appointed vice-president, finance, of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

'51

F. David Bush, BCom '51, has been elected president of the Planning Executives Institute, Montreal chapter, for 1969-70.

Hugh G. Hallward, BA '51, has been appointed chairman of the board of directors of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, P.Q.

Neils H. Nielsen, BA '51, MA '54, has been appointed corporate manager, employee benefits, for Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dr. William M. Normore, BSc '51, has been named a science advisor to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's New York District Office.

Alfred E. Sharp, BEng '51, has been appointed executive vice-president for general management of Quebec Natural Gas Corp.

'52

Dr. Mimi Belmonte, BSc '48, MD '52, is a member of the Dominion Council of Health.

Cyril J. Brounstein, PhD '52, has been appointed vice-president, operations, of the food products division of Union Carbide Corp.

F. James Cameron, BEng '52, has taken over the firm of Ivan D. Arscott Ltd., civil engineers and building contractors, in Kingston, Jamaica, and has been appointed the firm's managing director.

John H. Dinsmore, BEng '52, has been elected to the presidency of the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers.

Dr. Kenneth H. Kapphahn, BSc '52, has assumed the position of chief of the division of neurology of Henry Ford Hospital.

Dr. D. G. Kinnear, BSc '48, MD '52, Department of Medicine, has been elected president of the Canadian Association of Gastroenterology.

D. E. Sullivan, BA '52, of Northern Electric Co. Ltd., has been elected national representative of the Montreal Risk and Insurance Management Assoc.

'53

Gerald J. McGee, BEng '53, DipM&BA '59, has recently been elected a national director of the Institute of Association Executives.

Dr. John W. O'Brien, BA '53, PhD '62, is the newly-appointed principal of Sir George Williams University.

Leonard Rosen, BCom '53, is on the board of directors of Dawson College, the first English-speaking CEGEP.

'54

Alexander K. Bartoshuk, PhD '54, is now with the Department of Psychology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.

Prof. Robert Vogel, MA '54, PhD '59, has been appointed vice-dean of social sciences at McGill.

'55

Dr. Donald D. Betts, PhD '55, professor of physics at the University of Alberta, has been elected president of the Canadian Association of Physicists.

'57

Dr. Sheldon Heath, BSc '53, MD '57, has been appointed assistant professor in the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Toronto and is on the attending staff of St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, in the Department of Psychiatry.

'58

Dr. Edward J. Burger, Jr., MD '58, has accepted an appointment in the office of science and technology, executive office of the President, Washington, D.C.

Bruno Desjardins, BCL '58, has been appointed vice-president of The Guarantee Company of North America.

W. Emil Dolphin, BA '58, has recently returned from six years of teaching in England, and now holds a position at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y. teaching Spanish literature.

John G. Elliott, BSc/Agr '58, has received his PhD in resource development from Michigan State University.

Frank P. Lalonde, BEng '58, is the new president of The Frank P. Lalonde Ltd.

'59

George B. Allan, BEng '59, has been appointed to the newly-created post of chairman of educational resources at Lambton College.

Clive V. Allen, BA '56, BCL '59, has been appointed secretary of Allied Chemical, Canada Ltd. in Montreal.

Sandra Cohen (*Trehaub*), BCom '59, has been awarded a J. W. McConnell fellowship for graduate studies in experimental psychology at McGill.

William G. Dean, PhD '59, has been promoted from associate professor to professor of geography at the University of Toronto. After spending over seven years directing the research and preparation for the publication of the *Economic Atlas of Ontario*/*Atlas Economique de l'Ontario*, he is currently on sabbatical leave at Cambridge University, England.

Dr. Edward A. Silver, BEng '59, has been appointed an associate professor in the new Department of Management Sciences at the University of Waterloo. He will be responsible for coordinating studies in the field of operations research.

'60

Dr. Moshe Anisfeld, MA '60, PhD '63, has been appointed associate professor of psychology at Yeshiva University's Ferkauf Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences.

Mary Barrett, BN '60, is director of nursing education at Dawson College, Montreal's first English-speaking CEGEP.

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A. R. Deane Nesbitt
Pierre G. Rioux
Jean Roger
David Doubilet

Rev. Ian Stuchbery, BD '60, has been appointed Vicar of Montreal's Christ Church Cathedral.

Dr. G. K. Wlodek, MSc '60, president-elect of the Quebec Medical Association and treasurer of the Syndicate of Surgeons of Quebec, was the recipient of awards from the Licensed Beverage Industries and the Canadian Cancer Society.

'61

Peter M. Braunstein, BSc '57, MD '61, MSc '64, has been appointed assistant professor of surgery at the University of California, San Francisco Medical Centre.

Christopher J. Durden, BSc '61, is now the curator of geology, Texas Memorial Museum, Austin, Texas.

Dr. Charles R. Fish, MD '61, has been appointed to the staff of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. as a consultant in obstetrics and gynaecology.

Roger F. Tomlinson, MSc '61, has been appointed vice-president of Multiple Access General Computer Corp., responsible for its consulting division.

'62

Oleh S. Pidhainy, MA '62, PhD '65, has been appointed associate professor in the Department of History of Auburn University.

Dr. Frederick J. Service, MD '62, has been appointed to the staff of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. as a consultant in internal medicine.

Mortimer F. Wellen, BArch '62, has become a partner in the firm of Mayers, Girvan, Wellen & Berns, Architects.

'63

J. Gregory Gooch, BEng '63, is now associated with the Montreal Institutional Sales Department of Greenshields Inc.

Terry G. Murphy, BCom '63, has been appointed commercial director at Queen Elizabeth Collegiate and Vocational Institute in Kingston, Ont.

'64

Judith (Finkelstein) Cruce, BSc '64, has received a PhD in psychology from New York University and is currently at Rockefeller University on a postdoctoral fellowship.

Thomas H. Goldberg, BSc '64, has been appointed assistant group actuary, The Standard Life Assurance Co.

Bram Goldwater, BA '64, was recently awarded his PhD at Bowling Green University, Ohio.

Robert G. Haack, BEng '64, GDipMan '69, formerly with Bell Canada, has been admitted to the second year of the MBA programme at Columbia University in New York, where he will concentrate his studies in the areas of finance and international business. He has also been awarded a Samuel Bronfman fellowship.

Erik B. Peterson, BCom '64, is presently with Kates, Peat, Marwick and Co. in Vancouver, B.C.

'65

Harold G. Boyaner, BSc '65, MSc '68, has just completed a year of psychopharmacological research at Sandoz Ltd., Basle, Switzerland, and is presently pursuing graduate studies

towards a PhD in pharmacology at Laval University, Quebec.

Marvin E. Goldberg, BA '65, now completing a doctorate in marketing at the University of Illinois, has for the second year been named a Canada Council fellow, Hydro Quebec fellow and a Province of Quebec scholar.

Michael M. Peterson, BA '65, led the Province of Quebec in this year's Bar exams, and has just entered Dalhousie University to obtain his LLB.

Larry S. Sazant, BA '62, BCL '65, has formed a partnership in the practice of law under the firm name of Schatia & Sazant, Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors.

William L. Verrier, MA '65, has been appointed corporate manager of personnel of Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.

Dr. Marvin J. Wexler, BSc '61, MD '65, has been awarded a fellowship by the Medical Research Council of Canada for the academic year 1969-70. He currently holds a fellowship at Harvard Medical School, Department of Surgery, and will return to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, to continue his work in the field of liver transplantation.

'67

Lionel Chetwynd, BCL '67, executive vice-president of Columbia Pictures, England, is now handling European matters for the newly-formed law firm of Schatia & Sazant.

James G. Coates, MA '67, has been appointed as the first full-time Overseas Students' Advisor at Carleton University, Ottawa.

Dr. David R. Ferguson, MD '67, has been appointed a resident in internal medicine in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine, University of Minnesota, Rochester.

(*Sister*) *Cecily Mills*, MSc '67, formerly a lecturer at Marianopolis College, Montreal, is now a graduate student in the Department of Microbiology, University of Alberta.

I. Harvey Poch, BSc '67, has been appointed office manager of the Montreal General Office of New York Life Insurance Co.

Dennis A. Schaefer, BSc '67, has received a master of science in industrial administration from Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburg, Penn.

'68

Stephen D. Casselman, BSc/Agr '68, is now on the Macdonald campus as a farm commentator for the CBC Agricultural and Resources Department.

Usher Fleising, BSc '68, is studying anthropology at Rutgers University in New Jersey.

George Radwanski, BA '68, a Montreal *Gazette* staff reporter, is one of six journalists to receive an honourable mention in the professional writing competition of Man and His World, 1969, for his article entitled *Man and His World on $5*.

Peter Whitzman, BA '68, has recently completed one year of a three-year course at Central School of Speech and Drama, London, England, and has received a post-graduate scholarship from the Quebec Department of Education.

'69

Rev. Vasant R. Saklikar, BD '69, is the United Church minister in Aylsham, Sask.

Deaths

Erratum

In the July issue we incorrectly reported the death of Mary W. Hamilton, BA '14, who has since written to assure us she is alive and well in Victoria, B.C. We regret any inconvenience this error may have caused.

'97

David E. Blair, BSc '97, on Sept. 12, 1969 at Montreal. A former vice-president and general manager of the Montreal Tramways Co., he designed most of Montreal's streetcars. He retired as a consulting engineer in 1958.

'04

Dr. Henry J. Davidson, MD '04, on Feb. 19, 1969 at Springfield, Mass.

'13

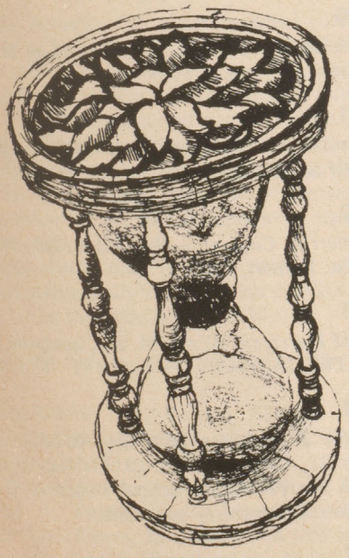
Frederick W. Baridon, BSc '13, on July 21, 1969 at Montreal.

Charles I. Murray, BSc '13, at Ottawa, Ont. in winter, 1968.

'14

The Honourable L. Dana Wilgress, BA '14, LLD '54, at Ottawa, Ont. on July 21, 1969. A Canadian diplomat and public servant for 44 years, he held most of the country's ambassadorial positions during his career.

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'15

Col. Fernand E. Gendron, Sci '15, on May 25, 1969 at Arlington, Vt. He was the former vice-president of Fiduciary Council, Inc. of New York.

'16

Dr. McColl Metcalfe, MD '16, at Toronto, Ont. on June 23, 1969.

'18

Norman J. Lake, Eng '18, at Toronto, Ont. on July 19, 1969.

The Honourable Benjamin Robinson, BCL '18, on July 15, 1969 at Montreal. A distinguished lawyer, he was an honorary vice-president and a member of the national executive of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

'22

Eleanor M. Harbert, MA '22, on July 20, 1969 at Montreal.

A. Norman Harris, Sci '22, at Cardiff, Ont. on May 7, 1969.

Dr. Charles B. Henry, MD '22, on July 6, 1969 at Binghamton, N.Y. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada.

'23

Frederick R. Peverley, BEng '23, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. on Aug. 24, 1969.

'26

William F. Shepherd, BA '26, MSW '57, on Aug. 16, 1969 at Montreal. From 1940-64 he was executive director of the Boys' Farm and Training School in Shawbridge, one of Canada's leading training schools.

'27

Dr. R. Bruce Shaw, MD '27, on Feb. 8, 1969 at Nelson, B.C.

'30

Eric R. Wykes, BSc '30, MSc '31, at St. Paul, Minn. on Aug. 8, 1969.

'31

Gordon M. Sprigings, Eng '31, on Aug. 29, 1969 at Montreal.

'32

Egbert E. Cockerton, BA '32, on July 18, 1969 at St. Hubert, P.Q.

'34

Fred Harrigan, BEng '34, at Claremont, N.H. on Feb. 21, 1969.

'36

Henry J. P. Miles, BSc/Agr '36, MSc '38, on July 21, 1969 at Montreal. He was a teacher with the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal for thirty-one years.

'37

Herbert F. A. Smith, BA '37, on Aug. 30, 1969 at Katmandu, Nepal, where he was working on an international development programme for the U.S. State Department.

'38

Rev. Doctor John Macpherson, BA '38, MA '46,

at Toronto, Ont. on July 24, 1969. He had taught in the Department of Near Eastern Studies, Victoria College, University of Toronto since 1947, becoming chairman in 1960.

'42

James V. Quinn, BEng '42, on July 18, 1969 at Oxnard, Calif.

'61

R. Gordon Dundas, BSc '61, on July 27, 1969 at Montreal.

'64

Mrs. John A. Chadwick (*J. Caprioli*), BA '64, at Halifax, N.S. in July, 1969.

'66

Gordon F. Newton, BCom '66, at Toronto, Ont. on July 8, 1969.

Obituaries

Sydney G. Dobson

Sydney G. Dobson, one of Canada's outstanding bankers, died at Montreal on August 8, 1969 at the age of 85.

His career with the Royal Bank of Canada covered more than fifty years and extended from the lowest desk to the highest executive position. He became president in 1946 and was named chairman of the board in 1949, a post he held until his retirement in 1954.

President of the Canadian Bankers' Association from 1937 to 1939, Mr. Dobson was also a director of several companies and a former governor and member of the Senate of McGill.□

W. S. Johnson, BA '03, BCL '06

Walter S. Johnson, Q.C., distinguished jurist and writer of legal works, died at Montreal on July 23, 1969 in his ninetieth year.

Mr. Johnson lectured in the McGill Law School for several years and some 135 books and articles remain as witness of his industry and dedication during his long and active career. In 1962, upon completion of perhaps the greatest of these, McGill conferred upon him an honorary DCL.

He was also a man of keen literary and historical interests. In the latter, his particular interest lay in the Rebellion of 1837.□

Alastair M. Watt, BA '30, BCL '33

The Honourable Mr. Justice Alastair M. Watt, Q.C., died suddenly on August 31, 1969 at St. Adele, P.Q. He was 62.

For many years he was a member of the law firm of Foster, Watt, Leggat, Colby, Malcolm and Rioux. In addition to this law practice, Mr. Justice Watt lectured in law at McGill from 1947 until 1952. A keen student of changing aspects of law practice, he contributed many articles to the Quebec Bar Review and was greatly interested in other legal writings.

Mr. Justice Watt was named a judge of the Superior Court of Montreal last November.□



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Perspective:

The need for inter-university cooperation

Quebec universities must increase their cooperation if the province is to enter the post-industrial age.

by Dr. Alphonse Riverin

We now realize that most modern countries will have to face, within a few years, profound social and economic changes of unprecedented rapidity. Already we see forerunning signs of the new era yet to come: the last decade has given birth to an incredible knowledge boom in which the possession of knowledge has become a determinant factor in the success (or failure) of whole collectivities as well as individuals.

It has no longer become important to apply techniques or to follow recipes which generations of conscientious students have learnt by heart. Instead it is now vital to adapt one's knowledge in order to solve problems whose solutions cannot be found in textbooks. In all fields, the creative mind has become the most important factor of success. North America has entered into a post-industrial type of civilization where economic power is based upon a new type of capital — knowledge and creativity. The rich man is no longer the capitalist; the rich man is he who possesses the most valuable and durable of goods: knowledge.

These last few years, the economy of Quebec has been in a rather difficult position. Because of this situation, it becomes even more imperative that Quebec muster all its troops to meet the constant challenges and difficulties of keeping up, and passing the threshold into the post-industrial age.

Quebec will follow the march of economic progress only if those institutions which are responsible for higher education and research succeed in considerably increasing their efficiency. And the road to higher efficiency is through closer cooperation between these institutions — the universities.

Quebec Suffering Social Malaise

Unfortunately Quebec's problems are not only of an economic order. We are also suffering a deep social malaise. An important part of this malaise consists of the delicate question of language, with its social and even political overtones.

Many French-speaking Canadians feel they are economically alienated; they must work in English, for English-speaking firms and employers, and their own language often prevents them from reaching responsible positions. That feeling is often accompanied by an increasingly intense feeling of cultural alienation. With the progressive deterioration and even the possible elimination altogether of French as a working tongue, the French-speaking Québécois see their culture losing its vitality.

Unleashing Man's Potential

It is the inescapable duty of the universities to find means by which to break the vicious circle of incommunicability causing rising prejudice and conflicts in our society. To be even more precise, the English-speaking universities, and among others McGill, must, like the French-speaking universities, see themselves above all as Quebec universities. Let the McGill graduate be no longer a stranger to the culture of the majority but instead, let him be familiar with that culture, be able to express himself in its tongue and even be able to bring to it some valuable contribution.

The main reason for cooperation between universities, as I have said before, is that of a maximum utilization of the human resources of Quebec, in a qualitative rather than economic sense. It would mean bringing out the best in each and every man, unleashing his creative potential, his powers of invention: in short, making him more than a simple object or a working part of an economic system, but a subject creating his own future.

In what measure then, can universities contribute to the inventing of this new society?

Today's universities must strive to resolve the fears and anxieties of the young as they see man's fate reduced to being that of a super-consumer.

The university must provide *all* its professors and *all* its students — not only those in the social sciences — with the necessary means to think over the problems of our time and work out solutions, and with the incentive to think in terms of change. In short, it must teach its students to think and to invent.

Here lies the fundamental goal of cooperation between universities: to stock and give access to more and more knowledge without incurring the prohibitive cost of computers, libraries, and audio-visual equipment.

For instance, a single computer network servicing all of Quebec's universities would in effect create a new potential computing power greater even than the sum of the original, and possibly fifty or one hundred times greater than each.

It seems to me not only desirable, but absolutely indispensable that each university should obtain access, through a common network, to the libraries and computers of each and every other university.

Another short term necessity would be the creation of a library network. Thanks to modern classification and book-circulation methods, these libraries could service at the same time, at lesser cost and with greater efficiency, more than one university. Think for instance of a city like Montreal with its four universities. How many purchases must be duplicated for nothing. What a waste of funds and of work!

Another field in which we should think of pooling our resources would be that of audio-visual equipment. This type of equipment is also extremely expensive and Quebec, like any country for that matter, simply cannot afford to squander its much needed funds in establishing parallel systems.

Multi-institutional Research

In the properly academic field, there are still further instances where cooperation would bring improvement. Take for example research and graduate studies. Individual research has now become a thing of the past. Research is done by teams of specialists, often multi-disciplinary teams. Why not make it also multi-institutional? I don't see why various universities could not work together on certain research projects and thus gain from the excellence of each other.

The same holds true for graduate and post-graduate studies. For example, none of our universities in Quebec can deliver a PhD in business administration which can compare favourably with those delivered by the best american universities. We have neither the means, nor the prestige, nor the tradition required. However, if the Quebec universities which are interested in that field were to create a joint PhD programme, I believe that degree would hold up to its American equivalent.

We could go even further than that. Why not, for example, examine the possibility of creating a single school of graduate studies? Of course, that would be a long run affair and would take some time to organize. But clearly, the quality and prestige of higher education in Quebec could only gain from such a step.

As for myself, I can assure you that the University of Quebec is ready and willing to cooperate fully with the other Quebec universities. □

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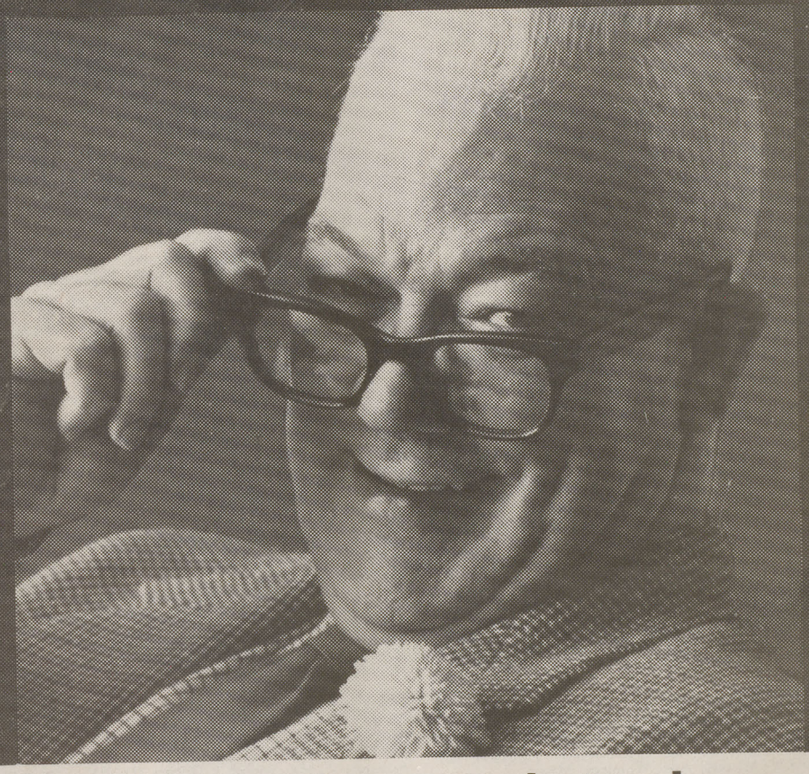
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